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'Invasion' Ports Bombed; College Seniors for Army; Brazil Confines Materials

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 8, 1941

Air and Sea: British Bomb Dunkirk, Ostend, Calais

RAF bombers renewed attacks during the night on German coastal objectives, finding targets in the invasion ports of Dunkirk, Ostend and Calais despite unfavorable flying weather.

London was quiet as Nazi air raiders gave the capital its 15th raidless night in 19. No aerial activity was reported over Britain.

German sources acknowledged the British night attacks, claiming that one RAF plane had been shot down. They also verified that the Luftwaffe had remained grounded during the night.

In Washington: College Seniors to Be Called Up

Between 8,000 and 9,000 college seniors, as members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, have been notified by the War Department that they can expect to be called up for a year's service as second lieutenants after they are graduated in June.

The President asked the House Interstate Commerce Committee to study ways and means of augmenting oil transportation facilities in the Southeast. Present facilities for transportation of crude and its products in the Atlantic Coast area might prove "inadequate in an emergency," his letter stated.

In the Americas: Brazil Restricts 'Basic' Exports

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—President Vargas prohibited by decree today unlicensed exportation outside the Americas of 42 products and materials considered "basic," 15 chemical products, all machines and all products used in war industries, especially aviation.

National: Japan, Russia Buy American Lard

New York (AP)—Food dealers estimated that Japanese-Russian interests have bought between 400,000 and 600,000 pounds of United States lard this week. Purchases over the past three weeks totaled around 6,000,000 pounds, these quarters calculated. Trade reports indicated Japanese-Russian inquiries were circulating for another 800,000 pounds.

West Palm Beach, Fla (AP)—The liner Manhattan, which ran aground Jan. 12 and stayed fast on a sand bar for 15 days, left under her own power yesterday for a Brooklyn drydock.

Schenectady, N. Y. (AP)—Members of the third Byrd Arctic Expedition are en route to the United States after 13 months in icy Little America. Officials of the General Electric Company's short-wave station, which has maintained contact with the 59 men, received word today the motorship North Star and the ice-breaker Bear left the expedition's west base Feb. 1 for the east base at Marguerite Bay, 1,400 miles distant.

Miami, Fla. (AP)—Pan American Airways reported that the Dixie Clipper, bringing Wendell L. Willkie back to the United States after a visit in England, landed at Port of Spain, Trinidad, at 9:51 a. m., E. S. T., today. It was not known when the plane would leave Port of Spain, since the Clipper is making a trial run over a new route.

New York (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, radiocast a report that the commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet had called a Shanghai conference of American naval officials "to discuss measures to cope with developments" arising from the French Indo-China-Thailand peace negotiations.

In France: Darlan Returns to Vichy

Admiral Jean Darlan, Pétain chief aide, returned to Vichy from Paris after important discussions with the pro-German former Vice-Premier, Pierre Laval. An early report on the result of the talks was expected.

All Frenchmen reaching the age of 20 must serve eight months in youth construction camps, according to a new decree which applies to unoccupied France.

Charles Pomaret, former Labor Minister, who has been held since last fall in connection with the "war guilt" proceedings at Riom, has been released from "administrative internment."

Greco-Italian Front: Weather Hinders Operations

Heavy rain and mist on the Greek-Italian front continued to render large-scale operations impossible.

Italian counter-attacks in the same central Albanian sector where similar Italian assaults had been repulsed, were again thrown back with serious losses to the Italians, according to Greek advices.

North of Klisoura, the Greeks were reported mopping up newly occupied positions and organizing new lines.

In Africa: Italians Flee Toward Tripoli

Defeated Italians who managed to escape from Bengasi before the British troops cut off all communication lines about the city were fleeing across the Central Libyan desert for Tripoli.

A forced march of 150 miles in 30 hours by British troops was credited with having resulted in the surprise capture of the Bengasi fortress before the Italians could successfully organize resistance or evacuate the city.

Failure to Cross Picket Lines Voids California Insurance

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Workers who refuse to cross picket lines to get to their jobs—and thus become "unemployed"—must go without jobless insurance under a new ruling of the California Supreme Court.

The decision, handed down yesterday, ends a long controversy over interpretation of the State Unemployment Insurance Act, which provides that those who leave their work in a labor dispute must forfeit claims to compensation while idle.

Labor unions have contended that non-striking employees, "barred" from their work by picket lines, were entitled to the insurance payments. Referees of the State Unemployment Insurance Commission have agreed with them in some cases.

One of them recommended benefits amounting to around $400,000 to C. I. O. longshoremen idle here in the 1939 waterfront tie-up because they refused to pass the slender, sometimes mythical, picket lines of the small C. I. O. ship clerks' union. Payment was held up by litigation, however.

The Court indicated there might be some justification for conferring a different status on non-striking employees deprived of work by closing down of plants in industrial disputes in which they had no part.

"But that is not the situation here," wrote Chief Justice Phil Gibson, in directing the Unemployment Compensation Commission to reimburse the Bodinson Manufacturing Company of San Francisco for benefits paid two machinists who would not cross a welders' union picket line in 1939.

"If the picket line was maintained within the limits provided by law . . . no physical compulsion was exerted to prevent correspondents from working. They were unemployed solely because, in accordance with their union principles, they did not choose to work in a plant where certain of their fellow employees were on strike."

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New England Reports High Business Level

New England's business activity continues at a high level. Cotton, woolen and shoe factories report that they have sufficient orders to keep them busy far into the second quarter.

Sales in department stores have moved up 4.1 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Bank deposits decreased moderately, but loans and investments rose slightly.

Four-Masted Swedish Bark Due in Boston

Water front observers cast a weather eye seaward today in anticipation of the arrival of the four-masted Swedish bark Abraham Rydberg, due here early this morning but delayed by the buffeting of last night's nor'easter.

At Boston Light a tug rolled at anchor as it waited to tow the ship into its mooring—a precaution taken to avoid collisions which might be caused if the vessel resorted to capricious wind for propulsion.

The commercial employment of the bark—one of the few of the picturesque type left—emphasized the lack of shipping tonnage caused by the war which has pressed vessels of an earlier day into service.

Manned by young men in training for sea careers, the Abraham Rydberg sailed from Santos, Brazil, 65 days ago with a cargo of cottonseed meal, and followed a route made famous by many a Yankee windjammer that "went rolling down to Rio" to pick up similar cargos now an important factor in commerce between the two continents.

Radio Only Advance

The only modern touch about the old craft is a radio, which flashed word on Jan. 29 that she was approaching the coast and would arrive about Feb. 2. Ever-changing weather played an old trick on the bark—one that had been used often in the days of sailing ships—the wind shifted to the nor'west, and blew nigh onto a gale.

The Rydberg could not combat the head winds, and drifted far off shore, working her way back ever since. Friday afternoon the radio—silent since Jan. 29—flashed again, this time reporting laconically "120 miles from Boston Lightship. Arrive Saturday." Peabody & Lane, Boston agents, hastened arrangements for a tug to go down the harbor to pick up the craft.

Built in 1892 at Glasgow as the Hawaiian Isles, the Abraham Rydberg is a 2,345-ton steel four-master, one of the few square rigged vessels still in service. It has carried grain from Australia to England and raced other square riggers on that long voyage to get the first of the new crop of grain to England. It has carried other commodities to about every part of the seven seas.

Path Smoothed For Passage Of Lend-Lease Bill

Landon charges move to 'gag' Wheeler in testimony on bill before Senate Committee.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—While Alf M. Landon told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that he preferred an outright grant to Britain rather than the lend-lease bill, the House sent the President's measure down the final stretch toward passage, one month after its introduction.

The Republican presidential candidate of 1936 spoke as a trans-Atlantic clipper was bringing Wendell L. Willkie, Republican standard bearer in 1940, to Trinidad, from whence he will come to Washington Feb. 10 to testify on the aid-to-Britain bill, which he has declared he favored with minor reservations.

Mr. Landon in his testimony denounced Mr. Roosevelt for his attack on Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana.

Action Controlled

With one possible exception, Administration forces have controlled House action from the start, and have advanced it with all the expedition that could be expected in view of the importance of the bill, from its introduction, Jan. 10, to House passage.

The Senate Committee shortly after the Willkie testimony is expected to go into executive session to consider amendments and write a report which is certain to be favorable.

How soon final Senate action will come is problematical, and there is some possibility of a filibuster by Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Gerald P. Nye, Bennett Champ Clark, and others. But the Administration hopes to get the measure finally approved sometime next month.

Surprise Concession

By a surprise concession, House leaders offered an even more generous amendment to limit the transfer to Britain of United States defense articles than most Republican opponents had expected. Republican John Taber (R) of New York, ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, stepped forward with an amendment providing that not more than $500,000,000 worth of defense materials be released for the aid of other nations. The object of the amendment was to prevent the President from "handing over the Navy to the British" as some op-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Landon testimony: Page 6.

The Intimate Message found on page 3 today is an interesting discussion of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh as a witness at the hearing on the aid to Britain measure.

Sailing Up From Rio

L. N. A.

Swedish Bark Abraham Rydberg

This four-master vessel, used as a training ship for Swedish youths planning to follow the sea, was heading for Boston today with a cargo of cottonseed meal from Brazil. It has been delayed by stormy weather, having first reported it would arrive Feb. 2.

British Drive Past Bengasi; Italian Forces in Collapse; War Drums Beat in Ethiopia

Italians hear tom-toms as Ethiopian tribes rally in campaign to regain kingdom.

By R. H. Markham

Who was The Christian Science Monitor Correspondent in Addis Ababa during the Italo-Ethiopian War.

The tom-toms are beating in Ethiopia. They sound monotonous, interminable. They beat in the fog, they beat in the storm, they beat in the dark. They beat in tents and huts and shacks. They resound in market places and in shops. They go, tom-tom, tom-tom—and Italian soldiers hear them.

They beat in deserts and on prairies; they beat in gorges and in canyons; they beat in forests and in jungles. They go bounding down the valleys; they go leaping from the mountains. They pound with the pounding sand, they shriek with the shrieking winds; they whisper with the drifting clouds—tom-tom, tom-tom, tom-tom—and Italian soldiers hear them.

They rise and fall. They become loud and gentle. Sometimes they go soft and dull as mules walking on a path; then they go strong and deep as warriors dancing about a fire; then they go furious and ferocious as horsemen sweeping over a plain. But—soft or loud—they keep on going. In hamlets, in squalid villages, in jumbled cities tom-toms beat—and Italian soldiers hear them.

Comprises Vast Area

Ethiopia, including the whole of Italian East Africa, is vast. It is as large as all the southern states from Mexico around to Virginia. It has pastures and rivers and lakes. It has fields and gardens and flowers. It has mountains as the Rockies and canyons like the Colorado. Around all, it has deserts, like Utah's or Nevada's. It has great expanses of brown volcanic lava; it has sage brush and thorn trees, streams that are furious and streams that are dry. Above all, joining all, separating all, are enormous distances.

As from New Orleans to Richmond, as from San Francisco to Montana's Butte, as from Carson City to Cheyenne. It's as though San Diego beat its tom-tom and Salt Lake City answered, as though Miami beat its tom-tom and Memphis replied, tom-tom, tom-tom, tom-tom—and the Italian soldiers hear them.

There are no road maps, because there are practically no roads. There are no sign posts and no mile stones. There are practically no stations, no inns, no camps where you may replenish supplies. The grass grows and behold trails are gone; the sand blows and trails are gone; jungle bushes intertwine and trails are gone.

The Land of Nowhere

There is no place to go. Every place is as every other place. The stars look the same from here; the stars look the same from there. The same cold, stealthy darkness enshrouds every place. It swallows one up as a lake swallows a stone, as a desert swallows a foot-print. Wherever you are you're nowhere. It is all a monotonous tom-tom, tom-tom, tom-tom — and the Italian soldiers hear it.

There is no time. Ethiopia has no sun-dials. No grandfather's clock beats out the hours. Deserts and jungles have no holidays. Nobody makes a date with you. The movie never begins; the movie never ends. Time is like a dime with the face worn off, like an old deserted house with the windows gone, like a pile of old tin cans without wrappers. Time is like the continuous tom-tom, the monotonous tom-tom, the ubiquitous tom-tom, which the Italian soldiers hear.

Memories

And the Italian soldiers in Ethiopia remember that five years ago Italian airmen, secure in their armored wings, machine-gunned helpless Ethiopian men, bombed defenseless Ethiopian women and

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Ewing Galloway; James Sawders

Ethiopia Returns to War Drama

Upper—A singer and drummer at maneuvers. Center—A band at practice. Lower—War drums (tom-toms) used by priests to call chiefs and people to war. These scenes pictured before the Italian occupation are being repeated today.

Italians not expected to resist further in N. Africa if help fails to come.

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Complete collapse of the Italian resistance south of captured Bengasi was reported today by the British, who declared that the last Fascist forces in Eastern Libya, cut off from retreat to Tripoli, were "surrendering in large numbers."

A desperate Italian attempt to break through a British cordon south of Bengasi ended in disaster. In the capture of Bengasi the British High Command said 60 Italian tanks were destroyed, "heavy losses" inflicted, and a "large number" of prisoners taken, including an Army Commander, a Corps Commander, and many other senior officers.

"In operations leading up to the capture of Bengasi, an armored formation made a forced march of 150 miles in 30 hours, brushing aside resistance en route to close the last line of retreat," a British communiqué said.

Italians Hemmed In

"Surprised by the speed of this exploit the enemy endeavoring to withdraw from Bengasi found themselves finally hemmed in.

"Numerically superior Italian armored forces supported by infantry and artillery then made determined efforts to break through our cordon.

"Every attempt was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. After 60 of their tanks became battle casualties the enemy finally ceased fighting."

In addition to the prisoners, the British said, quantities of war material of all descriptions also were captured.

Bengasi, vital port city at the crossroads between Eastern and Central Libya, was taken by one column of British troops Feb. 6, and presumably the other British column took the remainder of the Italians yesterday.

The identity of the captured Italian Army Commander was not given in the special communiqué. Marshal Rodolfo Graziani had been reported in Bengasi before the final assault was made.

Drive of 450 Miles

Some of the Italian garrison of 25,000 were believed to have escaped the British net by taking to boats in Bengasi's expensively improved harbor which will accommodate big British cruisers and provide a base to support lengthened British ground lines.

There was no indication, as mopping up operations proceeded swiftly along the coast south of Bengasi, whether the British planned to continue the westward drive which has covered approximately 450 miles since Dec. 8.

Tripoli, the last major stronghold of Marshal Graziani's once-powerful North African Army, is 400 miles west of Bengasi by air, but to reach it British ground forces would have to travel 600 miles along the twisting coastal road which runs through small, widely-separated towns.

Any Italian forces that got through before the British closed the coastal road would be slowed by scarcity of vehicles and fuel and in danger of attack by the British fleet and air force, it was said.

Wholesale Surrenders

Meanwhile the fall of Bengasi, an event which severs Italy from East Libya, came so swiftly as to suggest complete disintegration of the Fascist Army in North Africa.

Details of the number of prisoners taken are lacking; but reports from the British headquarters at Cairo indicate wholesale surrenders. There seems little possibility, observers say, that the Italians can make another stand in North Africa.

Their defeat by Britain's desert blitzkrieg is considered too crushing and complete not to indicate widespread disaffection in Italian ranks. Bengasi is said to underscore anew the British conviction that Italian army war morale is low, that the Italian public's acceptance of the Hitler-Mussolini war partnership has been grudging and unwilling from the hour Il Duce plunged his country into the struggle.

With Italian resistance in East Libya broken and the great majority of the Fascist main army in Africa now prisoners of war or battle casualties, no serious obstacle seems to hinder an early British occupation of Tripoli and all the coastal region of Italian North Africa to the border of French Tunisia. Based at Tripoli or at any other point on the western side of the Gulf of Sirte, British Air Force units would be within easy bombing range of Sicily and even of Central Italy.

On the eve of the fall of Bengasi Cairo estimated that the remaining Italian strength falling back from the Barce Plateau on Bengasi was only 25,000 men.

Base in Newfoundland Closes Gap in East Coast Defense

By Stanley Truman Brooks

Authority on Newfoundland who has been co-operating with United States Army and Navy Board of Experts in selecting bases on that Island.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When United States troops set foot on Newfoundland soil a few days ago it marked a step toward stopping an important gap in defense of the east coast of North America.

The historic island just off the mouth of Canada's St. Lawrence River stands in the path of one of the most vulnerable approaches to the American continent. It is therefore probably the most important key defense point for the vital eastern industrial sections of Canada and the United States.

From the city of St. John's it is but 610 miles by boat to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and much closer by air. About 1,000 miles separate Boston and St. John's, while the shores of Ireland are less than 2,000 miles to the east. The Azores are 1,542 miles away and Bermuda but 1,251.

New York could be reached in only a little over three hours' flying time in a modern bomber, and Quebec is but a few moments more.

The island of Greenland is less than 1,000 miles north of St. John's, and has been traversed and studied by German and Danish students for several decades with the idea of establishing airplane bases.

Covered in German Flights

The German air liner Hindenburg made many flights over Newfoundland, cruising along the deep bays and harbors on each of its numerous voyages. Sometimes the liner would hang nearly motionless over the headlands, provoking the belief in many circles that photographs of the island were being taken.

The Graf Zeppelin also used the Great Circle route and had flown over this territory many times. The Italian aviator, Italo Balbo, and his fleet cruised over the coast of Labrador from Cartwright Harbor south to Shediac in Nova Scotia, and on his return from the United States scouted the Bays of Trinity and Placentia. There is little doubt that the warring

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Count Lists 2,000,000 Birds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—More than 2,000,000 birds were counted in the United States during Christmas week, Audubon Magazine, official organ of the National Audubon Society, announced today. In the forty-first annual Christmas bird count 2,214 persons took part, listing the birds seen in their localities of every State of the Union save New Mexico, three Canadian Provinces and Hawaii.

The highest number of species and subspecies seen by observers was reported by a group from Harlingen, Texas, which listed 132. Runners-up from six other States included San Diego, Calif., with 128; Los Angeles, Calif., 126; Merritt's Island, Fla., 126; Charleston, N. C., 119; Sanford, Fla., 114; Marin County, Calif., 112; Cape May, N. J., 109; Western Long Island, N. Y., 106; Monterey, Calif., 105; Catalina Mts., Ariz., 102, and St. Petersburg, Fla., 101. Three different lists, one each from New Jersey, California, and Louisiana, contained more than 100,000 birds.

The bird counts were originated in 1899 by Dr. Frank M. Chapman, then editor of the Audubon Magazine, to provide recreation for amateur bird lovers, but now the counts make a definite contribution to ornithology, since by analyzing the census it is possible to determine the increase or decrease in numbers of a species, the increase or decrease of the range of a species of bird, and to determine the center of density of population of a species.

The Week in Focus: Lightning Fall of Bengasi Perils Entire Italian Grip in Africa

Reverses Spread to Southeast; U. S. Names Winant to London

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thrown back on its heels by virtual collapse of Italian resistance in Africa, the Hitler-Mussolini drive toward world domination for the first time met with a serious check.

Nazi Germany found itself burdened with the liability of an Italian war machine that lost Bengasi almost without a fight, retreated leagues in Eritrea, and opened a potentially dangerous flank along the southern limits of Herr Hitler's European domains.

Greek troops continued to discomfort the Italians in Albania, while Emperor Haile Selassie pressed deeper into his realm of Ethiopia, raising the standard of revolt against Italian usurpers.

No spectacular Axis feats of arms occurred to offset these widespread reverses. Berlin concentrated on threats of terrific action—soon.

With Britain and Allies—including large Belgian forces disclosed to be preparing for blows in Africa—doing pretty well by themselves, the United States clinched another assurance on the future of democracy by clearing the way for safeguarded but effective "all-out aid" to peoples fighting for freedom.

The lend-lease bill, as amended, set bounds on presidential powers in favor of Congressional powers, but in a way accepted by the Administration as not weakening the bill's main purpose—to assure British survival in the crucial months ahead.

Britain Girds for Invasion

The Hitlerian war machine obviously must do something. The week offered no evidence that Nazi air support of Italy in the Mediterranean is turning the tide of British successes either in Africa or in Albania.

Around the Gibraltar of British morale the free peoples revived their hope and lifted their heads somewhat from the murk of defeatism that engulfed them after the fall of France.

Berlin knows that Britain and America are the mainsprings of resistance now edging victory away from Nazi fingertips when it seemed almost won.

The question Britons asked was: Where and when will Hitler strike?

A "total" Nazi effort is anticipated within the next few months, designed to crush Britain before American aid can tip the balance of European power decisively at sea and in the air.

Britain's alert defenders this week girded against the following alternative attacks, expected to come either separately or in combinations:

1. A frontal attempt at invasion, using gas and preceded by air battles of unimagined intensity.

2. A submarine and air assault on the British Navy aimed at rendering it impotent to check the invading armadas of troop barges.

3. A simultaneous land drive through the Balkans, and possibly against Gibraltar, to divide Britain's forces.

Apart from these difficult choices, military analysts saw no line of action open to the Reich that even promised to end quickly the British threat to Nazi ambitions. Attacks on shipping, while serious, can be offset by American aid under terms of the lend-lease bill. A nation fighting for its existence does not starve quickly.

Observers permitted to inspect Britain's coastal defenses found guns of all calibers bristling. Long-range artillery has been shelling Calais on the German-occupied French coast for a month. Every beach and inlet of embattled Albion is roamed day and night by watchful eyes, on guard and unafraid.

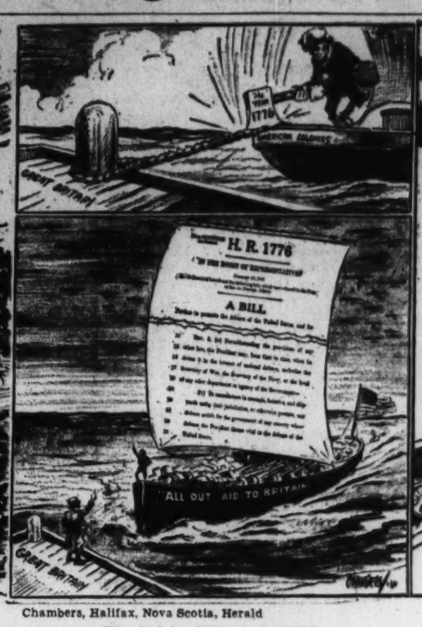
Willkie and Winant

Only a few hours after he had stood surveying the ruins of bombing that had served to erect a new structure of British determination, Wendell Willkie neared home to talk with President Roosevelt and testify on the lend-lease bill. His preliminary comments indicated strong support for the measure, contrary to the stand taken by many prominent Republicans.

As Mr. Willkie flew westward across the Atlantic, another free-thinking Republican, John G. Winant, prepared for the eastward crossing as new Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Harry L. Hopkins, in Britain as temporary personal representative of President Roosevelt, added the third element in the interlude since Joseph B. Kennedy resigned as Ambassador to Britain. Mr. Willkie and Mr. Hopkins met in a friendly way during the week.

Mr. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, first Director of the Social Security Board, and lately Director of the International Labor Office, is a liberal Republican of broad interests. London welcomed his appointment. He plans to leave for his post in about 10 days.

HOW STRANGELY REMOTE OUR POLITICAL DIFFERENCES SEEM, HARRY
I WAS THINKING THE SAME THING, WENDELL
MENACE OF NAZISM
GREAT BRITAIN
Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
National Unity



Chambers, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Herald
The Spirit of "Seventy-Six"

Thomas, Detroit News
The New Order

"Britskrieg"

Macbeth has a line about inventions returning "to plague their inventor." Nazis loosed Blitzkrieg on the world, but Britons, slow to anger, are out-Blitzing the Blitzers in the Mediterranean.

Bengasi's fall came out of the sand-whipped desert Friday morning like some unbelievable Egyptian tale. What winged carpet had borne the forces of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell across 60 miles of rugged terrain from their last reported position?

Details filtering through indicate a forced march of 150 miles in 30 hours by the armored units that cut Italian communications from the south.

Napoleon in his swiftest maneuvers attempted no more daring thrust. After advancing without letup through sandstorms, the southern British spearhead met and defeated superior Italian forces. Sixty Italian tanks are reported destroyed in the action that demoralized Bengasi's half-hearted defenders.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian commander of the North African army, retains only Tripoli among the sizeable cities of Libya. An excellent Italian-built highway leads from Bengasi to Tripoli through only minor towns along the coast.

Remnants of Marshal Graziani's armies are estimated at 40,000, many of them fleeing, and others stationed around Tripoli 400 miles west of Bengasi. Prisoners taken by Britain in its 61-day drive exceed 120,000. The area occupied is as large as France.

Since their surprise attack on outposts of Sidi Barrani—tidewater mark of Italy's reversed invasion of Egypt—the British had moved forward 400 miles across desert and broken country, often waterless but always supplied by co-operation of the Army, Navy, and Royal Air Force.

Loss of Bengasi deprives the Fascist Empire of the entire eastern section of its North African colonies. British control of all Italian holdings there is anticipated shortly. Even Nazi military might holds no visible means of getting into Africa in time to avert complete Italian defeat.

Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somaliland

Elsewhere in Africa the Fascists fared no better. The heart seems to have gone out of Signor Mussolini's proud legions. Colonial armies are cut off by the British Navy from supplies that cannot flow through the Red Sea. These armies hear of nothing but defeats for their fellow legions—in Libya, Albania, and nearer at hand in Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

Advancing in great steady jumps like armored Australian kangaroos, Britain's forces converged on Asmara, capital of Eritrea. Action during the week centered on Cheren, where 10,000 Italian troops held strong positions on high ground.

Britain's command of the seas and of the Suez Canal—original objective of the Italian push into Egypt—places the East African armies of the Duce in a precarious position. Native unrest, fanned by the prospect of throwing off the Italian yoke, adds to the growing forces that bid fair to relieve Signor Mussolini of his entire African Empire.

Belgian troops, 95,000 strong are disclosed by a Belgian spokesman to be fully equipped in the Congo for action with Britain and Free France against the Fascists.

Laval, Weygand, Darlan

In the Mediterranean and African theaters of war, Nazi strategists are confronted by the week's events with thorny decisions. France loomed large in their calculations. Pressures not openly disclosed, but inferred from actions of officials speaking for the subjugated portions of France, bent apparent French support in the direction of Axis aims.

Even Gen. Maxime Weygand broke his silence to oppose the appeal of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Free French forces, for colonial troops to join the Allied cause. From his strategic position as commander in the Near East, a post he left to lead the last unavailing defense of France on the Western Front, General Weygand could turn the rest of Africa over to Britain, or seriously impede British advances. Late in the week General Weygand denied that France will permit the Nazis to use the naval base at Bizerte in French Tunisia, adjoining Libya on the west.

In Paris, a clique of pro-Nazis centering on Pierre Laval intrigued to wrest control from Vichy. In the tense negotiations Admiral Jean Darlan, Naval Minister at Vichy, visited Paris to hear M. Laval's terms for co-operating with Marshal Philippe Pétain, rather than seeking to convert the Paris group into a new regime claiming control of all France with German backing.

Lend-Lease Bill

As the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives beat down undesired changes in the lend-lease bill with substantial margins, the Republican leaders sought to obtain acceptable amendments that would limit Presidential authority.

Congress disclosed one basic aim beneath the bickering and blazing debate that ranged leaders of business, government, and the public in opposing camps on certain details. The basic aim is aid to Britain as the safest and least expensive way of keeping war away from American shores. The disagreement centered on giving President Roosevelt almost unlimited powers to decide the type and extent of aid.

Amendments devised to reconcile these two points of view included a financial limitation on the amount Mr. Roosevelt can command under the bill. The amount is fixed at 10 per cent of total defense appropriations this year. This means $1,300,000,000 is available to the President for rapid action. Further grants would have to have initial Congressional approval.

A time limit is acceptable to the Administration, possibly of two years.

U. S. ships would be barred from war zones, as under the present Neutrality Act, if another amendment is finally adopted. But ships can be built here and "loaned" to Britain, or "leased," or "given away." The financial limitation was primarily designed to satisfy critics who said the President might "give away the U. S. Navy."

The Senate, still conducting hearings, disclosed deeper opposition to the bill, but passage is believed certain with amendments not seriously impairing the bill's main aim.

Wage-Hour Act Upheld

The United States Supreme Court, in several major decisions handed down Monday, sustained the Federal Wages and Hours Act, including its provision enabling the Government to limit child labor without waiting for a Constitutional amendment. But such an amendment was still considered necessary by social workers, since the present powers are limited to industries entering into commerce between the States.

Regional Pan America

A new step in Pan American relations resulted from the regional conference in Montevideo of the five South American countries touching on the great river basin of the Rio de la Plata. In a series of conventions, recommendations, and resolutions, the nations sought to relieve the economic plight of Bolivia and Paraguay. To do this, one convention provides for suspension of the most-favored-nation clause among the contracting parties.

In Cuba, President Batista put down a brief plot which he charged had been fomented against him by the Army Chief of Staff, Col. José Pedraza, Col. Bernardo Garcia, former head of National Police, and Lieut. Col. Angela Gonzalez, naval chief. All of these were permitted to leave Cuba. Constitutional guarantees were restored after a short suspension.

Thai Peace Parley

The Tokyo negotiations opened under Japanese mediation for settlement of the border fighting between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China.

An uneasy truce was maintained with difficulty in the tropical border zone.

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No Sunday Liquor Bill in Maryland Is Likely to Pass

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8 — Pending before the Maryland Legislature, now in session at Annapolis, is a bill designed to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in Maryland on Sundays. Every "dry" organization in the State is watching this measure with much interest.

Reports from Annapolis are that the bill has more than a fair chance of passage. In particular, the Senators from the counties were said to be in favor of the measure, and that many tavern keepers and others interested in the liquor trade were not only refusing to oppose the bill, but were quietly supporting it. Their theory appears to be that six days a week are sufficient for dispensing alcoholic beverages and that their employees are entitled to Sundays off duty.

The bill is sponsored by the Lord's Day Alliance, of which Dr. W. W. Davis is General Secretary.

During discussion of the Maryland State income tax bill and the bill for creating a State guard to take the place of the Maryland National Guard, now in Federal service, the Sunday-closing bill has reposed in committee; but a Senate vote is expected within a few days.

Meanwhile, a sharp contest is on in the House of Delegates over a bill that would, if passed, increase by 20 times the legal limit on advertising gifts from breweries and distilleries to tavern owners. Under the existing law a brewer or distiller is permitted to spend no more than $5 on signs or advertising displays furnished to any given tavern.

The measure now pending in the House would up this limit to $100 on signs and advertising matter furnished to taverns in Baltimore City. No change is proposed in the law as it affects taverns in the counties of Maryland.

The revised bill was said to have the support not only of the brewing and distilling interests, but also of the sign painters' union. Sixteen delegates, most of them from Baltimore City, are sponsors of the bill, but it is understood that the Administration of Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor is opposed to its passage.

Marathoner Wins $10, Praise of General

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8 (AP) —Brig. Gen. E. L. Gruber, whose remarks inspired Ted Morton to stage a marathon run, sent him a letter complimenting the youth on his "splendid physical achievement."

Mr. Morton, jobless, ran 34.09 miles in 13 hours and 29 minutes, resting in alternate hours. He undertook it on a $10 wager after he and his friends fell into a discussion of General Gruber's statement that "our men have been living too soft a life."

Pennsylvania Academy's Annual Exhibition

The Arts in Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The one hundred and thirty-sixth annual exhibition of American painting and sculpture, now on view at the Pennsylvaia Academy of the Fine Arts, takes stock, as usual, of the state of both arts, and finds them technically robust, although the juries are said to have protested against the mass of mediocrity and worse presented to them among the 2,300 paintings and 400 pieces of sculpture in Philadelphia and New York.

Spared the jury's struggle, the gallery visitor, nevertheless, finds in both painting and sculpture sections more technical ability than originality. Brilliantly expressed in many handsome still-life canvases, the American painter's sheer delight in pigments lends the exhibition a vivid, at times exotic flavor particularly welcome as relief from an avalanche of earth-toned pictures, many of them as somber in subject matter as in color range.

Two extraordinary experiments come from Henry McCarter, who is attmepting to interpret in abstract color circles and shooting diagonals the sound of bells, and from Arthur B. Carles, whose "White Turkey," hanging head down, with great outspread wings of white against a nude pink body, repeats in white, blue, and red an earlier picture by the same hand, titled "Marseillaise," exhibited years ago as the artist's reaction to 1914-18.

Less startling in character, but with paint passages unrivaled in its fellows, is Albert B. Serwazi's "Red Table Cloth," awarded the J. Henry Scheidt prize for a work of special interest. It is in such a canvas that the American painter reveals his control of color juxtapositions and textures; in which an apple is red and hard and juicy, while a yellow wool sweater, hanging limply over the table's edge, is soft and pliant.

* * *

Then there is another variety of brilliance—that of the abstraction or the geometric non-objective composition, with Lyonel Feininger, Adolph W. Blondheim, Lloyd R. Ney, Stuart Davis, and Karl Knaths to the fore.

But these gay birds of passage are the condiments of an annual devoted more generally to frugal diet. We are developing, for instance, a group of desolationists confined to neither East nor West, North nor South. Tuned in art to such literary manifestations as "Tobacco Road" or "The Grapes of Wrath," the product of this school might be used as illustrative material for either book.

Thus you have, like peas in a pod, the following canvases: Stuart Edie's "Landscape"; "Fire Scars, Adirondacks," by Thomas P. Blagden; "Supper Time" by Harold Black; "Foundations," by K. E. Fortess; "After Midnight," by Isabel Bate; two hurricane reactions by Elliot Orr and George Picken, and two Southland devastations by Arnold Blanch and Paul Burlin.

In contrast there is real joy in John Steuart Curry's ambitious farm panorama, "Wisconsin Landscape," accorded the Jennie Sesnan landscape medal. Far-flung and field-segmented, this handsome impression of open country has for color counterpoint cloud shadows and sunshine.

The landscape, in fact, comes to the fore in this year's annual. Occasionally there are human or animal accents, but the land is the thing, not in the sense of nineteenth century Barbizon School or Impressionist viewpoint, but land seen with eyes not blind to social inference.

* * *

And such inference motivates many a figure composition and many a character study, achieving its peak of simple statement in Alexander Brook's "Georgia Cracker."

It is interesting to note that in making the portrait award the jury passed over all commissioned likenesses and even self-portraits, to choose a canvas that seems portrait only by courtesy of title, "The Misses M. and M. de S.," by Franklin Watkins. Flower-like and delicate in feeling, it places two young girls in a high-keyed playroom against a floral background, achieving a personal and imaginative flavor.

The figure composition award, made not by the artist juries, but by the Academy's committee on exhibition, went to a somewhat stark canvas, "Evelyne," by Daniel Serra; while, singled out by the jury for the main award, that of the Temple medal, is Max Weber's "Reading," a study of three women —really a drawing in oil.

The Mary Smith prize for the best canvas by a Philadelphia woman artist goes to Sarah Blakeslee for "Along the River," a satisfying color orchestration.

Turning to the sculpture, one thing is evident. The jury turned its back on the flood of crude, half-baked monstrosities that today hide behind the skirts of so-called modernism. As a result there are no hacked or pocked stone carvings, and when wood is used, it is dignified by knowing technique.

But the general impression parallels that of the painting. The technique is excellent, but it has so little to say. A majority of the larger pieces are single figures with little more spirit, though more mature handling, than might be found in a round of life-class studies. Even Dorothea Greenbaum's standing female nude, "Tiny," accorded the Widener Memorial medal, lacks emotional vitalization, and is a disappointment after the juicy little "Tired Shopper" contributed by the same artist last year.

More vital is the energetic "Norse Sea Goddess," by Lewis Iselin.

Other well handled figures include a nude by Harry Rosin, just commissioned to execute a figure for the Samuel Memorial on the banks of the Schuylkill, a kneeling male by Walker Hancock, and a little female nude with lines held to the round of a fountain basin by George Demetrios.

For sheer poetry of emotion, however, "First Step," a standing mother and baby group by Jeno Juszko, may claim honor among the figure compositions, and Bruce Moore's delicately modeled grazing "Faun" among the animals.

Largest of the portrait heads, and dominating the galleries from the rear, is Joe Davidson's colossal bust of President Roosevelt.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Sent following diplomatic appointments to the Senate:

John G. Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, now Ambassador to Poland, to serve also as Ambassador to the exiled Government in London of Belgium and as Minister to the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands.

William Dawson, now Ambassador to Panama, to become the first Ambassador to Uruguay.

Edwin C. Wilson, now Minister to Uruguay, to become Ambassador to Panama.

Clarance L. Gauss, now Minister to Australia, to become Ambassador to China.

Nelson T. Johnson, now Ambassador to China, to become Minister to Australia.

Bert Fish, now Minister to Egypt, to become Minister to Portugal.

Herbert C. Pell, now Minister to Portugal, to become Minister to Hungary.

Alexander Kirk, now Embassy Counselor at Rome, to become Minister to Egypt.

J. Pierrepont Moffat, now Minister to Canada, to serve also as Minister to the exiled Government of Luxembourg, now in Canada.

President Roosevelt issued an executive order authorizing C. A. Dykstra Selective Service Director, to prescribe "work of national importance" for citizens "conscientiously opposed to combatant and noncombatant service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

Signed the bill providing funds for building 200 cargo ships for the merchant marine.

Issued an executive order tightening up on American exports of iron ore, iron and steel semi-manufactures, advanced manufactures, and ferro-alloys which were placed under export license control last December.

Senate: Foreign Relations Committee continued hearings on lend-lease bill.

Approved the inter-American coffee agreement.

Confirmed nomination of Claude V. Parsons to be First Assistant Administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

House: Ended three days of general debate on lend-lease bill late Wednesday night.

Received resolution for continuing Dies Committee investigation until April 1, 1942, with additional $150,000 appropriation.

Received Pittinger bill to cancel principal and interest outstanding on Finnish war debt.

Ways and Means Committee reported favorably the bill to increase the debt limit to $65,000,000,000.

Departments: Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of the Wages and Hours law.

Secret Service has fingerprinted and photographed newspapermen who cover the White House and ordered identifications of all persons entering the War and Navy Departments.

War Department — estimated that the Army would total 1,418,000 by June 15.

U. S. Court Clears Way For Train Length Test

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)— A three-judge Federal Court has cleared the way for prosecution in Oklahoma of railroad companies operating freight trains more than 70 cars long.

State's Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson said the court's dismissal Jan. 29 of eight suits against him "makes railroad history." The suits had served to restrain him from enforcing the 1937 Oklahoma train length limit law. Its enactment was urged as a safety measure.

California Tries Beads Of Glass in Line Paint

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — A new way to keep the white traffic-lane lines visible at all times is being tested by the California division of highways. It consists of laying a myriad of tiny glass beads in the paint while it is still wet.

The tiny spheres, about 1-100th inch in diameter, do not sparkle but they reflect headlight beams and make the lines sharply visible at night. Officials say they also reduce or eliminate the necessity of cleaning or repainting the lines.

Belgian Relief Fund Merges With British Aid Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Liquidation of the Belgian Relief Fund, with headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, and the transfer of its fund-raising and relief efforts to a new branch of Bundles for Britain, at 745 Fifth Avenue, was announced in a joint statement today by Mrs. Wales Latham, President of the British Relief organization, and Dave Hennen Morris, President of the Belgian Relief Fund.

Since its inception, the Belgian Relief Fund has been working to aid Belgian soldiers with the British forces and the 20,000 Belgians who escaped from Belgium and France to Britain. In view of the fact that the body has been unable to extend assistance to Belgium proper, and to avoid duplication of effort by other groups serving Britain, it was decided to transfer the Belgian organization's effort to an important British relief group, including records and a portion of the personnel.

Need Still Great

The new branch of Bundles for Britain will be known as the Belgians in Britain Division, and will continue to aid the Belgian refugees in Britain and members of the Belgian forces fighting in the British services.

Mrs. Latham has invited the 18 chapters of the Belgian Relief Society to join local branches of Bundles for Britain in their respective cities. It was stressed that the need for Belgian relief in Britain continues great inasmuch as most of those who escaped from their homeland were without reserve funds or extra clothing.

While the Belgian relief fund was not directly connected with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which, under the direction of Herbert Hoover, fed thousands of Belgians during the World War, many of its chief workers served under Mr. Hoover at that time. Milton Brown, Executive Director of the Belgian Fund, was a member of the earlier committee. Hugh Gibson, who has been directing Belgian relief efforts from the London end, will continue his services with the Belgians in Britain Division of Bundles for Britain.

No Romances

Meanwhile, it was announced that a trans-Atlantic friendship bridge, built of letters passing between members of Britain's armed forces and American young men and women, was in process of construction with the formation of a letter writing group by Bundles for Britain.

The Letters for Britain Committee, built in New York around a nucleus of eight debutantes and post-debutantes, together with an advisory committee of four, including Godfrey D. N. Haggard, British Consul-General here, is asking the 700 branches of the War Relief body to participate.

The letter-writing project was formed in response to hundreds of letters received by Bundles for Britain from members of the British Army, Navy and Air Force, who have received gifts from the organization. Scores of the letters specifically requested that someone in America correspond with the writers.

Romance will not creep into the epistles—at least from the American end—it was said, inasmuch as all letters will be written on Bundles for Britain stationery, with the writers' personal addresses omitted and all will be returned to the Letter-Writing Division for posting.

It was suggested that writers couch their letters in friendly terms, discussing theaters, amusements, sports, current humor and books, and include newspaper and magazine clippings of interest.

Chile and Peru Sign Defense Pact

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 8 (AP)—Chile and Peru were pledged today to mutual defense of their long Pacific coastline and settlement "only through peaceful means" of any differences that might arise between them.

The defense and amity pacts, together with a trade-promotion agreement, were signed Feb. 7 by Foreign Minister Manuel Bianchi of Chile and Peru's Premier and Foreign Minister, Dr. Alfredo Solf y Muro.

Señor Bianchi left by plane for Santiago, where he planned to confer with a representative from Argentina on questions relating to the Antarctic regions.

Under the defense pact, Chile and Peru "recognize the importance at the present time of the problem of continental defense," and in accord with earlier Pan-American agreements pledge coordinated action in "defense of the South American Pacific."

The mutual-friendship agreement provides that each country take steps to prevent organized actions within its boundaries which could disturb the constitutional order of the other.

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Laborite Asks Federal Union As First British Peace Aim

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The foremost peace aim of Britain and its Allies should be establishment of a Federal Union of Europe, built solidly on a three-point foundation of political, economic and international democracy, R. W. G. Mackay, member of the British Labor Party, Chairman of "Federal Union, Ltd.," of London, and native of Australia, declared here Feb. 5.

Mr. Mackay, who is en route to Australia, warned that a union of the world's democracies as proposed by Clarence K. Streit and "Union Now" advocates, while admirable as an objective, would not of itself solve the problems of postwar Europe.

"We must not forget that Britain is tied to the Continent," he declared. "The range of air power has tied the knot double. Thus we have got to solve the problem of Britain's relation to Germany and resolve the differences between France, Germany, Italy and Spain, as well as work toward Anglo-American solidarity.

Freedom for All

"Eighty million Germans have as much right to a position as citizens of Europe as have other peoples. Our problem is to build a Europe in which there will be economic and political freedom for all, provided on a democratic basis. Democracy must build a new Europe which will mean something to the working classes of the populace. It is vital to the whole world that the mistakes of the first World War's peace be not repeated."

To broaden equality of opportunity in Europe, Mr. Mackay stressed that the colonial empires of the European powers should be included in the Federal Union, and that the union's constitution should provide that all powers enjoy equal access to the colonies.

Federal Union, Ltd., has a membership of 10,000 and has 250 branches throughout Britain. Its program, he reported, had the support of a large group of British Liberals and Conservatives as well as members of the British Labor Party. The program, as set forth in the book "Peace Aims and the New Order," by Mr. Mackay, to be published in the United States and Britain soon, proposes the following steps to European federation.

Step by Step

1. "Get rid of Hitler"; end the Nazi-Fascist tyranny.
2. Establish an International Commission to govern Europe for 12 months after the end of hostilities.
3. Return Europe to pre-Hitler boundaries. No reparations, however, and no indemnities.
4. Set up the consitution and machinery for a European Federal State, with representatives from each country and area chosen democratically by popular vote. This state to come into being gradually, and work toward greater economic and political opportunities for all.

"We cannot expect that all problems will be solved at once," Mr. Mackay said. "The new state must learn step by step. As Lincoln said, the 'people come to wisdom slowly.'"

Russia would not be included in this European union, he held, because its millions and its two-continent area would upset the balance. Eventually, he forecast, the American nations would establish a Federal union of their own; Asia would form another federation and Russia another. In time, they might all unite in a World Federation.

Socialism, Not Communism

While he admitted this was looking far into the future, "perhaps beyond our grandsons' time," the Labor Party member warned that the fighting peoples of the world would not be content after the present war to return to the old systems of class and economic inequalities, both within and between nations.

Asked if the vast changes entailed in the founding of a Federal Europe would not bring Socialism to Britain and other countries, Mr. Mackay replied:

"We must learn not to be afraid of the term Socialism. You have some Socialism in America, insofar as your government builds roads and runs post offices. If the government does better at certain jobs, then it should be so employed. The difficulty is that too many persons mix Socialism with Communism, which means dictatorship. Any advance in Socialism must come, not through dictatorship, but through democracy—by popular vote and the will of the people."

Besides the building of international democracy, political and economic democracy must be rehabilitated, Mr. Mackay, who was narrowly defeated on the Labor ticket from Frome-Somerset in 1935, declared.

Urges Voting Reforms

In advocating eradication of political defects, he held that in the last British election, on the basis of total votes cast, Parliament should have contained 55 Conservative and 45 Labor members, whereas the Conservatives in fact won close to 200.

"It is possible that the history of the last six years would have been quite different had the representation been proportional," he observed, "and possibly, there would have been no war."

In the economic sphere, he added, 300,000 persons in Britain owned 80 per cent of the wealth.

"If we wish to build a European democracy that will last," he said, "we must cause it to mean more to all of the people. We must make it something that will seem worth defending throughout the length and breadth of Europe."

Intimate Message from Washington

Lindbergh, Voicing Unpopular Views, Made a Formidable Witness on the British Aid Bill, but Gaps Are Seen in the Flier's Logic

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

We have heard Colonel Lindbergh testify twice recently, first before the House and next before the Senate committee considering the lend-lease bill, and we have been meditating both upon the spectacle and upon the Colonel. Although we confess that we disagree with the famous aviator and accept neither his conclusions nor his logic let us add that we have rarely seen anyone testify before a congressional committee who struck us as so excellent a witness, and who handled himself so admirably.

The Colonel is an alert, clear-spoken witness who throws back the ball to hostile interlocutors a good deal harder than most of them can take. He is nobody's cat's-paw in this business and he left no doubt with us that he is voicing his own views and following his own reasoning. He is a formidable witness, both because he has a ready answer delivered from a deferential tongue, and because he is obviously animated by high (and we believe lofty) idealism, however insular and mistaken it may be. Add to this that it took remarkable courage to utter his unpopular words, which must run counter to what 90 per cent of the country believes, or at any rate wants to believe, and that he carried the occasion off with remarkable coolness, self-possession, and poise.

Strong Supporter of "Negotiated Peace"

Having said so much let us add that his statements seemed to us inconsistent and far-fetched. Take, for example, one point, Colonel Lindbergh advocates a negotiated peace and the sooner the better so far as Britain is concerned, yet when Senators asked him how far he thought Germany would go in its conquest before it stops, he replied, "When it is impossible to go farther."

In further answers Colonel Lindbergh rather seemed to enjoy stressing Germany's implacableness, with a certain, indefinable "I-told-you-so" attitude. Obviously, however, it is impossible to negotiate a peace with a nation that will stop only when it has to. It was a cul-de-sac of logic which Colonel Lindbergh himself seemed to see, for he did not directly answer Senator Pepper's question of how you could negotiate with Herr Hitler.

Take another point. Colonel Lindbergh appeared to take some relish in declaring that the United States is largely responsible for the present war. At first he based this view on the alleged British and French belief that the United States would declare war if they did; but when Senators pushed him he fell back on America's share in imposing the Treaty of Versailles upon prostrate Germany, and other interference with European affairs. The difficulty of such logic is, of course, to know how far back it is to go. Senator Thomas of Utah brought this out when he commented that the United States interfered in European affairs in 1776, and asked whether that made the Nation responsible for all the European wars that have occurred since?

Position Changed on Victor in War

Let us take a third point. The transcript of Colonel Lindbergh's testimony before the House Committee shows that Representative Luther A. Johnson of Texas put the direct question, "Which side would it be to our interest to win?" To which Colonel Lindbergh answered "Neither." On Thursday before the Senate Committee, however, he changed his position.

"Here I would like to say," he said, "that I have never taken the stand that it makes no difference to us who wins this war in Europe. It does make a difference to us, a great difference." This was an important change of front. But Colonel Lindbergh did not follow it up. And yet to most Americans the point seems crucial. Most Americans believe that it makes all the difference which side wins the war, to them, and to their future. Apparently Colonel Lindbergh, although he has shifted his position, does not yet feel it of sufficient importance to warrant the aid which other Americans want to give.

It was obvious to those who heard him that Colonel Lindbergh feels Britain will be defeated. He meets this expectation with a plea for a negotiated peace. But his own words indicate that he does not really think a negotiated peace possible. And the observer must ask himself the question, even under Colonel Lindbergh's strained logic, whether it would really be to America's greater interest to withhold American aid and thereby force Britain straightway to capitulate, or rather to assist her to fight on, until our own defenses are prepared.

We have said that Colonel Lindbergh seemed to take relish in blaming Americans for their alleged responsibility in precipitating the European war. As the Colonel faced his interlocutors at the two hearings, there seemed to us to be a complacency, a trace of self-righteousness, almost perhaps a self-satisfaction in his censure. Perhaps we do him injustice. But we could not help wondering if there were not in this some hint, deep down, of the key to his complex personality. R. L. S.

Strike-Bound Parts Freed For Defense

By the Associated Press

An agreement between striking C. I. O. unionists and the management of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company at Milwaukee authorized workmen today to remove from the idle factory completed equipment said to be "vitally needed" by the Army and Navy.

The strike, which has kept 9,000 workers from their machines since Jan. 22, was called by the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers who asked a closed shop and other concessions.

The equipment-removal agreement was reached last night shortly after Col. Donald Armstrong, the Army's district ordnance executive, declared the strike was "endangering the safety of the country" by holding up the entire powder production program.

Sixteen men were detailed by the union to ship some flywheels needed to fulfill a Navy order. Next week, additional men will be designated to ship equipment needed by the Hercules Powder Company.

Representatives of the union and Allis-Chalmers will meet in Washington Feb. 11 with John R. Owens, labor adviser to the National Defense Commission. Although the management insisted the conference concerned defense orders and not the strike, it was considered significant that both sides would be present.

Several other labor developments took place in Washington yesterday.

Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, characterized as "very satisfactory" the whole labor situation as it affected the Nation's defense program. He said he saw no need for additional legislation.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said the cases of some union officials accused of "racketeering" would be taken up at a meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council in Miami, Fla., starting Feb. 10.

War Department officials said they would leave up to the companies concerned whether certain labor clauses should be inserted in subcontracts under which the Ford Motor Company proposes to manufacture parts for the Consolidated Aircraft Company.

U. S. Bible Society Carries On Work of Groups Halted by War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Much of the work of the Bible societies of Great Britain and the Continent which has been sharply curtailed because of the war has been assumed by the American Bible Society, of Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street here, Francis C. Stifler, Editorial Secretary of the Society, announced today. In the middle of last year the Society began a campaign which is still continuing to raise $150,000 as an emergency fund to take care of extra demands made upon it as a result of the war.

For many years three-quarters of all Scriptures circulated in the world have been distributed by the Bible societies of Great Britain and the Continent, principally the British and Foreign Bible Society, the National Bible Society of Scotland and the Netherland Bible Society. Nearly all of the work of these organizations has necessarily been completely stalled because of the war and the American Society is trying to meet the need, Mr. Stifler said.

"In most of these areas of need the work has just begun, but the amounts so far subscribed to the emergency fund have been practically exhausted," Mr. Stifler added. "If this strategic help is to be continued, there must be a strong rallying to the support of the fund, not only by the churches from their benevolent budgets, but also generous gifts both large and small from Bible-loving individuals."

British Societies Aided

From the $150,000 emergency fund, the American Society has allocated about half to maintain the supply of Bibles to American British, French and other missions in Asia, Africa, the Near East and Latin America, hitherto dependent upon the British and Scottish societies, Mr. Stifler said. To continue the work of the Netherland Bible Society in the Dutch Indies, $15,000 was appropriated; $5,000 was allocated for the work of the French Bible Society; $40,000 for Scriptures for refugees, prisoners of war, soldiers going into battle, wounded, and the balance for supplying Bibles to the United States' own expanding military and naval forces.

In a recent report on its work the American Society revealed it had shipped from New York, sent from its depository in Istanbul, or had manufactured in Geneva, Switzerland, a total of 4,054 Bibles, 21,677 New Testaments and 58,221 Gospels and other portions in English, French, Polish, Dutch, Czech, Russian and Yiddish.

"Before Christmas, the Society had supplied for distribution in 15 different camps in Germany where English prisoners were interned 1,212 Bibles, 4,238 New Testaments and 444 Gospels and Psalms in English," Mr. Stifler said. "Two thousand German Gospels had also been supplied to German prisoners of war in Canada and other volumes supplied to Italian war prisoners in Cairo, Egypt.

French Demand Rises

"There has been an ever-increasing demand for the Scriptures in France since June, especially among the refugees in the unoccupied area. Toward this need the American Bible Society has already supplied 680 Bibles, 9,470 Testaments and 19,900 Gospels in French, German, Polish Czech and Russian.

"With the entrance of Italy into the war in May, the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Italy was cut off. The American Bible Society has been able so far to keep the British Society's 15 colporteurs in Italy at their tasks by an allowance of $900 a month as long as the funds may be obtainable."

For enlisted men in the United States the Society has supplied 648 Bibles, 29,325 Testaments and 38,572 Gospels and other portions up to the present time.

Wyoming Valley Plan Diversifies Industrial Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—In this valley which once employed more than 50,000 men in the anthracite industry, a campaign is being forwarded to diversify the industrial pattern. Production of anthracite has dropped to about 100,000,000 tons or less a year, and today only about 30,000 miners are working in this area, most of them on part time.

At the annual meeting of the Wyoming Valley Industrial Fund, Inc., an organization of persons from all stratums of society, a program was announced to raise $100,000 a year for three years to bring new industries into the valley, an area in which 300,000 persons dwell. The fund also authorized an industrial loan guarantee of $700,000 or more.

The report of the Board of Directors covering the year just ended shows seven new industries established in Wyoming Valley and three of the eight industries brought in during 1939 actually established their operations in 1940.

Fifteen industries brought in since Jan. 1, 1939, are now operating with 1,600 employees with pay rolls of about $90,000 a month. When their organizations are fully developed within the next six months, the pay rolls should be running more than $120,000 a month, or about $1,500,000 a year, according to estimates.

The total cost of the industrial program during 1940 was approximately $44,000, of which $29,000 represented concessions to industries and $15,000 compensation and operating expenses. It excludes money advanced to the Wyoming Valley Industrial Building Fund, Inc., real estate holding company owned by the Industrial Fund.

Expenditures in 1939 were approximately $27,500, of which $15,500 was payment to industries and $12,000 was in compensation and operating expenses.

Industries attracted here include those in the fields of aviation equipment, shoe and slipper, and textiles.

League Official Foresees U. S. On World 'Board' After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The United States, its isolation proved unsafe by world happenings, will find it necessary to join with other nations at the war's close in founding a new world League, in the opinion of Seymour Jacklin, Treasurer of the League of Nations since 1926.

"Call the new world organization a world court, an International Labor Office or what you will, mankind cannot get away from the fact that some League system is vital for the preservation of world peace," Mr. Jacklin said in an interview at the Commodore Hotel here Feb. 5. "During my term as Treasurer I have talked with countless statesmen from many countries and I never knew any thoughtful man or woman who could suggest a better method of securing peace."

Mr. Jacklin, who is a South African, is in the United States to confer with other League officials who are carrying on their work in Princeton, N. J., and Montreal, Canada. Unable to obtain a visa across Spain, he was more than six weeks journeying from Geneva to New York, travelling through France to Morocco, then by French vessel to Martinique, in the West Indies. He arrived in New York on Feb. 3.

Valuable Work Still Done

Although the League of Nations is today operating with only a skeleton force, its political activities entirely suspended, it still is performing a highly valuable task is collecting and analyzing data on world finance, economics, trade and health, Mr. Jacklin declared.

The League Directors of Finance and Economics are carrying on at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University, while the International Labor Office has headquarters in Montreal. Bertil Arne Renborg, Director of the Opium Section, Mr. Jacklin added, was now in Washington. These offices, he said, are continuing to report to interested governments in the fields of economics, world trade, finance and health. Britain and its Dominions and other nations will utilize these reports in preparing the groundwork for the world economic system which must follow the present dislocations, he added.

Mr. Jacklin stressed that League activities, which required an operating budget of approximately 30,000,000 Swiss francs, or $6,000,000 in 1939 and another $4,000,000 in 1940, would still require $2,000,000 for their activities in 1941. "And we expect to raise that sum," he said, reporting that even in 1940 Britain, the Dominions, the Netherlands, Portugal, Venezuela and other nations paid their League bill in full, while Belgium, Rumania, France and Hungary paid in part.

Must Halt Aggression

"It is not the League system that has failed, but the failure to apply it," Mr. Jacklin declared.

Nations joining the post-war League, he held, must be ready at instant notice to apply full military sanctions against a member committing aggression. To this end, he visualized a setup in which the armed forces of all member nations would be placed at the disposal of the central governing body.

A rising tide of intense nationalism during the 1930's was the cause of the League's impotence and its final failure to apply sanctions against Italy, Mr. Jacklin held. In further analysis, he declared that the bitter experiences of the war would show nations the need for collaboration.

"The United States is bound to join the picture, having found that isolation is 'out,'" Mr. Jacklin continued.

"Self-interest or supposed national interest alone will never succeed in maintaining an international order based on justice and equity. The true national interest in the long run is to insure international justice and, in order to obtain this security, all nations, small or great, must agree to go to the aid of the country which is unwarrantably attacked."

Would Include Dictatorships

The new League, he stressed, should include Germany, Italy and Japan, even though their governments remained totalitarian. The League's former weakness, he asserted, lay not in its inclusion of both dictatorships and democracies, but in its failure and fear to apply the League penalties against aggressors.

Mr. Jacklin declared that Britain was bound to win the war, first, because it was imbued with a moral and spiritual force which could not be beaten; second, because since last September, the wheels of the British Empire "had begun to grind."

Gas Defense Course At Illinois Camp

CAMP GRANT, Ill., Feb. 8 (AP)—A special course in gas defense training will be instituted at Camp Grant, Col. J. H. Davidson, Commander, announced yesterday.

An officer of the Chemical Warfare Service, which is charged with the immediate responsibility for this phase of military preparedness, has reported for duty preparatory to opening a school to train officers and noncommissioned officers, who, in turn, will instruct the incoming selectees in gas defense measures.

"Although it is not the intention of the United States to use poison gas against any enemy whom we may have to fight—at least not unless such an enemy used gas against our troops," the Commander said, "it is planned to issue a gas mask to every soldier and to teach him how to use it. The Army has no intention of having its soldiers caught unprepared."

Methodists Discuss Other Draft Service

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Plans for supporting alternate service for conscientious objectors who are members of the Methodist Church were being discussed yesterday by 25 elected representatives of 1,000,000 Methodist youths.

The special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Methodist Youth was called by Dr. Harvey Seifert, Executive Secretary.

Other questions under consideration were summer work camps, contacts with labor, race relations, temperance and rural work, as they effect Methodist youth.

Delegates were present from Illinois, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Iowa, Colorado, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia.

Thanks for the Ride

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., (AP)—J. W. Gibson unlocked a car, turned on the ignition and drove home to Charleston, 50 miles away. Then he looked in the back and saw packages that didn't belong to him. Investigating further, he found the car didn't belong to him either.

At his home in Huntington, meanwhile, A. J. Moores was having the same experience. Both reported to police, who found the cars were of the same make and model, that the keys were interchangeable and that the "twins" had been parked near each other at the courthouse.

Board to Co-ordinate Americas' Shipping

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—A committee for the co-ordination of inter-American shipping was established yesterday to assure adequate tonnage for movement of products between the United States and other American republics.

James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy; Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, and Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of commercial relations with Latin America, are on the committee.

Maritime Commission estimates indicate that adequate shipping will be available to handle requirements of inter-American trade this year if vessels now operating are retained in this service and with the addition of certain vessels now intended for the trade.

At present there are approximately 119 vessels regularly serving the east and west coasts of South America. Fifty-four of the ships fly the United States flag.

St. Petersburg Boasts Of Its Sunshine School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—For children of school age St. Petersburg has the famous Sunshine School, known throughout America for its outdoor classes, with teachers and pupils alike wearing sun-suits or bathing attire during many of the school hours.

Swimming and life-saving instruction are part of the curriculum of this unusual institution. A modern, accredited school in every respect, children from every part of the country, many of them from distinguished families, attend Sunshine School.

North Carolina Considers Oysters—Proposes to Develop Its Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUFORT, N. C., Feb. 7—A practical program proposed for development of the oyster resources of North Carolina has been given the indorsement of Gov. J. Melville Broughton and the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, according to Dr. H. F. Prytherch, director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Laboratory here.

"Under the proposed plan," said Dr. Prytherch, an authority on oyster culture and oyster pest control, "a ten to twenty million dollar oyster industry can be developed as it has in other States having less favorable circumstances for utilization of this natural resource."

At present this once lucrative industry of coastal North Carolina has dropped from two-and-one-half million bushels to an annual yield of a half-million bushels or less. In many cities of the State it is almost impossible to find a North Carolina oyster on the market. On the other hand, it is easy to get (if you pay the price) such widely known brands as Lynnhavens, from Lynnhaven Bay, Va.; Blue Points from Great South Bay, N. Y., or even the Cotuits which come from Massachusetts. New River, Belhaven, North River or Newport River oysters are almost impossible to get in communities of the State a few miles inland from the North Carolina coast, from which they come.

The reason this situation has been brought about is because most of the natural beds have been depleted, either by the commercial oystermen who gathered them for food or who sold seed oysters in former years in wholesale quantities to Virginian and northern growers.

The proposed development program got the immediate indorsement of conservation officials. The result, it is believed, will be responsible for beginning the program. If the small amount of money needed for the purpose was not included in the current budget of the Department of Conservation and Development, it is likely that a legislative bill will be presented to secure an appropriation.

Auto No Attachment —So It's Attached

SAINT PAUL, Minn., Feb. 8 (AP)—An automobile is not a wagon, the Minnesota Supreme Court has ruled.

Oscar Maki, Eveleth, Minn. farmer, claimed the Eveleth Auto Company had no right to attach his automobile in satisfaction of a $427 judgment because the car technically was a "wagon" under an act exempting, among other things, "one wagon, cart or dray" from attachment.

The Supreme Court upheld a lower tribunal which ruled the attachment was legal.

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Occupational Voting for India? Bevin Plan Aids Indian Workers

By Ranjee Shahani

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A plan which is capable of proving one of the most effective measures for furthering understanding between Britain and India is taking definite form with the receipt of news from New Delhi that a batch of some 80 Indian industrial workers are expected to leave shortly for training in British workshops.

This scheme was sponsored by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, at the end of 1940. It has apparently been well received in India, where Mr. Bevin's imaginative contribution to India's problem can be most readily appreciated.

Speaking of the plan, Mr. Bevin said: "As India is to be equipped with a mechanized army and needs skilled men, I asked the Secretary of State for India and the Cabinet to allow me to bring several hundreds of Indians from the workshops of India to this country to live in the homes of our people, and be sent back again after training with a knowledge of trade union and other organizations in this country. It is a great precedent that is being created and it does for the first time extend real equality."

The Minister of Labor said the men would receive the same pay given to British trainees by the Ministry of Labor. He also declared the wives of the men in India would receive allowances.

He continued: "I believe this will mean the forging of a new industrial link between East and West, because all the people who talk about Indian freedom are not all particular lovers of the working class. I have been to India and I have read reports on India, and I want to raise the standard of life in the East. If India is to be industrialized and you are to get equilibrium after the war, we should begin now and treat them with understanding. We have decided to select instructors in this country—I hope to get them from the trade union movement—to go out and train the people of India."

A remark of Mr. Bevin's about Indian seamen has also pleased Indians. He said: "I created a special sub-committee for Indian seamen, and I am not going to allow them to be called lascars any more. They are Indian seamen and when you get away from the term 'lascar' you will get rid of the idea that they are just cheap labor."

Words Not Enough

A pre-requisite to better understanding between Britain and India is held by Indians here to be the removal from the English vocabulary of vexatious or offensive terms. Use of careless words and phrases are held to do much harm. But it is realized that correct words alone are not enough. There must be deeds. Unless the British treat Indians as equals and fellow-workers in a common task, there can be no lasting peace and co-operation between the two peoples, the Indians maintain.

Mr. Bevin is credited now with having given a fine example of constructive statesmanship. He is thanked for considering not only the pressing problems of the present, but, even more important, the period after the war, when the whole of the British Empire is expected to undergo radical and far-reaching changes. The ties uniting the various members of the Commonwealth will be tenuous as moonbeams, yet strong as steel. Mr. Bevin wants a real acceleration of war industries in India. This, I need hardly add, is a vital necessity, not only for Britain but for India as well. The present ideological struggle will be won by that side which shows not only a finer morale but a greater and quicker flow of war materials of all kinds.

Then, Mr. Bevin desires to inculcate in Indian workers an appreciation of British methods of industrial co-operation (as between employers and workers) and, what is more, the value of sound trade union principles.

Entered Machine Age

India has now definitely entered the machine age, and in certain products is already more than self-sufficient. Indeed, it is beginning to look for markets abroad. But the condition of the workers, despite the expansion of industry, is truly lamentable.

I once asked an Englishman why he paid so little to his Indian workmen.

"Because they do not turn out much work," he said.

"Why don't they turn out much work?"

"Because they haven't got the stamina."

"Why haven't they got the stamina?"

"Because they don't eat the right things."

"Why don't they eat the right things?"

"Because they haven't got the money."

"Why haven't they got the money?"

"Because their pay is so low."

Both of us laughed. But it is a matter for tears. Mr. Bevin has tackled the problem in the right manner. Give the Indian workman a new outlook on life and labor, and things will change.

'Win-the-War' Party Inaugurated in India

By the Associated Press

Bombay, India

The radical Democratic People's Party, a new win-the-war group, was inaugurated here recently.

The movement is sponsored by Mahendranath Roy, one-time colleague of Joseph Stalin and former member of the Committee of the Third International, and by Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Kare, former Congress Party (Nationalist) Premier of the Central Provinces.

The conference resolved to form a national democratic bloc, composed of organized opponents of the present National (Hindu) Congress Party policy to fight fascism in India and abroad from "motives of the country's interests and of patriotism."

By Everard C. Cotes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—New methods of approach to the hitherto intractable problem of Indian self-government are being eagerly discussed in Whitehall.

An administrative system based on the American rather than the British pattern, and a voting system in which the franchise would be based on the professional and occupational qualifications of the voter, are under consideration.

The effort is to placate Indian opposition to the constitution hitherto proposed by the British Government. For this purpose it is felt that not only must a larger measure of co-operation be reached between the British authorities and the leaders of political thought in India, but means must also be found to remove apprehension now felt by Moslem and other Indian minority groups.

This apprehension arises from belief that—under the hitherto proposed system of "personal" as opposed to "functional" elections—government power would gravitate into the hands of the majority who are Hindus. This, it is felt, might bear very hardly upon the Moslems and others not belonging to the majority group.

At present something like a deadlock exists throughout India. This is because no major Indian political group is prepared to accept the constitution the British authorities have been endeavoring to introduce.

No Alternative

At the same time, however, no Indian alternative has been put forward which commands anything approaching unanimity among the various contending Indian leaders.

The Indian National Congress under Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi demands the sweeping away of all safeguards, leaving the majority who are Hindus to draft their own scheme of Government throughout the length and breadth of India by the agency of a "Constituent Assembly."

But the Moslem leader Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah and his supporters of the All-India Moslem League declare themselves prepared to fight rather than agree to submit to any such arrangement. They demand instead the splitting up of India into more or less independent zones one of which would be predominantly Moslem and the other mainly Hindu. The Congress entirely rejects this scheme, the maintenance of the complete territorial integrity of India being one of Mr. Gandhi's most definite postulates.

The Indian princes are also at variance with the Congress. Their demand which the Congress entirely refuses to agree to, is for the maintenance of all the rights and privileges guaranteed to the princes by past treaties with Britain.

The British Government has long offered to reconsider, after the war, the India Act of 1935 which defines the constitution which the British Viceroy at Delhi has been endeavoring unsuccessfully to introduce. But it is only within the past few weeks that any authoritative indication has appeared of the nature of the changes likely to be introduced in that Act.

Would Strengthen Provinces

Such indication has now been given by Mr. Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, in an address before the London section of an organization known as "The English Speaking World." "It may be," Mr. Amery said, "that the fears of the Moslems might be largely met by a further increase in the powers of the provinces, possibly re-arranged and re-grouped, subject only to the minimum of central control necessary to secure some measure of unity in foreign, defensive and economic policy."

Another change which Mr. Amery suggested for Indian consideration was based upon what he called "functional representation." Such a system is based on the profession or occupation of the voter. It is already in successful operation in the upper chamber of the Legislature in Mysore, one of the bigger and better governed Indian states. Its general adoption in India is supported by a number of experienced Europeans resident in that country who hold that the proportion is microscopic of the Indian electorate which is educated enough to understand the issues in any ordinary electoral contest.

U. S. Method Preferred

Mr. Amery further signified that self-government for India might be associated with the American method of administration, as opposed to that of Britain.

"It may be," he said, "that our whole conception of a parliamentary executive is, for the central government of India, at any rate, less suited than an executive perhaps more on American lines, that is to say, independent of the Legislature for its term of office, whether it should be directly elected or nominated by the Provinces and States and with definite proportions allocated to the different main elements."

These suggestions, coming as they do direct from the chief representative for India in the British Cabinet, carry immense weight. Their elaboration into a specific constitutional plan must necessarily take time, in view of the gigantic nature of the Indian electorate they concern. Their highly constructive character, combined with their authority, nevertheless causes them to be hopefully regarded in British official circles as affording the germ of a possible solution of a major international problem that has hitherto defeated all the efforts of statesmanship at Westminster.

Canadian Auto Sales Gain

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 (CP)—Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada reached a higher level in December, 1940, than in any other December on record, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported. The survey did not include military vehicles.

December sales totaled 10,920 units with retail value of $13,192,197. This compared with 9,844 new vehicles retailing at $10,943,750 in December, 1939—an increase of 11 per cent in number and 21 per cent in retail value.

Last month, in noting the trend towards increased sales, a spokesman for the Bureau said greater purchasing power in Canada was the chief factor in offsetting the retarding effect of wartime taxation on automobile sales.

[In June, 1940, an excise tax ranging from 10 to 80 per cent, depending on the manufacturer's price, was imposed on all automobiles sold in Canada. The present session of Parliament increased the excise tax on cars with a manufacturer's value up to $700 from 10 to 20 per cent. The new tax took effect Dec. 2, 1940.]

Total sales of new vehicles in 1940 numbered 130,917 units with a retail value of $149,165,627, an increase of 14 per cent in number and 18 per cent in value over the 114,747 new vehicles sold for $125,967,521 in 1939.

Sales in December, 1940 were 19 per cent higher than in November, 1940, the Bureau said.

Russian Trading Post Stands in California

FORT ROSS, Calif. (AP)—A Redwood chapel, highly suggestive of Moscow in its architecture, still stands here as a reminder that Russia once had a territorial stake in the California coast.

Together with several other buildingus and a big stockade, it is a holdover from the Russian fort and trading station here early in the last century.

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Newfoundland Base

Wide World

First American Troops Arrive

Framed in winter's setting the U. S. S. Edmund B. Alexander (above) docks at St. John's. This is the first of the British Atlantic bases leased to the United States to be occupied. In the lower picture Brigadier General Earnshaw, commanding the Canadian forces in Newfoundland, is shown inspecting the American guard of honor on the transport.

Base in Newfoundland Closes Gap in East Coast Defense

Continued from Page 1

powers know well the strategic potentialities of Newfoundland.

Britain learned the value of Newfoundland as a strategic point from which to protect its colonial possessions on the North American Continent during the mid-seventeenth century.

The British-colonized island first came into the focus of international activity when France, seeking a base from which to protect its own possessions at Cape Breton, Acadia, and the regions along the St. Lawrence, began to "penetrate" the island by colonizing its southern shore.

Gaining a foothold here, the French set up a strong fortress at Placentia, guarding the narrow sea route entrance to French possessions on the mainland.

French Strategy Recalled

Had France managed to gain control of the entire island of Newfoundland, or if British fortifications on the island had been allowed to deteriorate, history might have been different on the North American Continent.

As it happened France planned to attack British colonies at Boston and New York, in much the same manner that military experts today have foreseen a possible invasion of the United States.

A French fleet under the command of Chevalier Nesmond set sail from France for Newfoundland, where it was to stop at the French base before proceeding to Boston.

At St. John's, however, the British intercepted and repulsed the French fleet, with the result that it turned back to France, and Boston and New York were spared.

Britain's hold on Newfoundland was later extended over the entire island and British territory in Canada and in the northeastern section of what is now the United States was assured ample protection.

Pivotal Base for Defense

Today, Newfoundland still holds that same place in the protection of the mainland.

America, Canada, and England must join forces in protecting the island against the invasion by powers detrimental to the future of North America.

This island is the pivotal base of all northern and eastern North American defense.

From Newfoundland airplanes could even bomb European soil and return within the same day.

From Newfoundland the Arctic could be watched as could shipping from Europe.

To the south a 600-mile flight from Newfoundland cuts the arc of reconnaisance from new U. S. leased bases in Bermuda and so on south until bases in or near South America are reached. Bombers could lay a screen of bombs in front of any approaching craft. Fleets of fighter planes would ring the North American shores and from these bases try to keep out raiders from overseas or from carriers off shore.

A Natural Barrier

Until United States troops established definite contacts between their home country and Newfoundland, this British Dominion which is separate from Canada remained a little known land.

It is placed like a natural barrier across the entrance to the deep important Bay of St. Lawrence. It is roughly triangular in shape, 42,000 square miles in size, and supports a population of about 265,000 persons.

The main industry has been the fisheries along the shores and over the famous Banks.

Before the war the paper mills of Grand Falls and Corner Brook were fast taking the supremacy as a source of national income.

These two industries are and have been the mainstay of the island for many years. Nearly unlimited deposits of iron, and of other minerals unknown in their extent and richness, may yet become a major factor in the income of the island economy.

For an ancient land, rich in history, Newfoundland is still a pioneer country, practically untouched by the major industries of the United States and Canada.

War Drums Beat Again In Ethiopia

Continued from Page 1

cried in rapture, "How beautiful it is to shoot these savages!"

As the Italian soldiers remember this a little bit, they feel the Ethiopian men and women may remember too much.

As they hear the tom-toms, they recall what the Negus reported to the League of Nations. His kingdom had been destroyed; he had been chased away; the conquerors had been furiously arrogant at Geneva, but still Haile Selassie declared:

"Special sprayers were installed on board aircraft, so they could vaporize over vast areas of territory a fine, death-dealing rain.

"Groups of 9, 15, or 18 aircraft, followed one another so that the fog issuing from them formed a continuous sheet . . . Soldiers, women, children, cattle, rivers, lakes, pastures were drenched continually with this deadly rain."

Warriors Say It With Tom-Toms

The Emperor of Ethiopia made that declaration with dignity, in grammatical language that was well translated. But the Ethiopian warriors don't know fine languages. They say it with tom-toms. Sometimes they're low and sometimes they're loud, but the Italian soldiers hear them.

Ethiopians are many; Italian soldiers are few. Probably not more than 200 or 300 thousand Italians are guarding an area as broad as from Chicago to the coast. They are scattered very thin in isolated garrisons, utterly outnumbered by the natives. They are almost completely cut off from the homeland. Supplies of every sort are meager. There is no respite. The storm increases. The flood rises. The Italians diked it off yesterday, but it is higher today. They stop it today, but it will be higher tomorrow. The flood is in the North and in the South; the flood is in the East and in the West.

To the accompanying roar of those rising waves will rise the fury of the tom-toms. They will no longer be soft and no longer dull. They will become faster, shriller, mightier. They will rumble from afar; they will thunder from near. They will spring from the desert; they will leap from the plain, they will bound from the mountain peaks.

The tom-toms reverberate over Africa, the tom-toms of the "Lion of Judah" and of all the lion's cubs—and Italian soldiers hear them.

Blockade Run By Nazi Ship

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, Feb. 8 (AP)—Agents of the German freighter Rio Grande said they had received information that she had run the British blockade and arrived in Hamburg with a load of grain and other supplies.

The ship sailed Nov. 30 from Rio Grande do Sul after several previous efforts to get away.

This left seven German and 19 Italian ships still in Brazilian ports.

The Rio Grande, a 6-062-ton motorship owned by the Hamburg South American Line, tied up in Rio Grande do Sul indefinitely Dec. 15, 1939, after her reported escort, the German pocket battleship the Admiral Graf Spee, was sunk.

Certificate Plan Irks Cotton Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The marketing certificate plan being proposed for the cotton-textile industry would cost a minimum of $240,000,000 a year and would bring dire results to the industry and to those dependent upon it for their economic welfare, declared Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Before this session, the Carded Yarn Group with Owen Fitzsimons of this city as Secretary and Treasurer, had met in a separate session at which, a report was made on changes in the arbitration provisions of the Cotton Yarn Rules of 1938. The change makes the rules conform to the Worth Street Rules of 1936 governing the merchandising of woven goods.

Plan for Free Medical Care In New Zealand Hits Snag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's Socialist Government is making another effort to launch its plan for a nationalist system of free medical care for which it made legislative provision two years ago.

The new plan attempts to circumvent the long-drawn-out difficulties with the medical profession by allowing the people to make their own arrangements with the doctors.

On April 1, 1939, the nation began paying wage taxes of 5 per cent of its income to meet the cost of a new social security setup here, of which free medical care was a major provision. But the medical system has never been in operation because of the doctors' unwillingness to co-operate with the Government.

Although the doctors' leaders had intimated that they would not co-operate in a plan to socialize medicine and make it subject to the checks, inspection of private records and disciplinary action the Government proposed, the Government nevertheless went ahead with its plan. The result was that when the first section of the plan, the provision of maternity benefits, was announced most of the doctors refused the Social Security Department's offer of guaranteed fees for attendance on maternity cases.

Where Doctors Stand

The doctors stated that they were not opposed to free medical care, but that they were opposed to socialized medicine which they claimed would mean unwarrantable interference between doctor and patient, violation of the secrets of the consulting room and would be impracticable in administration.

They produced a plan of their own for costless medical care to the underprivileged, but with contributions demanded from those who could afford to pay. This plan was rejected by the Government on the ground that costs of the new plan would be so high that all must contribute. The doctors thereupon withdrew their offer to co-operate in framing a scheme and the Government pushed ahead with its organization.

It felt that to men with country practices and to the less successful medical men in cities a fixed governmental income would have its appeal. But when the contracts were offered under the first section of the scheme—covering maternity benefits — the doctors surprised their own leaders by the vehemence with which they rejected the offer and refused to become part of a State-directed setup.

System Is Modified

The maternity benefits have been brought into operation now, but the system has been much modified to cover the doctors' demands, and there is no contract between the Government and the individual doctor. Instead the patient gets the money to spend however he likes.

For the past year the medical men have not moved from their position of opposition to the plan and now the Government has legislated to provide machinery for an attempt to circumvent the doctors' organization and enable contracts for service to be made between members of the public and individual medical men.

This new plan is hoped by the Government to provide the results which have not been achieved after almost two years of negotiation. But doctors doubt whether it will work.

The reason for this scepticism is the war. When the social security organization was first planned, the country was at peace and the doctors in unspecialized practice were about one to 1,500 people. Actually, there was considerable doubt whether this ratio would make it possible to work the scheme. Today the country is at war and the ratio of doctors to patients in the capital city, where many doctors have enlisted, is one to 3,000.

Most of the doctors are driving hard night and day, handling as many patients as they are able to visit, refusing calls where they think these are unwarranted. But under a social security contract they could not refuse a call, and they hold it would be impossible to get through the work which the Government is offering them. Moreover the doctors declare they will do nothing save by direction of their own organization, and the Government has been ignoring this medical body.

Britain to Spend More Money On Wartime Benefits to Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A further £12,500 has been granted by the Pilgrim Trust to the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts in Wartime, in recognition of the valuable work accomplished during the first year this Council has been in operation.

Lord Macmillan, Chairman of C. E. M. A., in reviewing its achievements, recalled that it was founded a year ago after Earl De La Warr, then president of the Board of Education, had approached the Pilgrim Trust suggesting that special wartime aid be given to the arts. The Trust agreed to grant £25,000 for this purpose, and the Treasury, recognizing the merits of the scheme, agreed to grant pound for pound up to a maximum of £50,000, beginning with a subvention of £25,000 to double the gift from the Trust.

The scheme developed quickly from being regarded merely as a measure of social welfare, to being recognized as a constructive method of removing some of the war-occasioned difficulties of professionals and the menace then hanging over both the livelihood of the artists and the standards of British art in music, drama, and painting.

Activities Are Widespread

The Board of Education provided offices and staff, so that almost the entire grant could be devoted to helping the arts and artists. In addition it gave status to the movement and a larger meaning to the idea of national education, "combining the adult enjoyment of the very highest types of music, drama, and painting, with the theory and elementary practice provided in school."

During the year concerts were sponsored in places which previously knew little of such entertainment. The Hallé Orchestra, for instance, gave 15 full orchestral concerts in northwest industrial towns—at the very low cost to the Council of £500.

The Council was the first body to organize programs in shelters when the "Blitz" on London started last September. In collaboration with E. N. S. A.—Entertainment National Service Association—but with its own distinctive programs, the Council organizes regularly two parties which every week give concerts in factories. Its programs have been given in canteens, restrooms, and shelters at all hours of the day and night. Reports indicate the more serious type of music has been very much appreciated. In one shelter, a Cockney who had been somewhat dubious about such "goings-on" finally remarked, "It does seem to keep the roof up, some'ow!"

Honorary Advisers Aid

Drama, amateur acting, and art, each have individual honorary advisers, who have accomplished much good work during the year. Mr. Lewis Casson, drama adviser, arranged tours of the Old Vic Company to many industrial districts which provided highly appreciative audiences. Amateur actors were encouraged by Mr. Lawrence Du Garde Peach, well-known dramatist, to give some 400 home productions. In view of the fact that at the beginning, there was a severe shortage of premises, opportunities, instruction, and personnel, due to the war, this is an excellent record. Another fine achievement is that of the "Art for the People" exhibitions, which has been attended by some 270,000 people from areas lacking in such amenities.

Expansion of C. E. M. A.'s work is urgently demanded from many quarters, but Lord Macmillan pointed out that response to these appeals depends on the receipt of still further funds. The £25,000 in hand—comprising the second gift from the Pilgrim Trust and a similar amount granted by the Treasury—is only sufficient to carry on the work as at present.

War Conditions Bring New Architecture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — War conditions, especially the need for air raid protection and ecenomy in certain materials, are bringing a new-style domestic architecture to Britain.

Many modifications in interior construction of houses are having to be made in order to substitute concrete for timber and steel. The tendency is for floors to be made of concrete covered with fireproof materials and such fittings as window-frames and sills, doorframes, skirtings, and picture rails are often made fireproof, too. This enforced substitution is regarded as having its advantages, for the new materials are said to be more hygienic and less costly of upkeep than wooden fittings.

Various Solutions

Though certain aesthetic considerations have to be waived for the present, standards of comfort are not being lowered by the increased use of concrete. Local authorities are urged by the Ministry of Health to do their best to maintain in these wartime houses a good standard of interior comfort in spite of limitations on design and materials. Guidance on this subject is given in a Wartime Building Bulletin on House Construction issued recently by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The provision of air raid protection in private houses is a problem which is being met in various ways. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health, speaking in the House of Commons recently, said that while most of the houses being built by local authorities for munition workers are not blast-proof to the same extent as air raid shelters, they "contain a specially strengthened compartment, and their concrete roof and floors give protection against incendiary bombs and splinters."

The shape of the small home to come may perhaps be discerned in the house construction to which the Minister of Health referred. Work now being undertaken is chiefly on small dwellings for agricultural and war workers and protection from fire, provision for air raid shelter, and economy in use of material needed for war production are the three points of major pre-occupation for the builders and architects.

The first of these considerations, protection from fire, may mean that Britain's skyline loses some of the variety it had in prewar days. For a flat, concrete roof, which affords most protection against incendiary bombs, is taking the place of the pitched roof with its picturesque eaves. On top of the concrete roof is a covering of fireproof material.

Double Purpose Rooms

Bathroom or pantry is often made to serve a double purpose in these new homes. The Wartime Building Bulletin recommends—as one method of securing special protection—the conversion into an office or "safety room" of some apartment where it is possible normally to carry on with lighting only from one small high window. The bathroom or an enlarged larder is in most cases selected for this purpose. The walls are specially thickened and the concrete floor of the room above is strengthened.

People in some districts, however, prefer to have a garage or toolshed strengthened as an outdoor shelter.

The fact is not lost sight of by the authorities here that architecture which seems particularly attractive in wartime for urgent utilitarian reasons may not seem so attractive in peacetime. Thought is being devoted therefore to planning present-day layouts so that later they may be beautified. For instance, the loss of the sloping roof may be offset by suitable tree-planting, and a certain degree of balancing up can be effected by subsequent slight structural alterations or additions.

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Rule of Justice for World

By Argus
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Viscount Halifax is about to make a statement outlining Britain's war aims. Six months ago he made a statement on the same subject—the most definite indication of the kind to come from a government spokesman.

Whether the line of reconstruction he will take today is the same as that of last July—the line of a federation of free states—remains to be seen. What is certain is that the intervening six months have seen a vast expenditure of thought on the subject and in some respects entirely new conclusions have been arrived at.

In July, while the free nations were still stunned by the fall of France, people believed, as they had done after the World War, that peace and security might be attained by some form of political reorganization. Today there is an increasing feeling that democracy needs more than reorganization. It needs a thorough regeneration.

However lawless and aggressive the Germans may be, Europe, it is felt, could not have crumbled as it has done but for some inherent weakness in the democracies themselves. Herr Hitler may be brutal and contemptuous of the decencies of civilization, but that does not alter the fact that his system maintains a powerful and vitalizing hold over the German people, while the democratic peoples had sunk into a state of apathy and distaste for exertion that left them an easy mark for the outlaw.

A United Call

Can political reorganization, then—by way of federal union, League of Nations or otherwise—be considered sufficient? A union of feckless democracies trying to control a violent, dynamic fascist community might merely repeat the past sad experience.

The cry is being raised therefore for the regeneration of democracy. It is being echoed from both sides of the Atlantic by business, professional, and labor circles almost regardless of political creed. It is being so universally urged in Britain that there are, to use the words of a writer to the Round Table, "at the moment practically no reactionaries left in England." Conservatives, no less than Liberals and Labor, have recognized that return to the old order is ruled out.

One British philosophical writer who has penetrated deeply into the need for regeneration, Christopher Dawson, has come to the conclusion that the Nazi conception of an all-powerful state, uniting in itself the political, religious, and cultural aspects of the national life, has supplied something that the people yearned for. It is, he thinks, responsible for the almost fanatical zest that has been at their leaders' command.

The democratic governments, being purely secular and divorced from the religious needs of the people, tend to lack elements of appeal to the popular imagination, and this lack is not made good by the abundant individual freedom they allow.

State Worthy of Loyalty

Whatever this view may be worth it raises one obviously sound question—what can be done to renew the zeal and the unity and the loyalty of the democratic peoples short of endowing the State with a religious authority that free peoples do not believe in—and short of attempting to subject the people to a fascist servitude that they would not tolerate?

Can there be brought into the democracies some high fundamental that will build up a new faith in, and a new enthusiasm for the State and whatever reorganization may be deemed necessary for peace?

This indeed is the line of regeneration that the best democratic thought of today is working on.

In a letter to the New York Times of Feb. 2, James P. Warburg, internationally known banker, finds this fundamental in "justice," and suggests a new order designed with complete impartiality on this basis.

"An order permeated with justice," he says, "demands that all those who are affected by the exercise of any power—political, social or economic—must have a voice in deciding to whom that power is delegated and how it is exercised. Whenever this principle is violated, injustice is created and the seeds of violence are sown."

Employer and Employee

In order to carry justice into all the complex relationships of industry, he would make it impossible for a factory owner to close his plant, throwing his employees out of work, on a plea of insufficient trade. In such a case the rights of workers to a livelihood could not be extinguished by the prior rights of ownership in the plant.

Carrying the same fundamental into international relations, Mr. Warburg submits that "the government of a nation . . . must not have the power to do things which affect the people of other nations without their too having a voice in the matter."

He avoids involving himself too deeply in technical details, but it is clear that to set "justice" in such authority would make plutocratic imperialism no longer possible, at the same time adding extensively to the powers of the government to control all forms of production. In the international sphere there is implied some form of super-national government—at least for specified purposes—and an international police to enforce its decisions.

Misuse of Powers

Mr. Warburg's view is that neither capitalism nor the profit system as such are at the root of the trouble, but the actions of those who have acquired the power in using it to protect their own privileged position by erecting unnatural obstacles to change. "Out of their selfishness were born the extreme mass movements of the left."

That the revolutionary moves implied in Mr. Warburg's proposals have not outdistanced the plans already generating in other quarters is clear from an editorial in The Times of London, of Dec. 5, advocating giving to the government in peace time all the emergency powers it needs to eliminate unemployment.

It then proceeds to extend its economic reforms to the international sphere in a move for regeneration through justice. It advocates sacrificing the "mystical attribute called sovereignty" and establishing the fundamentals of justice that no economic or other action should be taken that is likely to injure other countries.

Security for Community

The strong point about both these programs is that they are based upon a strong all-embracing fundamental. In that respect they would appear to offer greater prospects of sound regeneration than, say, the program of the British Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin, who says: "I want to give you a new motive for industry and for life. I suggest that at the end of the war and indeed during the war, we accept social security (the whole of the national economy, finance, organization, science to be directed to guaranteeing security for the community as a whole) as a main motive of all our national life."

They offer greater prospects than the purely economic procedure mooted by Barron's, the influential American financial weekly, that employers should forestall the unemployment that is bound to follow the war by getting together and shouldering the costs of its elimination themselves.

The drastic nature of all these plans, however, indicates a general perception that a new order is on its way and must be prepared for beforehand. It indicates a realization that the choice must lie between holding on to one's gains with the prospect of eventually losing all, or finding a fundamental that will regenerate the democracies and paying whatever price is necessary to get it established.

Some have proposed justice. There will be many other proposals in the course of time. But for the present justice holds a strong position, for it is a fundamental that calls for sacrifices from all and benefits all. It can be a unifying process not only within the nation, but within the whole community of nations.

Home Defense Plans Top State Legislative Programs

CHICAGO (AP)—Home defense has the halls of the Nation's Legislatures humming with discussion.

Comparatively little action has been taken but hundreds of proposals are in the lawmakers' mills as the States tackle the job of paralleling back home the Federal Government's vast national preparedness effort, an Associated Press survey showed.

Elements of home defense apparently commanding the greatest attention are organization of State Home Guards, control of explosives, protection of property and combatting of sabotage. Model laws on those subjects recommended by the Council of State Governments are under consideration by many Legislatures. Other State defense problems included protection of jobs and pay of trainees, anti-profiteering measures, relating State highway systems to defense and building armories.

Home Guards Planned

At least 24 States have headed toward organizing Home Guards to replace National Guard units called to Federal service. Most of this legislation, however, is still in the bill stage. But New York has a State Guard functioning; Illinois has plans perfected for a State Reserve militia of 10,000; the New Jersey Home Guard soon will be mustered; California's force of 5,000 is being organized, and Home Guards are training in Rhode Island.

The Massachusetts Legislature provided financing for a State Guard of 5,000. The Oklahoma House favored permitting the Governor to call volunteers for use in the absence of the National Guard. Labor opposed an Ohio proposal to increase the State Highway Patrol from 200 to 400 and give it full police powers, instead of establishing a Home Guard.

Antisabotage Laws

Most of the stringent proposals to combat sabotage would establish reciprocal rights for State military forces to pursue saboteurs across State lines. A New York bill would make a "war time" antisabotage law effective in peacetime and authorize the Governor to pay a $25,000 reward for information convicting saboteurs. Proposals in Georgia, New Jersey, and Oregon would provide maximum penalties of 10 years and $10,000 for property damage interfering with State or national defense preparations.

A California bill recommends the supreme penalty for a saboteur who caused any fatalities. Measures dealing with explosives would set up rigid control over their manufacture, sale and possession.

Numerous proposals contemplated subversive activities. A Kansas bill would "curb Nazi, Fascist, Communist, and other subversive activities," with maximum penalties of $10,000 and 10 years for advocating overthrow of the Government by violence or joining any organization advocating such overthrow. An Iowa measure would "prohibit wearing and display of uniform and symbols of any Foreign Government or organization." Under an Indiana bill it would be a felony, punishable by a maximum of $5,000 fine and 5 to 20 years imprisonment to teach anything defined as un-American or join or organize any group so classed.

Nebraska, Indiana, California, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island have legislation pending for establishing State Defense Councils and Michigan has one operating now. Texas might lease submerged Gulf Coast lands to the Government for a bombing range; a California proposal would conscript all male aliens between 21 and 36 to work on defense-related projects such as building military roads; Maine might establish a State School of Navigation and seamanship and a Minesota measure would exempt service men's automobiles from the State tax.

Big Defense Role Played by Mobile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The City of Mobile, Ala., due to its shipbuilding facilities, again is playing an important part in the defense of democracy.

The Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation at Chickasaw, suburb of Mobile, which has been inactive since a few years after the World War, is busy with a contract for construction of four destroyers at a cost of $32,000,000, while the Government plans to spend between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 to build new ways for the use of the Alabama Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company in Mobile.

Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, praised Mobile for its obvious value as a shipbuilding center, and stated that it would take from three to five months to make the necessary preparations here, while it would take from five to six months at New Orleans, La., where there are inferior facilities.

Reich Says Financing Ends Inflation Threat

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (AP)—Germany's system of "silent financing" has obviated the danger that inflation may arise from great war expenditures, E. W. Schmidt, Director of the Deutsche Bank, told foreign correspondents.

The system is "silent" inasmuch as there have been no great loan drives or spectacular campaigns for contributions, the banker asserted. The danger of inflation has been eliminated, his explanation indicated, because of Germany's thoroughgoing control of earnings, savings, and investments of its citizens.

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Together Again

Meet in Army

These two brothers, Al (left) and Joe Wilbur, hadn't heard from each other for 16 years until they joined the Army and met recently at the Presidio in Monterey, Calif.

Army Reunites Lost Brothers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—"Sixteen years" or "Reunion in Monterey" might be appropriate titles for this story.

In the fall of 1940 Joe and Albert Wilbur enlisted in the United States Army. After induction at Fort Missoula, Mont., about Christmas time the pair were sent to the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., Army reception center.

One day in January after they had been at the Presidio about a week, Joe sat down at the mess table next to Albert. During the course of the meal the two struck up a conversation, beginning with introductions.

"Is your middle name 'Andrew'?" Joe asked Albert.

"Yes, it is. Why?" Albert replied.

"Honest? Well, then you have the same name as my brother."

"Gosh, 16 years ago was the last time I saw my brother," Albert continued, "and I was only a kid then."

"Sixteen years ago! Why—"

It was true. They were brothers. Neither had seen nor heard from the other for 16 years.

When Joe was 16 and Albert 4 their parents separated. The two boys went their individual ways, Albert staying with his mother, Mrs. Frances Pitts of Idaho, Joe wandering off to work in Northwestern lumber camps. In the intervening years Joe and his family lost all contact with each other.

Heeding the call of their country, Joe and Albert joined the Army about the same time last fall. They were inducted at the same fort and processed at the same reception center. Then one day they sat down at the same mess table and found—reunion.

Joe has been assigned to the 76th Field Artillery, while Albert will take his place in the 32d Infantry, both stationed at Fort Ord. Private Joe and Private Albert Wilbur are buddies again, thanks to Uncle Sam.

Manxman Does War 'Bit'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—Though hit by the restriction of holiday traffic to the Isle of Man, Manxmen and women are playing their part in Britain's war effort.

The island's population of 60,000 has contributed more than £10,000 to a Spitfire fund, £3,000 has been collected by the Manx Women's Guild, and £1,575 has been sent to the Lord Mayor of London's relief fund. The Manx Farmers' War Effort totals £2,875.

Bombed areas in Britain have received more than 1½ tons of clothing and blankets from the island. Books have been sent to the services, and many tons of scrap iron and aluminum have been collected.

These figures are given in the Manx Year Book for 1941 which also tells of war work on the island. "Step by step, group by group, Manxmen have been called to the colors and have responded voluntarily to the same extent as Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen," the Year Book points out.

Several thousands of the resident population have left the Isle of Man for war services, and have been mentioned for what they have done in England, in Norway, at Dunkirk, and elsewhere.

Another war service which the people of the Isle of Man is performing is the accommodation of interned enemy aliens. In this way, the report states, "some hundreds of hotels and boarding houses in all parts of the island, out of business for the duration of the war, were occupied—landlords receiving prewar rents; tenants a hiring fee for their furniture; local public authorities rates in full; and the insular Government an allowance for taxes on tobacco and other articles consumed and subject to customs duties."

Pipe Fitter Catches Up With Defense

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—A visitor walked into the office of the Chamber of Commerce.

"I'm a pipe fitter from St. Louis," said he "and I read that Tulsa is to have a new $10,000,000 bomber assembly plant. I've been following these factories all over the Country as fast as they are announced but I've never got to one yet soon enough to find a job."

A secretary told him he was a little early; so far the site for the Tulsa plant hadn't even been selected.

"Well, I'll wait," said the pipe fitter.

Changes in British Cabinet Send MacDonald to Canada

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Lord Moyne was appointed Secretary for Colonies today, succeeding the late Lord Lloyd, and Mr. Ernest Brown was made Minister of Health to replace Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who becomes High Commissioner to Canada.

Mr. Thomas Johnston was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland.

It was announced that Lord Moyne would become Government leader in the House of Lords, the post until recently held by Lord Lloyd.

It was said that authority would be sought for Mr. MacDonald, son of the late Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, to retain his seat in Parliament during his term of office as High Commissioner to Canada, where he succeeds Sir Gerald Campbell, recently appointed British Minister to the United States.

Lord Moyne has filled several Government posts since completing a four-year term as Minister of Agriculture in 1929. He had been joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Agriculture Minister for the last year.

Mr. Brown had been Secretary of State for Scotland since last May 14, after being succeeded as Labor Minister in the Churchill Cabinet by Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Mr. Johnston was Undersecretary of State for Scotland in the MacDonald Cabinet and later served for a time as Lord Privy Seal.

Going to Canada

L. N. A.

Malcolm MacDonald
Member of British Cabinet to serve as High Commissioner to the Dominion.

Mark Forced on Nazi-Held Lands

BERLIN (AP)—By a complicated system of bookkeeping, Germany seems to be making the mark the standard monetary unit of continental European trade.

There is no gold behind the mark—it is supported only by "the industry of the German worker," Reichsführer Hitler said recently—but it has become a medium of exchange used by many European countries.

There are many classifications of marks, and a difficulty with most of them is that they can be taken across international borders only under the most exacting conditions. And all the while Germany has been buying a vast assortment of commodities in other lands.

When Germany bought more than it exported in barter deals with any particular country, the result was that so-called "frozen" marks were accumulated in Germany to the credit of some other country. The marks could not be sent abroad, but the country concerned could use them to buy anything Germany could sell.

Frozen Accounts

For years such frozen marks caused trade difficulties for many of the smaller countries. In effect, they had money in the bank which they could not withdraw. Vast frozen accounts were of little use to some of the Nations because they did not need any more of the products which Germany was in a position to export.

Moreover, there was a general suspicion of a currency based on "ability to work," rather than on gold which can be put in a box and sent across borders. The problem was how to send "ability to work" from one country to another.

And that, according to German bankers, is where the "multiple clearing system" comes into play.

In its simplest terms, the plan brings on the fact that many countries have mark accounts lying in Berlin. Then when Sweden buys from Finland, she does not send Swedish crowns to pay the bill, nor does she order New York or London to give gold credits to Finland. She communicates with Berlin, directing Berlin bankers to transfer a certain number of marks from the Swedish to the Finnish account.

The plan also is in operation between Belgium and the Netherlands. To modified degrees it is in use among other European countries.

Relation to Others

The matter is complicated by the relations of foreign currencies to each other and to the mark. German bankers do not believe that the plan, as at present in operation, is the ultimate scheme for operation of international finance in a new world which may be partly on the gold standard and partly operating under systems of managed currencies. But the new arrangement, they believe, points—possibly a little uncertainly—to future financial practices.

The European war has given the Reich a dominating place on the European continent and also provided it with vast markets. These markets, in the north and south, needed an immediate reorientation to forestall more severe domestic repercussions in the areas directly or indirectly affected by the conflict.

Emil Puhl, Vice-President of the German Reichsbank, declared that during past weeks a great amount of work had been done toward expansion of the German clearing system into a Central European mode of payment.

Through arrangements with Axis partner Italy, Berlin has become the key-point through which Germany's ally makes her clearing payments for products bought from the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and the Polish general government district and vice-versa.

Additional Countries

Germany, on her part, Herr Puhl said, made similar arrangements with Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Sweden and Switzerland. Negotiations are under way with Hungary and Rumania, he added.

[This "multiple clearing system" arrangement has nothing to do with the "occupation marks" circulated in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other countries where German soldiers use them to buy supplies. These occupation marks have no purchasing value outside the occupied country. Eventually, they must be redeemed by the occupied Nation.

Meantime, there is a fictitious value given some of these marks by persons who believe the currencies of their own conquered countries may depreciate further.

For instance, in Belgium the marks have a fixed value of 12.5 Belgian francs. Many Belgians are reported by bankers to be hoarding the occupation marks in the expectation the Germans later will place a lower value on the Belgian franc. The current theory among them is that the mark soon may be assigned a value of 20 Belgian francs. Hoarders then could exchange their marks for a greatly increased number of francs.]

Stripped Unoccupied France In Dire Need of Wheat, Fodder

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and lecturer on foreign affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While unoccupied France is fighting rearguard action to preserve at least some of its rights and prevent its complete domination by the Reich, economic sorrows are greatly increasing the difficulties in the French rump State.

A recent address by the Minister of Agriculture of the Vichy Cabinet, Pierre Caziot, demonstrates the serious economic situation.

The 1940 harvest was particularly bad in unoccupied France. He estimated that 50,000 carloads of wheat would be required to meet the needs. To find a country willing to sell such an amount of wheat would be hard, but almost impossible would be to solve the problem of transport since Germany has stripped France of a good part of her rolling stock and the traffic situation is rather difficult anyway.

Just as serious is the shortage of fodder. Before the war all France imported about 1,700,000 tons of cereal fodder and about 1,000,000 tons of oil cake. Unoccupied France, having lost 30 per cent of its oats and 20 per cent of its barley harvest, compared with normal years, will require about 3,000,000 tons of fodder. There is hardly any chance of obtaining such an enormous quantity because Germany itself has to import large quantities of fodder as do most of the German-occupied countries. These Nazi-ruled States which have to supply the Reich with agricultural products of course have the priority.

If there is any fodder available in Europe, Denmark and the Netherlands are likely to get it first because they are the producers of butter, milk, cheese, and eggs for Germany. But even they had to slaughter 50 per cent of their livestock for lack of fodder, very much to the chagrin of the Nazis who would have liked to see the animals saved for their own benefit. But things have grown so bad that Denmark for instance, as a whole, exports now less butter than she used to ship to Germany alone before the invasion.

No Fodder to Spare

These figures indicate that Germany has no fodder to spare for unoccupied France. Russia, at best, has delivered only half of the 1,000,000 tons of fodder which were promised in the Soviet-German trade agreement, hailed as the "greatest fodder deal" in the world. Transit difficulties indicate that it will be difficult to speed up the Soviet's deliveries.

Another question that does not make the outlook for the coming year any brighter is the uncertainty as to the fertilizer supply. There will probably be no lack of nitrates, and if the British Navy can be convinced that Vichy needs the phosphates she may purchase in her North African colonies herself, the shipment may be possible. Of course the situation would be completely changed in case the political developments going on right now should bring about a breach between the colonies and the mother country on account of too stiff German conditions for the Vichy Government. In this case North Africa would be gone as a potential supplier altogether.

Pre-war France had ample supply of potash in Lorraine but now with Lorraine being part of the "Gau Westmark" its resources are available only for the Reich. By no means better is the situation of the famous French wine-growers who are in dire straits for chemicals vital for their planting, yet not available in Vichy France.

An extremely interesting figure was given by Mr. Caziot as to the shortage of horses. This is the more important for the farm work in unoccupied France since gasoline for tractors is as scarce as gold.

France itself has almost no gasoline, her coal mines are mostly in German hands and imports of gasoline are even less probable than the import of fodder.

For although European fodder is needed to feed the German livestock, all the available gasoline is neded to feed the German war machine. In 1938 there were 623,000 horses in the territory now ruled by Marshal Pétain. Last autumn the number was 494,000. The loss was hardly brought about by the war itself but most likely these two figures disclose how many horses were taken to Germany after the armistice.

France Stripped of Resources

In this case, too, there is no way of purchasing the badly needed horses anywhere in Europe. However, even if there were a chance to buy horses as well as the other things of which a fatal shortage is being felt in unoccupied France, another difficult bottleneck would arise, the problem of how to finance these purchases.

The new State carved out of former France by the victor was stripped of its most important resources, mines and industrial areas. In addition to it France has to solve a great many questions such as restoration of normal conditions in public services, solution of the unemployed problem, payments for 2,000,000 French prisoners of war in Germany, and last, but not least, the upkeep of the German Army of occupation which has to be paid for by all France and amounts to about half the national income of pre-war France. To all this must be added the help Vichy is to give to those poor French families which had to leave their homes in Lorraine when it was Germany's westernmost province.

On Dec. 1, 1940, the Saar (regained by the Reich in 1935), the Rhine Palatinate and Lorraine taken from France after the collapse were made the "Gau Westmark." In an extremely sarcastic speech, Gauleiter Yosef Buerckel announced then that there had been two bulwarks: one, the noble French families which had tried to make Lorraine French; they had returned to France "voluntarily," and the other, the francophil French clergy in Metz which was eliminated by the dissolution of the diocese Metz. After these two bulwarks had been destroyed, he said, all Frenchmen in the zone were asked to decide whether they would want to go to the remainder of France or be sent to Poland. Most of course preferred to go to France. But that meant that the Vichy Government was faced with the urgent task of resettling tens of thousands of completely impoverished families.

To all this comes the political problem, the acute quarrel between Marshal Pétain and the pro-Nazi Pierre Laval. The French have but to lose a theoretically possible victory of the Marshal to make the Germans tighten the economic thumb screws. A sooner-or-later impending victory of Laval would but end the political quarrel but would place new economic burdens on the shoulders of a hard-beaten people.

More Stoves Put In Raid Shelters

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Alderman C. W. Key, Chairman of the London Committee for Shelters, said yesterday that only 4 per cent of the residents here are using the public airraid shelters now and added, "I don't expect much of an increase in blitz times."

Alderman Key said that in January 142,000 bunks were installed in shelters, 13,000 small stoves distributed, 180,000 masks to prevent the spread of infection made available, and 149 medical stations established.

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Landon Charges Lend-Lease 'Gag'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Alf M. Landon described the lend-lease bill as a "guess and be damned policy," today, and said that President Roosevelt had attempted to "gag" Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana because of Senator Wheeler's opposition to the measure.

The former Governor of Kansas and 1936 Republican presidential nominee also declared in a statement prepared for presentation to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "freedom of debate and discussion" on the bill "is being discouraged in America by the flood of Government propaganda and war hysteria."

He used the word "dastardly" in describing what he called Mr. Roosevelt's "systematic attempt" to "silence" Senator Wheeler and "weaken his influence."

(At a recent press conference the President was asked to comment on a statement by Senator Wheeler that the Nation's armed forces had been stripped of modern combat airplanes to aid Britain. Mr. Roosevelt replied that the use which some people make of defense statistics give comfort to the Chancellor of the German Reich.

(The conference was one of several at which the Chief Executive had remarked, in response to questions, on statements made by Senator Wheeler or in which Senator Wheeler's name had figured.)

Cry of Partisanship

Mr. Landon said that "many of those who are for all-out aid to Britain say: 'Of course we must debate, but hurry, hurry, hurry.'"

"And by innuendo, and the sly turn of the adjective," he continued, "these attempts to throw on the opposition the smothering cry of partisanship or personalities as the actuating force behind the opposition of this bill.

"The Chief Executive has led the way, by hurling even the charge of pro-German at a leader of opposition in the United States Senate, Senator Wheeler of Montana. If this were to go unnoticed and unchallenged, there would soon be no brakes on the Chief Executive. That is not healthy at any time and under any President in a republic.

"I have always believed that one of the blackest marks on the record of the Republican Party was the attempt to silence Senator Wheeler. I now denounce, as equally dastardly, the systematic attempt of another Chief Executive to silence his voice and blacken his reputation."

He did not amplify his reference to the Republican "attempt to silence" Senator Wheeler.

Sees "Gag" on Wheeler

"Never in all our history—not even in the tragic and bitter Civil War era," Mr. Landon added, "have we witnessed a President attempting to gag the mouth of a brilliant and sincere member of the United States Senate, as we are now witnessing in the continued attacks from the White House on Senator Wheeler."

Mr. Landon declared that "one of the compelling reasons" he was opposed to the British bill was that it "permits unlimited aid."

"The national policy decided in the last election," he said, "was limited aid to England. There was fundamental agreement on that policy. The national policy on unlimited aid was not decided because it was not an issue."

He expressed the opinion that "the vast majority favor aid to Britain in some measure" because, "generally, all are agreed our future would be less difficult if Britain were to be victorious."

But if a British victory is "essential to our security," he said, Congress should "stop fooling around with this lease-lend bill," let England know "the Yanks are coming" and "co-ordinate our activities with theirs."

"If an English victory is not essential to our security," he added, "then the only fair and decent thing to do is to say to Britain we will help you with money and materials only, and it is your job to get them. A simple appropriation is all that is needed, if that is our only purpose. And it would be agreed to, practically unanimously."

Outright Subsidy

The appropriation, Mr. Landon said, would provide "an outright subsidy to Great Britain as part of the cost of national defense."

The fact that the British may need financial assistance, he said, "does not to my mind make it necessary that Congress abdicate its powers under the Constitution, and grant these powers to one man, even though he be the President, unlimited."

Mr. Landon said the powers which the bill would confer on the President have not been satisfactorily explained by Administration spokesmen. As an example, he cited his belief that as originally drawn the bill would permit the President to provide merchant convoys and naval escorts to transport materials to England, whereas some of its advocates had stated it would not do so.

He posed for the Committee a number of questions regarding long-range policy. One of them was: "Is it the intention of Congress to grant this broad power to make unlimited commitments to the British Government, without any attempt to discover what that Government intends to do in the realm of world power politics? Without serious consideration of where such a wide-open program might lead the American people in the future?"

"Is it the intention of Congress," he asked further, "to give to the President the power to supply money, ships, planes—and ultimately and it seems to me inevitably men—until the French Government is restored . . . until he has restored or recaptured all the lands overrun by Hitler . . . until Finland and Poland have had returned to them the territories taken by Russia . . . until Japan has been driven out of China . . . until Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania are restored, as democracies?"

Sees Nation Committed

"Remember," Mr. Landon declared, "once that one man has set in motion the forces that inevitably lead to war, Congress has no choice but to support the program; the Nation will be committed to carry on until the bitter end."

He said it was argued that the bill did not have the powers which his questions implied but "I say the powers are there."

"I have heard it stated it is preposterous to suggest the President would use these powers," he continued. "Then I suggest it is equally preposterous to suggest that the Congress grant these powers."

Mr. Landon declared, "I have seen no claim that this bill is to be any help in our first job in industrial production for national defense and aid to Britain. There has been no showing that present executive powers are inadequate to bring defense production to its peak. Yet Congress is asked to delegate more power when the President has not exhausted the powers already possible."

"We must have deliberation in the Congress," he said, "and speed in the factories."

Path Smoother for Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

ponents assert he might do under the bill.

"This would not destroy our capacity to protect the United States," Mr. Taber began. Before he had got further, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, asked if he would accept a substitute sponsored by the Committee. Mr. Taber asked to hear it.

The substitute would limit the amount of American military and naval equipment which might be sent abroad to one tenth of the total appropriations for defense for the fiscal year 1941. Administration leaders estimated the amount would be about $1,300,000,000. Mr. Taber gladly accepted the substitute and it was adopted by a voice vote.

This does not affect the amount of other goods that could be sent Britain, apart from Army and Navy supplies, and hence would not conflict with the proposed Wadsworth amendment to limit overall assistance to $7,000,000,000.

The amendment does not define how the United States military supplies are to be evaluated. It would apply only to equipment financed by funds previously appropriated by Congress and hence would not affect pending defense appropriatione totaling $11,000,000,000 for the 1942 fiscal year.

Considered Shrewd Move

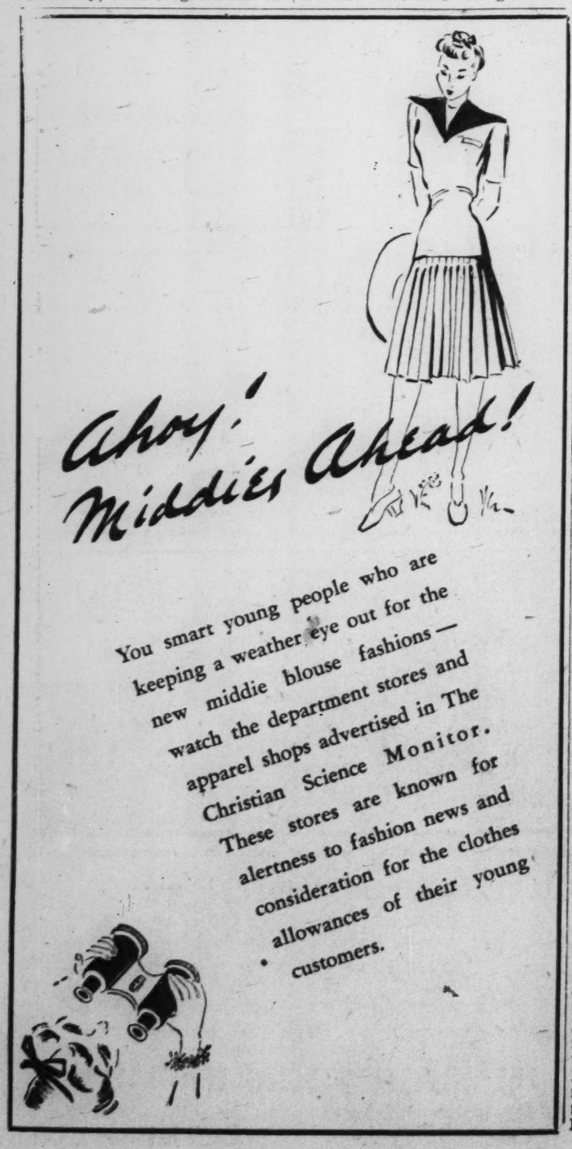
But despite its rather vague form, it provides a safeguard against the fear of "dictatorship" which is at the bottom of much of the reluctance to give Mr Roosevelt additional powers by opponents who distrust him, and the leaders' action seemed a shrewd move designed to win over opponents.

Mr. Taber's own comment set the tone for the matter: "I am willing to accept that," he said of the Bloom amendment. "I just wanted to see that they don't give our Navy away."

Administration leaders feel that there is something more than passage of the aid-Britain bill involved: That is to preserve national unity and harmony in a major crisis. Thus although they obviously hold the upper hand in the House, their amendments have been designed to eliminate some of the bitterness and increase the evident support for the measure above a mere party majority.

Advocates of the bill assert that opponents' arguments have been rendered invalid that the bill calls for an "abdication" by Congress and the promulgation of a blank check.

Lend-lease bill advocates defeated easily a series of amendments designed to go beyond their willingness to make concessions. Thus the Fish amendment that no vessel of the Navy should be released without consent of Congress was beaten by a 60-vote margin. Also called unnecessary was another Fish resolution, providing that nothing in the bill should be construed as affecting the rights of labor. The majority declared this amendment superfluous and it was defeated 98-153.



You smart young people who are keeping a weather eye out for the new middie blouse fashions—watch the department stores and apparel shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. These stores are known for alertness to fashion news and consideration for the clothes allowances of their young customers.

R. Walton Moore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRFAX, Va., Feb. 8—R. Walton Moore, who passed on at his home here today, was Counsellor of the State Department as the climax of a political career following his retirement from private practice of law in 1919.

Mr. Moore spent most of his active life as an attorney for railroad and steamship lines. After giving up his law practice, he was elected to Congress in 1919, serving through 1931 when he again retired to private life. At the request of Cordell Hull, the new Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Moore began a new career as diplomat, becoming Assistant Secretary of State in 1933. In that post he was in charge of the formulation of America's new neutrality policy and of relations with the Soviet Union.

In 1937, as a result of a special act of Congress, Mr. Moore became Counsellor of the Department, while his fellow Assistant Secretary, Sumner Welles, became Undersecretary, both at $10,000 a year. There had been no Counsellor since the first World War.

As Counsellor, Mr. Moore was in charge of negotiations for establishment of the trans-Atlantic air service, and in the spring of 1939, in his 80th year, was a passenger on the first round-trip flight of the Pan-American flying boat, "Yankee Clipper," to London and return.

Japanese Naval Plane Crashes in Kwangtung

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Admiral Mineo Osumi, Japanese Supreme War Councilor, has been killed in the crash of a naval plane in Kwangtung Province, China, the Navy Ministry announced today.

Six other naval officers, including Rear Admiral Hikojiro Suga, perished in the crash.

Admiral Osumi had served as Japan's Naval Minister in several Cabinets since 1931, last holding the post in the Government of Admiral Keisuke Okada, which fell early in 1936. In the midst of the 1936 military extremist revolt Emperor Hirohito commanded Admiral Osumi to form a new Cabinet, but apparently he failed, for Koki Hirota became Premier.

The American Way

Wide World

A Sergeant Halts a General

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army (right), shows his identification badge to a guard of the War Department, Sergeant Earl Van Ormer, before being admitted to his office in the Munitions Building in Washington. A recent War Department order requires all employees to wear an identification tag bearing the employee's name and photograph.

Southwest's Trade Prospects With Latin America Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—A comprehensive and realistic survey of the possibilities for promotion of trade between the Southwestern United States and the Latin-American Republics, dispelling many popular illusions on this significant subject, has just been completed here by Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston business man who is head of this outstanding firm of cotton dealers, and widely recognized as one of the nation's leading authorities on trade with the Republics which lie to the South.

Mr. Fleming, President of Anderson-Clayton Co., cotton factors, has had many years of experience in dealing with Latin-America. He has traveled widely below the equator, and walks the streets of Rio de Janiero and Buenos Aires with the same familiarity that he visits in New York or in Houston.

His survey of trade possibilities and potentialities is contained in an exhuastive report which he, as Chairman of the Latin-American Trade Committee of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, has prepared and submitted to the directors of the regional trade organization at its quarterly meeting at Jacksonville, Texas, January 29.

Outstanding among his conclusions are these:

1. Many Latin-American products are directly competitive with those of the United States, including wheat, beef, corn and cotton, which both Latin-American and North American nations export. Our imports from Latin-America consist primarily of products such as coffee and nitrates, which we do not produce; and others, such as sugar, of which we do not produce our full requirements. This limitation applies particularly to agricultural states like Texas, the report points out.

2. Importance of United States financial relations with Latin-America has been limited also by lack of confidence of United States investors and entrepreneurs in the political order of many Latin-American countries, as affording reasonable protection, just laws, and courts, and chance for peaceful and safe expansion.

Emphasizing that the world war situation has cut off exports to Europe of the products of Latin-America, and threatens to cut off other outlets in the Far East, the report points out that this situation also emphasizes the necessity for hemisphere solidarity, and notes that "the American government appears to have determined upon a policy of financial assistance to prevent economic chaos among the Latin-American republics which might demoralize them at a time when strength and serenity are prime necessities."

Pointing to possible fields of practical development, the report lists several which it indicates hold good economic potentialities. These are:

Proposals to promote expansion of rubber cultivation in Brazil and exploitation of deposits of tin and other minerals in the Andes, and extension of railroads to these deposits and building of smelting plants.

Promotion of iron mining and construction of smelters in Brazil, to supplement United States supplies in time of war and contribute to the prosperity of Brazil.

Establishment of regular and more frequent freight and passenger sailings between the United States and all Latin-American ports which are important for their commerce or the size of their populations. Trade possibilities can be truly appraised, it is declared, only after establishment of adequate transportation facilities.

Further development of radiotelephone communication, with charges based upon distance from a sending station established in Texas, rather than from New York, as at present, is recommended.

"After transportation and communication, the committee believes tourist travel is the most promising means for improvement of relations with the other peoples of the America's," continues the report. "But above all it is the most promising source of foreign exchange susceptible of prompt development; and foreign exchange is the most urgent need of the Latin-American Republics, particularly so long as their exports are severely restricted by the war."

Other suggestions include exchange scholarships between Universities in the United States and the Latin-American republics, possibly with Government assistance; establishment of correspondence with Chamber of Commerce and consular officials in nearby Latin-American nations, and promotional activity by Texas groups interested in tourism with similar groups in Latin-America.

Cabot for Group 'Health Facilities'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Dr. Hugh H. Cabot of Boston told a jury in district court today that he believed group health co-operative organizations were the most satisfactory method of providing adequate medical care for persons with small incomes.

He was the first Government witness in the trial of the American Medical Association, two of its affiliated societies, and 20 individual physicians on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law through coercion of a co-operative health group.

"A number of business organizations now offer group health facilities to their employees, pay for it and consider it good business in keeping their employees well," Dr. Cabot said. Many of the plans include medical care for the entire family of a worker "because no man is a good workman who is worrying about the illness of some member of his family," he declared.

He added that a trend toward group practice of medicine was under way today because "it is uneconomic" for every physician to maintain all of the specialized personnel needed in laboratories special equipment such as X-ray machines, and other facilities needed for adequate diagnosis.

Secretary Stimson On 'Temporary Duty'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 8

Secretary of War Stimson appeared at his press conference Feb. 6 wearing "Temporary Duty Badge No. 1."

Under anti-espionage regulations which went into effect at the War Department last week, such badges are issued to employees on short-term duty.

Mr. Stimson commented there was "no significance" to the fact he had a "Temporary Duty" badge and added with a smile, "I pinned it way back under my coat so it would not be noticed."

Rule as to Seamen Asked on 'Defer' Basis

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—The National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) today appealed to Clarence E. Dykstra, Director of Selective Service, for a ruling on possible deferment of seamen by draft boards on the ground that shipping is a "key industry in defense economy."

Joseph Curran, President, wrote Mr. Dykstra that the shipbuilding program would necessitate use of every available experienced seaman.

Good Year Foreseen For Retail Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—What the Nation's buyers do now is regarded by manufacturers and wholesalers as a reliable barometer of business conditions and the volume of retail trade during the remainder of the year. Significant, indeed, therefore is the fact that more than 10,000 buyers, from 25 per cent to 30 per cent more than in any previous year, are just returning from an annual trek to the various merchandise fairs, shows, and markets on the Pacific Coast.

The Associated Apparel Manufacturers of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Coat and Suit Association display of spring lines drew approximately 5,000 buyers, the California Gift and Art Show 2,500 buyers, spring showings of the Furniture Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles another 3,000, and the California Shoe Fair and the Los Angeles and Hollywood Millinery Guild showing hundreds more.

A variety of factors appear to be at work this year to make 1941 outstanding, perhaps record-breaking, for manufacturers and wholesalers in this area, according to James F. Bone of the Domestic Trade Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Most buyers are placing their orders much earlier than usual to avoid conflict with defense preparations.

Heavy holiday buying reduced stocks throughout the country to a very low level. Increased spending by thousands of families already feeling the stimulus of defense industries, felt by retail outlets before Christmas, will be greatly multiplied during coming months.

West Coast manufacturers, especially in the art and gift lines, have stepped quickly into the gaps left by disrupted trade with European countries.

One of the best examples of this appeared in the ceramics displays, where more than 30 factories exhibited wares designed to take the place of items formerly imported.

"The great buyers' rush of the last month to one of the Nation's fast growing style centers," declared Mr. Bone, "demonstrates the manner in which America's merchandise resources are drawing the attention of retail trade experts as never before. The exclusion of foreign centers which formerly supplied this country with style goods, artwares, housewares and novelties, has brought forcibly to American consumers the fact that their own country is developing designs and materials equal to any foreign product."

Outlook Is Bright For Arizona Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Nothing but the prospect of rising production costs darkens the 1941 horizon for Arizona farmers and stockmen, say Dr. George W. Barr and Howard R. Baker, economists for the Agricultural Extension Service, in their annual outlook report.

Their cash income rose in 1940 to $58,000,000, a gain of $4,000,000 over 1939 and probably several millions under what can be expected this year.

For the first time in several years, all Arizona farming districts have plenty of irrigation water. Winter rains have also assured the best range feed in a long time. For the first time in two or three decades, all American farmers are in a "rising economy." Prices can be expected to advance as long as the "war activity" lasts—cotton being the sole exception.

But the costs of farm equipment and of labor are also increasing. The Arizona economists foresee a danger that these may offset farmers' higher receipts.

The $58,000,000 estimate for 1940 does not include products consumed on the farms where produced. Chief among these are $2,000,000 worth of hay, grains, and sorghums valued at $1,000,000.

Cotton and cottonseed accounted for $13,800,000 of the 1940 total; cattle for $16,000,000; lettuce and other truck crops, $10,000,000; dairy products, $5,500,000; hay and alfalfa seed, $2,900,000; sheep and wool, $2,900,000; eggs and poultry, $1,400,000; citrus, $600,000; wheat, $700,000; feed grains, $700,000; "all other commodities," $1,800,000; Federal payments, $3,700,000.

Lindbergh's Wife His 'Ghost' Helper

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 8

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 6 that he employs no "ghost writer" for his speeches but does like to have his wife, an author in her own right, look over them.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri asked Colonel Lindbergh whether it were true that "somebody else is writing your speeches." Colonel Lindbergh has made several radio addresses opposing the Administration's foreign policies.

"No one has taken any important part in writing any of my addresses," Colonel Lindbergh replied. "I say no important part but I always like to have my wife look over them. Beyond that no one has written a paragraph of them."

Largest Commercial Airfield Nears Completion at Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Nearing completion on the outskirts of Miami is the world's largest commercial aviation landing field, The Miami International Air Terminal, a 900-acre tract with runways a mile long, will provide facilities for handling of air shipments by mail, express and freight as well as for a concentration of passenger traffic only excelled by New York's La Guardia Field.

The new air base will be the clearing house for all air traffic between the United States, West Indies and South America, and represents a potential expenditure of $9,000,000. Present plans call for runways and landing field facilities to be completed by July 1st, when the new airport will be formally placed in service. A temporary building will be ready to clear air passengers and freight until the permanent terminal building is finished before the end of the year.

Figures compiled for the State Department and the Civil Aeronautics Authority show that for a period of six months 1,152 planes entered or cleared Miami to and from West Indies, Cuba, Central and South American countries. They carried 45,814 passengers, 243,428 pounds of mail and 291,540 pounds of express, valued at more than $5,500,000.

Domestic lines connecting at Miami and picking up this international traffic have carried 30,421 passengers, 581,817 pounds of mail and 104,299 pounds of express during the same period.

With an eye to a ten-fold increase in these figures, the new air terminal is designed in appearance and facilities to express the dignity and importance of this country to the foreign traveler entering for the first time. The field alone represents an expenditure of approximately $2,500,000, while the buildings and construction account for another $6,500,000.

The new airport will be the home base of the fleet of new Pan American Strato-clippers, which already are operating on regular schedule between Miami and South America. The Strato-clippers are four-engined, 30-passenger airliners with special features, being altitude-conditioned with oxygen for flying at upper levels over the weather.

As the airport is completed and more facilities made available, it is expected that Pan American Airways will add more land planes to present schedules, supplementing those of the famous Clipper flying boats operating from the Biscayne base in Coconut Grove.

Eastern Air Lines also plans to move to the new terminal. Applications have been received from American Export Airlines for accommodations for a proposed trans-Atlantic service, and from Seaboard Airlines for a proposed Baltimore-Miami service.

The value of the new international air terminal is expressed in a letter from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, in which he writes "The War Department appreciates the importance of the Miami International Airport as a major air line terminal, as a potential air base for land aircraft in support of naval operations, and as a base for extending air operations toward the Panama Canal and South America."

Promotion of Defense Roles Among City Workers Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Not only soldiers, sailors, and industrial workers, but City employees up and down the land have a role to play in the Nation's defense program, and the American Municipal Association, official spokesman of State leagues of cities, is out to see that they get better training for their important defense tasks.

More education for their specific jobs is needed by firemen, public works department staffs, policemen and other local employees, finds the Municipal Association in an extensive survey made for the National Council of Defense. It offers recommendations for opening opportunities for schooling in their jobs—in-service training—to great numbers of local workers who now get little or none.

"With the possible exception of four or five States, there is a crying need for in-service training in most municipal employee groups without respect to the new conditions presented," says this report (No. 144 of the American Municipal Association).

Need is Acute

"In virtually every branch of municipal government, considerations of national defense make this need acute. . . . In no State as yet is there any widespread movement to embark on a comprehensive program of in-service training for municipal employees based on considerations of national defense.

"The immediate problem is to formulate a sound and adequate program for training municipal employees which will insure the proper functioning of local government in any possible emergency."

This doesn't call for novel training, particularly. The Municipal Association report stresses rather the need for education in basic skills which municipal employees could well possess in normal times. It made an analysis of skills needed for the performance of such tasks as fighting fires caused by incendiary bombs and repairing damage to bomb shelters, and reported as follows:

"One of the most significant revelations of the training analysis is that even the dramatic wartime jobs of municipal employees require, for the most part, the same knowledge and skills as peace-time duties.

"Fighting fires started by incendiary bombs does not differ basically from fighting fires started by cigarettes. In most cases training in normal peacetime duties is the best possible foundation for any special training that may be required at a later date."

How to Provide

But how to provide this training on the large scale that is recommended? The report offers suggestions. First, the Federal Government, it holds, can use some of its "defense training funds" now going largely for industrial and Federal employee training, for educating municipal workers. This would not supersede any training programs now given in the States, but would supplement them. Federal defense training funds should also be used to train teachers of these courses through institutes and other means. Further, it asks that the Office of Education give attention to providing greater flexibility in financing public service training under the George-Deen Act.

But the American Municipal Association is not for shifting the responsibility for training to the Federal Government.

"First of all," it insists, "municipal governments must accept their responsibility for sharing the cost of training programs for local employees." Close co-operation should be developed among the various agencies carrying on training programs for public employees, it declares.

Six Scholarships Planned for Pupils From So. America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—In recognition of the Chapel Hill unit's contribution to the promotion of better understanding between the peoples of the two Americas in bringing together here 110 Latin-American students for a six-week session, Trustees of the Greater University of North Carolina, at their mid-winter meeting, voted unanimously to provide two scholarships at each of the three units for "worthy South American students."

This would place two South American students in the Chapel Hill unit, two at the North Carolina State College in Raleigh, and two at the State College for Women at Greensboro.

The resolution was presented by Emmett O. Bellamy of Wilmington, who declared that "this matter is so embedded in the public mind and the people are so sold on the move that I believe the Legislature will provide funds for the purpose."

The Trustees also passed a resolution requesting a $40,000 State grant for a proposed experimental airport at State College in Raleigh.

Both the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Work Projects Administration have expressed interest in the project, it was pointed out by John W. Harrelson, Administrative Dean of State College.

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Ten More New England Primers Given Library of Congress

Part of Hogan Collection of Rare Juveniles; 'Peter Parley,' Alger, and Rollo Books Included

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Ten additional copies of the New England Primer, chief schoolbook of the American Puritans for 100 years, have just been added to the Library of Congress rare collection of juvenile literature.

The books, gift of Frank J. Hogan, a former President of the American Bar Association, bring to 94 the total of New England Primers in the Library's collection.

Included in the gift of 86 rare American children's books presented by Mr. Hogan is a copy of the extremely rare Providence Edition of the Primer, published in 1775. Oldest known copy, dated 1727, is in the New York Public Library and the second oldest, dated 1735, is in the possession of the Henry E. Huntington Library in California.

A Mirror Of Puritanism

Described as a "mirror of Puritanism," the New England Primer carried not only the alphabet, but the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the names of the Books of the Bible. Its distinct Puritanical flavor is illustrated in the childhood prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep" and a woodcut of "The Burning of John Rogers," a Christian Martyr, whom later historians "debunked" as having forced the court against its will to condemn him to burning.

Other books presented to the Library by Mr. Hogan include one of three recorded copies of "The Tales of Peter Parley About America," published in Boston in 1827. This tiny volume, the work of Samuel G. Goodrich, was the first American production accenting entertainment in a child's book as well as instruction. It paved the way for Jacob Abbott's Rollo Books, for the later works of Horatio Alger, Jr., and for the McGuffey Readers that forsook the "hellfire and damnation" moral teachings of the Puritans and emphasized the beauties of nature.

Sermons On Early Piety

The Congressional Library now possesses several thousand volumes in its American juvenile collection, dating back to "A Course of Sermons on Early Piety," addressed to children in 1721 by eight Boston ministers. In the early group is also a 1795 edition of Mother Goose translated from the French and titled, "Contes du Temps Passé de Ma Mère L'Oye."

On the Library's shelves are sets of the Rollo Books, beginning with "The Little Scholar Learning to Talk," 1835; the Horatio Alger series, typified by "The Errand Boy, or How Phil Brent Won Success"; and the McGuffey Readers, covering six grades and a period of 75 years.

Many of the early children's books have copious titles, for example: "Gaffer Goose's Golden Plaything; Being a New Collection of Entertaining Fables, Intended as a Present for all Those Good Girls and Boys who Behave According to the Following Rules, That is Do as They are Bid, Come When They are Called, and shut the Door After Them," Boston, 1798.

Mary Hornaday

© Harris & Ewing

Examples of early American school textbooks, chiefly copies of editions of the New England Primer from the Frank J. Hogan collection of rare American juveniles which has been presented to the Library of Congress. 1. A 1790 edition of this "Easy and Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading, Adorn'd with Cutts." The "Divine Song of Praise to God for a Child" shows the religious slant in these old New England Primers. 2. A group of New England Primers from the Hogan Collection. The double page of alphabet, designed to set forth a comparison of lettering, is by Noah Webster of dictionary fame. 3. A familiar page from a McGuffey's Third Reader. 4. Jacob Blanck, attached to the Library of Congress to write a bibliography of old New England Primers.

2. "I love you, mother," said rosy Nell;
"I love you better than tongue can tell;"

But this is possible only when the man is willing to step down from his lofty pedestal of dignity. This can be done in no better way than by the adult showing the boy that he also has a funny bone. It might be that a man's funny bone has been hidden for so many years that he has almost forgotten that it existed. Perhaps after a good evening's laugh with his young friend the man's world of problems and difficulties won't seem so serious.

At a Boy's Level

Surely having a good wholesome laugh with a boy is a certain means of drawing closer to him, and thus being an influence for good during his tender and impressionable years. One should not expect to sit on high and influence a boy by remote control. To really help a lad, one must come down to his level, and talk his language, which is often the language of laughter.

How many times we have heard small boys talk of some man of their acquaintance, saying, "He's a swell guy." May it not be that "swell guy" meant that the man had not forgotten the boyhood language of laughter? This "swell guy" was not worrying whether he was being shown the proper respect. While we want children to be respectful, a good way of teaching this respect might be by being a little more considerate of the child's legitimate wishes and desires.

Many a father would not find his adolescent son growing away from him if he would be more interested in laughing with him than in demanding the "proper respect" from him. Many words have been written about the importance of father being "a real pal" to his son, but we often forget that one of the best ways of accomplishing this is for boy and man to have many good laughs together.

To Pinocchio The Credit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Probably no craft offers such varied opportunities for promoting originality and resourcefulness as the marionette craft. For one thing, it includes nearly all the crafts and some of the arts—woodwork, modeling, painting, designing and making costumes and scenery, writing plays. Children need the experience of doing original and creative things in a sympathetic atmosphere, and a marionette project admirably meets this need. Often a child who is not successful in his studies will do exceptionally well in marionette plays. The sense of achievement gained thereby will lift his morale and probably carry over into other work.

The case of Jane is pertinent. Jane was one of those children who do not fit into the regular scheme of things. But whereas many misfits slide along as inconspicuously as possible, Jane had a pronounced individuality, and she loved the limelight, so she was never inconspicuous, and seemed ever a problem. Yet she had many endearing traits and many talents peculiar to herself. She had genuine ability and extraordinary originality. She played along with the other children in the workshop, making fantastic marionettes according to her own devices. But it was difficult to persuade her to finish an undertaking, and she rebelled vociferously against the idea of mastering the "Three R's."

However, I did succeed, by the most herculean efforts in coercing her through the first four grades. She had an equipment of sorts in the fundamentals. At this point her family took her to a distant city, and I had no contact with her for several years. When I did hear of her indirectly it was that she was having trouble in this school, or had left that school. Such reports awoke in me a poignant regret that I hadn't been able to do more for Jane.

One day my doorbell rang, and I opened to a piquant young lady with two large bags in her hands. Just another girl with something to sell, I thought. Then she flashed her impish smile at me and I recognized Jane. In the bags were some marionettes she had made, which evidenced exquisite workmanship and rare originality. And when she told me that she was teaching marionette craft in New York City and earning an excellent salary I was overwhelmed with amazement and gratitude.

The following summer, I needed a cow marionette, and bargained with Jane to make me one. She brought me a cow masterpiece wrought of wood and papier-mâché and leather with a perfectly distended milk bag fashioned in thin rubber. Then I asked how she had produced this life-like effect she replied, "Oh, I went to the public library and did some research work to learn how to treat rubber to make it behave like that." My erstwhile "problem child" doing voluntary research work! Verily, one can never tell how far along the road of unfoldment and growth an individual will be led by some wholesome handicraft.

A. B.

Speech Habits From Reading

Visit the classroom of the elementary grades. There you can easily pick out the children who have been read to from good sources since their early years. This same facility of speech may be apparent in the high school or college student. Some youths and adults, of course, have acquired much of their forceful verbal expression through wide reading from good books themselves. All the better their speech will be as a rule if they also have been read to or if, especially in the case of parents, they had read a great deal to their children.

All of us should make it a practice to read aloud every day. We should see also how much we might improve expression in the older child, not to mention the improvement of his reading, if we were to lead him to read aloud to younger children. Fortunate the family where all the members old enough to read, read aloud to one another.

Few realize that the mother and father who read to the baby and young child richly foster their own spoken and written style. The old folk tales and other stories written by the skillful story writers are, like the language of the Bible, very clear and simple and direct. Let me here confess my belief that I myself gained more in simplicity of spoken and written style from reading to my children when they were very young than from any other source.

* * *

Any father or mother who wishes to improve in ease and forcefulness of speech, even if not concerned with the education of the child, should count himself or herself fortunate to have an eager little listener to read to every day.

Repeatedly in these articles and in my writings elsewhere, I have urged parents to read rather than tell stories to the child, the chief reason being that we can choose better language than we are likely to use when we tell a story; and as we read, moreover, we use the same phrases and sentences over and over in exactly the same way. Hearing these the young child constantly gains good patterns of speech.

Teachers are growing more and more interested in the speech of their pupils. The child is encouraged to talk in the modern elementary school. How much better he can speak when he has in his memory a rich supply of stories he has heard over and over again for a number of years in the same beautiful, picturesque, fascinating language. Just to have a child talk much and express himself out of a meager background of language may not add much to his vocabulary, and his use of phrases and forcefulness of style. But with such desirable background as we have considered, see how valuable his opportunities for talking in the classroom can become.

* * *

Many teachers, especially in the primary grades, are urging their pupils to read aloud to their baby brother or sister at home, or to a neighbor child under five or six. These teachers are thinking not only of the value to the reading pupil's speech from such experience at home but also of the value to his reading skill.

What better way to motivate a child to read and learn to read better than to encourage him to read to a young child at home to amuse that child. Accordingly many teachers are finding that about the best way to help a poor reader, even in the fifth or sixth grade, is to induce this poor reader to read aloud to a younger child. In doing so this poor reader chooses and reads from easy material—the very kind he can read well and gain most skill from reading. He helps himself while he gives the younger child rich and useful enjoyment.

* * *

Having visited classes in many hundreds of places throughout the United States over a number of years, I have observed many teachers from the kindergarten upward reading to their children. Year by year, I see more of this reading by teachers. Some young children, of course, who never were read to at home, alas! may not at first listen well in a classroom as the teacher reads. Yet, even they, as a rule, rather quickly gain the art of listening.

Not long ago I visited a kindergarten in which mothers were reading to the children, three or four in a group. In a certain city a Parent-Teacher Association set up a community program one summer in which high school girls were prevailed upon to read to little children in small groups for short periods each day. See what opportunities in this direction lie ahead!

—GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS in "Your Child's World," published monthly by The Book House for Children.

A Saturday Column

Among High School Students World Friendship Growing

Hollywood Groups Formed Into Active Clubs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most unique international friendship movements in the United States owes its existence to a warm spring rain! Its founders, students of Hollywood High school, driven indoors and into the classroom of a kindly instructor by the downpour, began discussing the charm and adventurous appeal of far-away lands. So much were they pleased by these informal gatherings that they continued their meetings, rain or shine. In March, 1916, they organized what later became the World Friendship Club, which today has branches in high schools throughout California!

"Among the many worthwhile and broadening influences resulting from membership in a World Friendship Club," said a former group president, "most important of all is the friendship kindled in the community. It becomes a sincere friendship, casting aside race prejudice and international barriers. Through the democracy of the campus, there is instilled in the heart of each one a more democratic interest in the community. The campus grows into a family, the family into a community, and from the community grow the leaders of tomorrow, whose superiority of judgment, unbiased by prejudice of race, will make them the leaders of the world."

By Means Of Letters

In some schools, the clubs form part of the regular educational curriculum. Sessions meet during activity or club periods, after school, at noon hour, or in the evenings. Only senior high school students may join. All members must have high scholarship and citizenship standards, and all members must write at least one letter a semester to a person in a foreign country.

Laudable indeed are the objectives of the club, as stated in their handbook:

1. To promote friendship, justice and good will among the nations of the world.

2. To prepare us to obtain a greater pleasure and benefit from reading and traveling.

3. To help us to appreciate the contribution of all nations to the advancement of civilization and to acquaint us with the history, art and literature of foreign countries.

4. To emancipate us from localism, smugness and snobbery.

5. To develop a respect for our own government and the position that it holds in the world."

With such high aims, it is little wonder that the movement has progressed rapidly. A state-wide federation has been formed, and annual conventions are held.

Club Meetings Lively

Club meetings are lively, filled with earnest discussion. Members may see a movie travelogue, or hear of the adventures of faculty members, students, consuls, and other outside speakers who have lived abroad. On occasions, the club may sponsor an assembly or present a program, based on such themes as 'Contributions of Present Day Leaders to World Peace," "Friendship Through Sportsmanship," "Independence Day in Many Lands," and "World Tour in a Zeppelin."

Explaining how to organize a World Friendship club, the group's handbook states:

"First interest a key group of about ten students. Then select a faculty sponsor who is sympathetic with the objectives of World Friendship. Make a limited expansion of members. Adopt a constitution and elect officers. Plan a series of interesting and worthwhile programs that will hold the members and attract others."

As stated previously, members are required, by a rule of the club, to write at least one letter a semester to a correspondent in a foreign land. Answering a letter from a Hollywood club, a group of young correspondents in Cluj, Rumania, wrote: "We were very pleased when we received your letters . . . and we consider this inter-school correspondence a very good way to get acquainted and to learn a lot of interesting things. Now you have also warm friends, right down in the East of Europe, and we have friends in faraway California."

With Europe torn by war, and the threat of war in nearly every headline, this definition of the aims of the club, phrased in the words of a former group president, bears particular significance: "The World Friendship Club molds the youth to meet the problems of tomorrow with squareness, breadth of mind, and fairness; with the view that peace may henceforth reign uninterrupted."

David Hellyer

Dad, Teacher, Scout Master,—Can You Really Laugh With Boys?

Nothing Is More Disarming Than Shared Laughter. Fun With a Boy Is a Passport to His Heart

Big Brothering the Boy
Fourth of six Saturday Articles

By L. Prescott Platt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that laughter can break down even the most insurmountable barriers is illustrated in an anecdote told of the famous humorist Will Rogers. Rogers was to be introduced to President Coolidge. Before the introduction a friend bet the humorist that he couldn't make the President laugh in two minutes. "I'll need just two seconds," answered Will. When the friend said, "Mr. Coolidge, I want to introduce Mr. Will Rogers," Will held out his hand, looked very confused, and said, "Excuse me, I didn't quite get the name."

Need it be added that the sober President and the great humorist became friends from that moment. Will Rogers, the beloved friend of kings and commoners alike, well knew the close bonds of friendship which can be founded upon a good laugh together.

As one who is deeply interested in boys, and who has spent considerable time in studying and trying to help them, I have found that one of the best tools for working with boys is a good sense of humor. If you are the sort of person who always has a funny story or two up your sleeve, you have a chance to be some boy's lifetime friend. The boy's chief business in life is play and fun, and certainly the adult who knows how to have fun with the boy has a passport to his heart.

Uses His Funny Bone

In working with boys, it is a big help to realize that the lad uses his funny bone more than any other. If the man can give his young friend plenty of opportunity to use this all-important bone, he will soon learn that the exercise thereof is bringing about a relationship which is conducive to comradeship.

The adult who goes about with a long face and takes every problem in life too seriously should either change his attitude or not try to work with live-wire boys. Of course one should make his joking natural and spontaneous. A youngster soon tires of one who is forever being facetious, and who refuses to take him seriously. But with most grown persons, it is the other way. The adult is so serious in his approach that the boy unconsciously forms a sense of awe for his new acquaintance. Thus the adult talks down to the boy, and, in like manner, the boy feels compelled to talk up to his "superior."

On the other hand, it is possible to form a real friendship between a man and boy which will be mutually enjoyable and beneficial.

U. S. S. R. Abandons Free Universal Education

On Oct. 3, 1940, Soviet Russia abandoned its policy of free universal education for high school and college students and for those studying in the various arts. Tuition in 8th, 9th, and 10th grades was set at 200 rubles per year in the cities and 150 rubles in the towns and villages, while college students were called upon for 400 rubles yearly in cities and 300 in the smaller towns.

Education in art, music, and the theater was made even higher, being set at 500 rubles per year. The present value of the ruble is about 20 cents.

Supreme Council Bulletin

Should and Would

Help Yourself to Easy English—35
32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The question now arises as to the use of *should* and *would*. We use these verbs as we use *shall* and *will* in regard to DETERMINATION and FUTURITY. Let us see:

DETERMINATION: I or we . . WOULD. FUTURITY: I or we . . SHOULD.

DETERMINATION: You, he, she, it, they . . SHOULD. FUTURITY: You, he, she, it, they . . WOULD.

We also use *should* and *would* in other ways:

SHOULD: We use should in IF clauses:

Example: Tell him I am here if he (I, you, she, we, or they) *should* need me.

We use *should* interchangeably with *ought* (although *ought* implies a stronger sense of duty than *should*):

Example: I (You, He, She, We, or They) *should* study today.

WOULD: We use *would* to express a wish:

Example: *Would* I (you, he, she, we, or they) were there.

We use *would* to express *habitual action*:

Example: He (I, You, She, We, or They) *would* sit for hours fishing.

Exercise

Use *should* or *would* in the following sentences.

1. We ——— be home in time for dinner.
2. If she ——— telephone, please explain my delay.
3. He said the members of the club ——— be admitted. (Duty)
4. He said the members of the club ——— be admitted. (Habitual action)
5. If he ——— come, please tell him to wait.
6. ——— that we were home.

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—should (ought or futurity); 2—should (if clause); 3—should (duty); 4—would (habitual action); 5—should (if clause); 6—Would (wish).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

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The Home Forum

My Introduction to Hans

WHEN I FIRST saw him, he was sitting on the floor with his back to me, and he looked as big as a pie wagon. His feet were braced against the radiator; and, as I entered the room, he gave a prodigious heave on a Stillson. Something yielded. He grunted with satisfaction, loosened the connection further, and removed the automatic valve from the radiator.

He was examining the unit when he felt my approach and twisted around to see. His face was broad, and perspiration dripped off his chin. His grin was hearty and immediate. "Ain't nothing wrong with this," he announced, and held up the valve. He turned and looked up at the wall. "Must be the thermostat."

He rolled to his feet like a bear. There was an amazing assortment of tools in his overall pockets; he fumbled among pliers, flashlight, wrenches, and hammer, and came up with a little screwdriver which he twirled in his great fingers like a match stick. Daintily, aware of the canvased wall, he removed the thermostat cover, prodded the exposed mechanism and listened to its hiss of protest.

Again the smile. "That's it," he said. "I'll bring up a new one. We sometimes have a little trouble with these thermostats."

That was my introduction to Hans, and it was perfect.

* * *

When one moves into new offices, there are many kinks to straighten out. De Lacey discovered that one of his radiators had two more coils than the other, and his sensitive balance was so disturbed that he could not work. I called the superintendent. In ten minutes, Hans appeared at my desk, clanking. "What's the matter?"

We showed him. He looked about at De Lacey's mahogany desk, its gleaming glass top, the deep carpet, the seascapes which decorated the walls. "If I had a place like this," he confided, "you wouldn't ketch me countin' the turns in the radiators. No, sir, I'd just set 'n' punch them buttons and watch folks run—However, that ain't none of my business. I'll go get a dolly and bring you a new radiator right away."

Then the stenographer found she needed a wall outlet near her desk, and we put in an order for an electrician. In a little while came that heavy tread, that clanking, and Hans.

"We want the electrician," we told him. "Not you."

"I'm the electrician."

"You're the steamfitter. Go away."

"I'm the steamfitter, the plumber, the electrician, and once I tarred the roof. Where's the job?"

We were convinced. We showed him what was desired. Hans took hammer and chisel and went right into the wall, chopping a groove in the tile for his conduit. He mounted the new box and made his connections. "There," he said, and kicked the broken plaster into the corner. "I'll send up the plasterer and you'll be all set." He looked around the walls. "Thermostats working all right?"

* * *

I think, of all the things there were to do for the five hundred and fifty offices in the building, he liked thermostats the best. Every autumn, on the eve of cold weather, he canvassed the building and tested them all. Often during the winter someone's radiator stubbornly remained cold, or too insistently hot, and Hans responded to our call with a grin even broader than usual.

We often joked him about it. "You set them so they'll get out of order again. If it weren't for the thermostats, you would have to go to work."

He didn't object. He would tinker with the gadgets, take them off and blow through them, and grin; and, when we were all through, he'd screw the thermostat back into place and ask: "What's that on the end of your pencil? An eraser, ain't it? Worn down some, too. Me, I wear the rubbers off quick. Well, if you and me make mistakes, you can't blame a thermostat fer stickin' once in a while, can you?"

* * *

Once, when re-locating an office call system, I was lost in uncertainty how to run the wires along moldings and up over doorways. I called in Hans for consultation. According to my plans, it was going to take one hundred and thirty feet of wire.

"H'm," he said. He took a hammer and star drill and knocked a hole straight through a wall. "That cuts off about thirty feet," he said. Drill in hand, he prowled about, estimating, tapping. "Can't go through there; there's pipes," he said. "But look—I can chisel in at this corner and, if I'm lucky, I'll come out under the wash-stand. Then I'll knock off a little plaster, poke the wire out next the wall—and there you are."

He lay down on the floor and started drilling. It took him forty minutes, but he managed to pull the wire through. He had shortened the route by ninety feet. True, he had broken up half a bushel of tile; but, when one makes an omelet, there are always eggshells.

* * *

Yesterday, in the Canal Street Station, I saw Hans, uncomfortably dressed up, burst through the doorway, surrounded by suitcases, a redcap and a tiny woman with a BWR knitting bag. "Hans!" I accosted him. "What's afoot?"

He introduced me to his wife. His grin was blinding. "It's the boss's summer home on Lake Geneva," he explained. "He's taking a lot of people up there for the ice boating. Me, I'm going up for a couple of weeks to get the light plant working, and—"

"I know. To adjust the thermostats."

"No," he said seriously. "There ain't no—Oh, quit bothering me. We have to buy our tickets yet."

His wife took his arm, and he convoyed her as though she were a bird on his shoulder.

I know about his boss's country home. It isn't exactly a shack. Hans will have perhaps three good days of work, and ten days of tobogganing, of poking around in the woods, of sleeping late in the mornings.

It makes a nice break in the winter. He deserves it. The thermostats can wait.

JOHN F. HAYES

Filling the Ice House

Out from the wind-plowed shore
They are cutting the lake.
They are loading water on sledges
Cake by cake,
Quite matter-of-fact with the magic
Winter can make.

Here is an armful of ripples
From last July;
Here is a wave an autumn blowing
Pulled high,
Solid and blue and cold
And frozen dry.

Man knows magic as well,
There's no mistaking,
Preserving ice that has been
Three months a-making
To cool his butter in June
When thunder is breaking!

CHARLES MALAM

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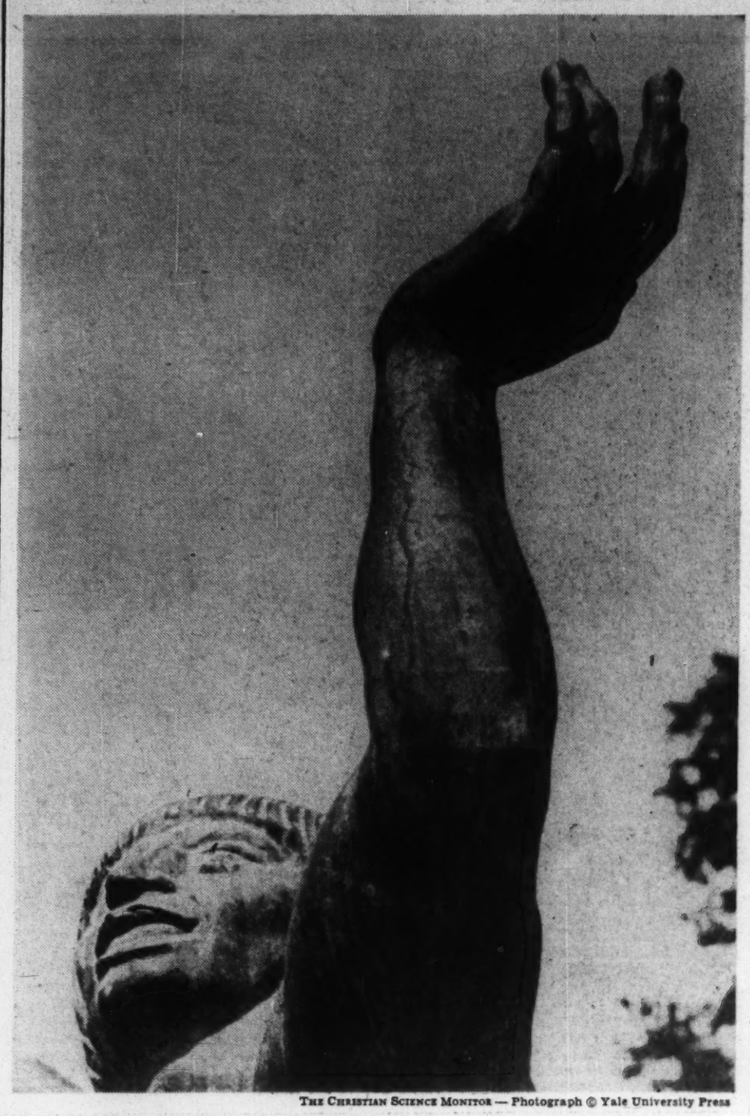

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © Yale University Press

TRITON DETAIL FROM THE "EUROPA" FOUNTAIN: *By Carl Milles*

BORN IN UPPSALA, Sweden, in 1875, Carl Milles now resides in the United States where he has been welcomed cordially as a great contemporary sculptor. In the past year or two great exhibitions of his sculptures have been held in American cities. The public response to the great gifts of this Scandinavian is exceptional indeed, for Carl Milles is successful in breaking down an unmistakable resistance which spectators feel toward plastic art.

In any exhibition of sculptures by Milles, one of the pronounced impressions is the vitality of his figures. They are compact with energy, alive and free. This artist commands his material with great authority, endowing it with active form, and rhythmic contour. He is motivated by function, relating his fountains to the elements, to a personification of nature in decorative, graceful forms. He is motivated also by the theme, conveying to symbolical figures a heightened dramatic power through strained muscles, agitated surfaces, and violent postures.

Carl Milles is versatile, employing many materials, working in large and small scale, and portraying realistic, fanciful and abstract ideas in a medium which is exacting in its requirements of concentration, patience, and penetration. In the background of this statuary lies a long personal and folk experience summed up sometimes with exuberance, sometimes with restraint.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Wintry Gratitude

I give thanks: to orchards, wide
with fruit from summer's countryside.

I give thanks: to meadows, sweet
with pressed blooms, never pressed by feet.

I give thanks: to autumn weather,
and this, the lovely farewell feather.

I give thanks: my grate is lit:
I've wintry days when I may sit
the whole year round, be part of it.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

On a Journey Into an Unknown World

HE WAS a lean youth, short as men go in Sweden, with narrow sloping shoulders and small muscular hands, and he walked with an effortless and swinging stride. He wore a coarse linen shirt, a pair of walking trousers, and heavy hobnail shoes. In his rucksack were a cooking kit, a bundle of clothing, a shelter roll of canvas that could serve as an ulster in bad weather, a botanical atlas, a manual of ornithology, a worn copy of Frithiof's Saga, a pair of binoculars, a magnifying glass, a pressing case, a drawing board, a box of water colors and a block of paper, and a jointed flute in a leather case. . . . Jan Carl Sorensen, just graduated from the University of Uppsala and now a Fellow in Sciences, was on his way to the bleak moors and wild shores of Lappland for a collecting tour.

He crossed a bridge over the Fyriså where the tide was turning seaward and the schooners were tugging gently at their moorings. A snatch of fishing song came from a bare-headed seaman sorting lines beside an open hatch.

The winds of spring are blowing,
The sails are billowed wide. . . .

Jan hummed the air and strode on—strode past the shops of Drottninggatan and the open square of the Stortorg, out Svartbäcksgatan where the market carts rattled on the cobblestones. Without slacking his stride he looked into the old Botanic Garden where the immortal Linnaeus had lived and taught and studied. . . . It was quiet beyond those garden walls, and he remembered hours of study and reflection when the world had seemed a harmonious garden, grouped in family and species, with wonderful variety and wonderful order. But now through the gray old streets of Uppsala the wind brought a breath of flowered meadows and the restlessness of spring.

Beyond the town the road was bordered with flax fields, blue as the sea, and pastures where red cattle grazed over the lush green grass. In the west the hills rose up, remotely blue. He looked back once at the fading roofs of Uppsala. On the hill the old brick walls were lost in the groves of the university, the castle tower was a pale flat bubble against the sky, and the twin gray towers of the cathedral were softening with distance. . . . South and west two hundred miles was his native Värmland. Now his father would have him riding the Glafsfjord estates, bossing the charcoal burners and the woodcutters in the forest. His mother would have him driving a carriage to the big houses, . . . But his road lay northward to the wild and empty country.

Before he strapped up his sack again, he took out the gold-stamped bird manual. Its flyleaf was inscribed in a scholar's fine hand, cramped a little with age and faintly trembling. It was a graduation gift, received just that morning, and a twenty-two-year-old student could not be blamed for gloating over a gift from the most eminent scientist of Sweden: "To Jan Carl Sorensen. Success in all his strivings is the wish of his friend—Elias Fries." The distinguished Doctor Fries, pupil of the great Linnaeus—and now Jan, a pupil of Elias Fries, belonged in the great tradition. "Success in all his strivings." . . .

A lark's song came to him across a field of barley. He tightened the straps of the rucksack on his shoulder. His feet stirred up little wisps of dust in the white road. Ahead of him were earth and sky and a bright horizon; the white nights of Lappland, the rocky northern seacoasts, and the wildest landscape in all Europe. Many a student has gone collecting in the summer. But this was like a journey into an unknown world.—From "The Winds of Spring," by WALTER HAVIGHURST. (New York: Macmillan.)

"Vår kraft, vårt hopp, vår sång"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MÄNSKLIGT MOD är en beundransvärd egenskap, men hjälper oss icke alltid igenom svåra förhållanden. Kanske få vi se det mänskliga modet svikta inför särskilt besvärliga problem. Men om vi se upp till Gud för att få kraft att stå emot det onda och höja oss över motgången, skola vi icke förlora modet.

En välkänd hymn (*Christian Science Hymnal*, N:r 10) av Martin Luther förkunnar Guds allmakt, i det den begynner med orden: "All makt åt Herren given är, Hans hjälp vi tryggt förbida;" och en rad längre ned betecknas Han såsom "vår kraft, vårt hopp, vår sång".

Den andliga kraften kommer från Gud. Den inspirerar oss med hopp och ingjuter i våra hjärtan den sanna glädje, som kommer av kunskapen om människans enhet med Gud. Det finnes ingen hårdhet i det sanna modet. Det hopp och den sång som återspeglar den gudomliga källan inspirerar vår tanke, för oss ut ur mörkret och väcker våra medvandrare att söka källan till sann glädje.

Kristen Vetenskap visar oss hur vi skola bedja till Gud, Ande, icke om ting, utan om andlig förståelse. Det första kapitlet i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], av Mary Baker Eddy börjar med följande ord (sid. 1): "Den bön som omdanar syndaren och helar den sjuke är en absolut tro, att allting är möjligt för Gud—en andlig förståelse av Honom, en från självet frigjord kärlek." Det är hjälpande att granska våra böner i ljuset av dessa ord. Att bedja Gud om ting, som vi tro oss önska eller behöva, är icke sann bön. När vi förstå, att Gud är Kärleken, vända vi oss till Honom med kärlek i våra hjärtan, mottagliga för himmelsk inspiration och ivriga att lära känna Hans vilja och leva i överensstämmelse med den. När vi med en sådan mental inställning vända oss till Gud för att få ledning, bliva vi ledda till att göra det som är rätt för oss att göra. Då vi se Gud såsom vår Fader-Moder och oss själva såsom i verkligheten Guds söner och döttrar, då veta vi, att våra behov redan äro fyllda. Allt vad vi behöva göra är att bedja om att våra ögon må öppnas, så att vi se det goda, som Gud beskär oss här och nu.

För att ständigt kunna bibehålla sin inställning till rätt bön, finner lärjungen i Kristen Vetenskap, att hans tänkande måste disciplineras och förandligas. Detta söker han göra genom ett allvarligt studium av Bibeln, såsom den andligen tolkas av Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok och Mrs. Eddys övriga skrifter. Han lär sig att från sitt tänkande driva ut de fördärvliga och tyngande tankar, som draga ned människorna och göra dem sjuka. Han fyller sitt medvetande med andligt, positivt, aktivt tänkande i stället för att medgiva, att det är alltför svårt att övervinna fattigdom, sjukdom och synd. Han förklarar, att det sanna jaget är andligt, skapat till Guds avbild och likhet. Han inser, att eftersom Gud är Sinne, kan det finnas endast ett Sinne, icke många mot varandra stridande sinnen, och att därför allt som är verkligt återspeglar Sinne och är harmoniskt. I den mån dessa sanningar om det andliga varat ihärdigt och allvarligt vidhållas och hävdas, komma våra yttre erfarenheter att överensstämma med den inre förnimmelsen av verklighet. Den första meningen i företalet till *Science and Health* är fylld av tröst för envar (sid. VII): "För dem som förlita sig på det uppehållande oändliga är denna dag rik på välsignelser."

Ju mer vi förlita oss på eller förtrösta på Gud, "det uppehållande oändliga", desto mer förnyas vår kraft. Denna nyfunna kraft skall skänka oss hopp och fylla våra hjärtan med lovsång. Vi kunna ej bevisa den gudomliga Kärlekens makt, ens i en ringa grad, utan att bliva lyckligare och gladare. Om vi icke äro medvetna om glädje, och om vårt mod är svagt, behöva vi därför icke tro, att Gud är långt ifrån oss eller att Han uraktlåtit att vårda sig om oss; i stället borde vi räkna de välsignelser vi åtnjutit och giva uttryck åt mer tacksamhet mot Gud för Hans oändliga godhet. Om vi glidit tillbaka in i det gamla sättet att tänka på tillvaron såsom materiell, kunna vi sålunda förnya "vår kraft, vårt hopp, vår sång".

I galaterbrevet (5:1) säger Paulus: "För att vi skola vara fria, har Kristus frigjort oss. Stån därför fasta och låten icke något nytt träldomsok läggas på eder." I Kristen Vetenskap lära vi oss att bliva tänkare i stället för drömmare och att bliva fria från materiella tänkesätt. Att söka nå upp till ett högre plan för tanke och liv, vilket för oss till bättre hälsa och till frihet från vanor som försvaga samt till befästande av glädjen i våra hjärtan, detta är förvisso vårt vår helgade strävan. Att finna Gud vara "vår kraft, vårt hopp, vår sång", är att smaka det eviga livets sällhet.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Winning Free

THERE WERE PLENTY of dragon-flies about, both big and little. There were the big blue ones that are so strong they will fly over top of the tallest tree if you fritten them, and there were the tiny thin ones that seem almost too small to be called dragon-flies at all. There were rich blue kingfisher-flies and those we called damsels, coloured and polished in the manner of lustre ware. There were a good few with clear wings of no colour or of faint green, and a tuthree with a powdery look like you see on the leaves of 'rickluses. Some were tawny, like a fitchet cat, some were rusty or coloured like the copper fruit-kettle. Jewels, they made you think of, precious gems such as be listed in the Bible. And the sound of their wings was loud in the air, sharp and whirring. . . .

On a tall rush close by the bank I found one just beginning to come out of its body, and I leaned near, pretty well holding my breath, to see the miracle. . . . Then began the wrostling, and the travail to get free, first its legs, then its shoulders and soft wrinkled wings. . . . Just afore the end, it stayed a long while still, as if it was wondering whether it durst get quite free in a world all new. Then it gave a great heave and a kind of bursting wrench and it was out. It clomb a little way further up the bulrush, very sleepy and tired, like a child after a long day at the fair, and fell into a doze, while its wings began to grow. "Well," I says, with a bit of a laugh and summat near a bit of a sob, "well, you've done it! It's cost you summat, but you've won free. I'm in behopes you'll have a pleasant time. I suppose this be your Paradise, binna it?"—From "Precious Bane," by MARY WEBB. (New York: Dutton.)

"Our strength, our hope, our song"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN COURAGE is an admirable quality, but it does not always carry us through difficult situations. We may see human courage fail when confronted with extraordinary problems. But if we look to God for strength to resist evil and rise above misfortune, we shall not lose our courage.

A well-known hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 10), by Martin Luther, proclaims the omnipotence of God, beginning with the words:

"All power is given unto our Lord,
On Him we place reliance;"

and a line farther on describes Him as "our strength, our hope, our song."

Spiritual strength comes from God. It inspires us with hope, and instills in our hearts the true joyousness which comes from knowing man's unity with God. There is no grimness about true courage. The hope and the song which reflect the divine source inspire one's thought, lead the way out of gloom, and awaken one's fellow travelers to seek the source of true joy.

Christian Science shows us how to pray to God, Spirit, not for things, but for spiritual understanding. The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, opens with the following (p. 1): "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." It is helpful to examine our prayers in the light of these words. Asking God for things which we think we desire or need, is not true prayer. Understanding that God is Love, we turn to Him with love in our hearts, receptive of heavenly inspiration, eager to learn His will and to live in accordance with it. As we turn to God for guidance in such a mental attitude, we are led to do whatever is right for us to do. Recognizing God as our Father-Mother and ourselves as, in reality, the sons and daughters of God, we know that our needs are already met. All we need to do is to pray that our eyes may be opened to see the good that God bestows here and now.

In order continuously to hold an attitude of righteous prayer, the student of Christian Science finds that his thinking must be disciplined and spiritualized. This he seeks to do through the earnest study of the Bible, as spiritually interpreted by the Christian Science textbook and the other writings of Mrs. Eddy. He learns to put out of his own thinking those destructive and depressing thoughts which drag men down and make them ill. He fills his consciousness with spiritual, positive, active thinking, instead of admitting that poverty, disease, and sin are too difficult to be overcome. He declares that true selfhood is spiritual, made in the image and likeness of God. He recognizes that since God is Mind, there can be only one Mind, not many conflicting minds, and therefore all that is real reflects Mind, and is harmonious. As these truths of spiritual being are held to and maintained persistently and sincerely, one's outward experience will conform to the inward sense of reality. The first sentence of the Preface to Science and Health is filled with comfort for everyone (p. vii): "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

The more we lean, or rely, upon God, "the sustaining infinite," the more is our strength renewed. This new-found strength will give us hope and fill our hearts with songs of praise. One cannot prove the power of divine Love, even in a slight measure, without being happier, more joyful. If we are not conscious of joy and our courage is faint, we need not think that God is far from us or has failed to care for us; rather should we count our blessings and give forth more gratitude to God for His infinite goodness. Thus, if we have slipped back into an old way of thinking about existence as material, we can renew "our strength, our hope, our song."

In Galatians (5:1) Paul says, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." In Christian Science we learn to become thinkers instead of dreamers, free from material modes of thought. To arrive at a higher altitude of thinking and living, which brings us into better health, freedom from habits that weaken, and the establishment of joy in our hearts, is surely worth consecrated effort. To find God "our strength, our hope, our song," is to taste the bliss of eternal life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1941

Clearing Skies Cheer Throng at Dartmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 8—Clear skies cheered Hanover today, after the torrential rains which almost washed the thirty-first Annual Dartmouth Winter Sports Carnival into the nearby White River.

Bright faces appeared on the streets, for the 1,800 girls and 2,400 Dartmouth students saw promise of a week end of skiing, and the continuance of the various winter sports events under favorable conditions.

Carnival Queen Crowned

The major event of the carnival took place on the rain-soaked snow-covered golf course last night with the crowning of Miss Joan Walters of Rochester, Minn., as Dartmouth's 1941 Winter Sports Queen.

Miss Walters, selected from girls here from all over the country, is a senior at the Emma Willard School in Troy, N. Y. Her "date" was Dick Hempstead, class of '42, and a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

A pretty brunette, Miss Walters wore a blue-gray ski ensemble with a parka hood. She would rather have a career than "be domestic." Her court consisted of 30 girls dressed in gay-colored ski costumes. The judges were Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Walter Humphrey, and Fred Hawthorne.

In all the 31 years of the Dartmouth Carnival never have weather conditions been so disappointing. With a driving southeast rain increasing in intensity as evening gathered, it became necessary to cancel the colorful torchlight parade, the first time this has happened in the carnival's long history.

Yet, despite the adverse conditions, the spirit that is the Dartmouth Carnival prevailed. More than 2,000 persons stood on the slopes of the golf course to watch the evening's scheduled program of skiing and skating.

Carnival Moves Inside

All of the featured skating stars, including Miss Vivianne Hulten, noted Swedish blade artist, went through their graceful acts on a rink inches deep in water.

After the crowning of the Queen, the Carnival moved indoors where parties and dances made guests and hosts alike forget the weather.

Dartmouth, winners since 1931 of the skiing tournament, had a slight lead as the 10 teams swung into action for final events.

Winning top place with a total of 194.5 points in yesterday's downhill and cross-country trek, the Big Green skiers held a three-point advantage over the University of New Hampshire and a four-point margin over the Royal Norwegian Air Force, who are still in a strong position to take title honors.

Jumping and slalom events, to be run off today, are Norwegian specialties and it is likely the visitors may pile up enough points to nose out either Dartmouth or New Hampshire.

Of the three foreign teams participating in the annual Dartmouth Carnival the eight-man aggregation representing the Royal Norwegian Air force is attracting considerable attention—not only for their ability of the individual skiers but also because of the unusual circumstances which enabled them to reach this country.

All members of the team, now stationed in "Little Norway," Toronto, Canada, and about 100 other Norwegian refugees are being trained to fly by Canadian pilots.

When the Germans marched into Norway, the eight men on the team were forced to leave their country. They captured a Norwegian fishing smack, equipped it, and set out to sea. A few miles off the coast, they threw out nets and pretended to be fishing. A German submarine accosted them but after a hasty search they were allowed to pass as fishermen.

Later they were stopped by a British submarine and in no time were taken aboard this friendly vessel and taken to Britain.

Tim Heiberg, captain of the ski team and Norwegian langlauf champion, took part in the battle of Narvik. But that's all he will say about that historic fight.

Team is Confident

There is considerable confidence running in the ranks of the Norwegians that they may come out on top in the ski meet. In fact, experts here in Hanover are placing them high on the list. They have not had as much practice as they would like in entering a meet which offers such keen competition, but they are banking on their ability as a unit. Other members of the team are Ulf Wormdal, Hans Platou, Marius Eriksen, Jr., Erik Haabjorn, Ottar Malm, Bjornstad, and Finn Jespersen.

The much-heralded ski teams from Chile and McGill University, Monereal, Canada, are the other foreign entries. The Chileans have been in the United States about a month and have been practicing in New Hampshire's Eastern Slopes Region during the past few weeks. Eugenio Errazuriz heads the Chilean delegation, which includes his brother Ignacio, Enrique Zorilla, Jaime Segers, and Luis Mitrovich. All of these men won their positions on the Chilean team by their success in the Chilean National Championships last summer.

Señor Errazuriz won the slalom and combined events in the Pan-American Ski Championships in Chile in 1938. The Chileans hope to make a good showing despite the fact the hard-packed snow trails give them considerable trouble.

McGill, long Dartmouth's traditional rival, stands a good chance of coming in a winner. Headed by Capt. Doug Mann, one of the best slalom runners in North America, McGill is sure to capture some important points. Mr. Mann took first place for McGill in the slalom competition last year. Besides him, McGill will field Bob Townsend, Fred Moore, Harry Scott, Kaare Olsen, Chris Mamen, Don Tirrell, and John Foster.

Romance in the Era of Satin and Old Lace

By a Staff Photographer

Old English Valentines in Collection of Miss Edith W. Fisher

Upper left: Elaborate lace-pattern valentine designed by Dobbs & Kidd, with rose bouquet pasted on white, watered silk. Upper right: Valentine from a maid to a youth, the bird bearing the love message to the outstretched hand of the eager young Englishman. Center: Hand-cut valentine of intricate design brought to this country before the Revolutionary War. Lower left: Miss Fisher mounting and arranging her collection. Lower right: A "built-up" valentine. Using as a basis the fine lace paper, leaf and rose design, the sender has built up his own special message with a colorful rose and green leaf wreath with a fuchsia in the center to convey his sentiments.

Doubt Found Big Threat To American Democracy

Greatest threat to security of the Americas lies in the doubt, confusion, and division that exist here about ourselves and our American democracy, Dr. Norman MacKenzie, President of the University of New Brunswick, Canada, declared today.

Addressing a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association of Boston at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Dr. MacKenzie declared: "If the totalitarian powers win further extensive successes in Europe and Asia my fear is that our present social, economic, and political society may disintegrate because of our lack of confidence in ourselves and our system, without any actual attack or invasion."

Other speakers at the luncheon were Henry C. Wolfe, author of the "The German Octopus," and Arthur J Marder, author of "The Anatomy of British Sea Power."

Working Arrangement

Declaring it was of utmost importance that Britain not be defeated Dr. MacKenzie said: "This means that in great emergencies it may, and probably will, be necessary for the Western Hemisphere bloc, and more particularly the United States, to reinforce or reinsure its position by some kind of understanding or working arrangement with some other power or group of powers."

Mr. Wolfe, who has just returned from a visit to South America, where he made an intensive study of Nazi and Fascist activities, reported that Germans, Italians, Japanese, Spaniards, and Russians "all are at work in various countries to the south of us" and in some cases "this 'fifth column' activity is a serious challenge to our security."

Counter Forces at Work

There are, however, counter forces at work against the totalitarian agents, Mr. Wolfe disclosed. "United States prestige," he said, "is higher in South America than it ever has been. We have some difficult economic, military, diplomatic, and cultural problems in Latin America but I do not believe there is any cause for panic. On the contrary, I believe there are good grounds for reasonable optimism."

Mr. Wolfe told the Association that in talks with President Vargas and Foreign Minister Aranha of Brazil he was "impressed by their friendly attitude toward the United States and their enthusiasm for the Good Neighbor policy and Pan Americanism."

Dr. Aranha told him, the speaker said, "the more other nations of the world pull apart, the closer become the relations between the United States and Brazil."

State Lottery, Pay Boosts Hold Legislative Spotlight

Establishment of a State lottery, an increase in the biennial pay of Massachusetts legislators, the barring of the use of State militia in labor disputes, and the transfer of Sumner Tunnell to the State are among major issues coming before legislative committees next week.

A total of more than 260 measures will be considered at 37 different committee hearings during the week. Last week approximately 450 bills were given public hearings.

Chief interest will center on the legislative salary and State lottery issues.

For several years measures have been submitted for a State lottery but each year they have been defeated speedily.

However, at the November, 1940, election, voters in 20 of the 40 Senatorial districts voted overwhelmingly in favor of a State lottery to finance a liberalized old-age assistance system.

Vigorous Drive Expected

Therefore, observers anticipate the most vigorous prolottery drive in recent years will be staged this year. Organized labor two years ago proposed a lottery as a substitute for a sales tax.

The Legislative Committee on Ways and Means will hold a public hearing on Thursday, in the Gardner Auditorium, at 10:30 a. m., while the Legislative Committee on Public Service will hold a hearing on the legislative salary bills at 10:30 a. m. in Room 443.

The fight for increased pay for legislators is a holdover from the 1939 Legislature, when members of the House and Senate passed a bill increasing the biennial salary from $2,000 to $3,000. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall vetoed the measure and House members could not muster the necessary two-thirds vote to override the veto.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has filed one of the measures to boost the biennial pay to $3,000, while individual legislators have filed others.

Boston's chief interest will be centered on various bills providing that the State take over the Sumner Tunnel completely or that the State pay part of the deficit annually. In 1939 and 1940, the State paid $50,000 annually to help finance the deficit. This Ways and Means hearing will be held in Room 245, Wednesday at 10:30 a. m.

The more important hearings scheduled next week include:

Monday

Committee on Power and Light, Room 222, 10:30 a. m. Bills to inmake easier the establishment of municipal lighting plants, and to require utility concerns to place wires underground.

Tuesday

The Committee on Judiciary, Room 222, 10:30 a. m. Bills to increase the number of Superior Court justices from 31 to 34.

Committee on Labor and Industries, Room 433, 10:30 a. m. Legislation to bar use of State militia and private police in labor disputes.

Committee on Agriculture, Room 489, 10:30 a. m. Measures to change the name of the Massachusetts State College to the University of Massachusetts and to provide free courses at the college.

Committee on Public Service, Room 433, 10:30 a. m.: Measure to prohibit discrimination in employment and in granting of public relief to persons because of race, color, or religion.

Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety, Room 448, 10 a. m.: Legislation to regulate the keeping of firearms and explosives and the Governor's recommendation to tighten laws against sabotage, conspiracy, and the like in the national defense emergency.

Wednesday

Committee on Civil Service, Room 480, 10 a. m.: Measures to repeal the 1939 law allowing voters to place under civil service local employees in office five years or more.

Committee on Public Welfare, Room 448, 10:30 a. m.: Legislation to establish a special commission to investigate standards and conditions of welfare recipients and amounts paid to them by cities and towns, and to require the State to reimburse local communities for relief paid to aliens.

Committee on Constitutional Law, Room 431, 10:30 a. m.: Measures to make disbarred attorneys ineligible for elective public office.

Thursday

Committee on Taxation, Room 407, 10 a. m.: Bill to establish a special commission to investigate the feasibility of setting a $25 per $1,000 valuation limit on real estate taxation, another to establish a $35 tax limit.

Committee on Harbors and Public Lands, Room 436, 10 a. m.: Legislation calling for State purchase of the Mystic Piers and the Hoosac Piers and for construction new piers on the site.

Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, Room 427, 10:30 a. m.: Measures to require the State Department of Public Works to place speed limit signs on State highways, and to require medical examinations for driving license applicants.

Committee on Labor and Industries, Room 433, 10:30 a. m.: Measure to prohibit discrimination in employment and in granting of public relief to persons because of race, color, or religion.

What Causes Skis to 'Ski'? Physicists Find It's Water

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Laboratory experiments on the mechanism involved in skis sliding on snow indicate that a thin film of water at points of contact between sliding surfaces is responsible for the action known to sports enthusiasts as "sliding."

Dr. C. Guy Suits, General Electric engineer and an ardent skier, explained that skis slide much better at temperatures slightly below the freezing point than at zero temperatures often associated with ideal winter sports conditions. This has been determined by two English physicists, F. P. Bowden and T. P. Hughes, working in a laboratory on Jungfrau Mountain, Switzerland.

They found that steel skates and sled runners as well as skis, sliding not on ice but upon a thin layer of water forming between the two surfaces, travel slower when the temperature drops about 20 degrees below the freezing point and the amount of friction more than doubles. Another 20 degrees doubles friction again, the explanation being that the colder the temperature the harder it is for the water film to form.

"Down mountain ski races," said Dr. Suits, "frequently have an entry list of 20 or 30 skiers. If the race starts at two o'clock and lasts until late afternoon, it is barely possible that the drop in temperature which occurs later in the day may affect the result of the race.

"Bowden and Hughes found that hickory works best of the materials which might be used for skis. Ebonite or hard rubber is not as good, brass is still worse and copper worst of all. From these experiments it appears that sliding on snow occurs best for a material with a low heat conductivity." This, despite the fact that the heat of friction and not pressure plays a large part in the melting of a water film during sliding.

So far none of these experiments have helped explain the vital and mysterious subject of ski wax, says Dr. Suits. Actual experiments show that the friction of dry hickory skis may be reduced by a factor of three times through the use of a ski wax. One possible explanation is that the wax prevents wetting at the point of melting of the snow crystals. Dr. Suits gave a more detailed explanation of the mechanics involved in the melting of snow crystals and the formation of water lubrication on the weekly General Electric Science Forum recently radiocast by WGY.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | FAIR TONIGHT | WARMER | COLDER
TOMORROW
WARMER | SNOW | COLDER | FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with some cloudiness and becoming colder today and tonight, The temperature will lower to near freezing this afternoon. Sunday fair with some cloudiness, colder. Fresh to strong west shifting to northwest winds today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy with snow flurries in the Berkshires and colder today. Fair and colder except for snow flurries in the Berkshires tomorrow.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with snow flurries in the south portion and rain changing to snow flurries in the north portion today. Colder by tonight. Mostly cloudy with snow flurries in the north portion and colder tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy with snow flurries and colder weather today and tomorrow.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Block Island: Fresh to strong west to northwest winds with weather overcast and snow flurries in the north portion today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Strong west winds reaching gale force at times off the coast. Weather partly cloudy over the south portion today and cloudy over the north portion today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	39	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	14	14	New York	27	27
Denver	19	19	Norfolk	30	28
Kansas City	14	14	Philadelphia	26	25
Los Angeles	52	52	St. Louis	15	13
Miami	54	52	San Francisco	54	51
Minneapolis	6	8	Washington	34	24

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 8.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:28 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Sunday, 8:55 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 9:27 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Monday, 9:42 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:36 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:37 p. m. Sunday.

Cargo Delays Caused by Lack Of Union Men

Shortage of deep water union longshoremen, which has been increasingly noticeable during recent months, has now reached the crisis stage at the port of Boston. Delays in handling cargo in and out of vessels engaged in foreign trade threaten to divert ships to other ports.

This was disclosed today by steamship operators who experience financial loss by delays of their ships at Boston, which, they claim, is not the case at other ports.

Even with the hiring of non-union men for short shifts, pending availability of union card holders, the steamship operators aver that they are unable to obtain the proper number of men to handle the ships expeditiously.

Complaints are made by the operators of instances where 200 men were needed to handle ships, but only 152 union men could be obtained in one case, and 181 in another.

In order to get the ships ready for sea, non-union men are being hired for the four-hour shifts. At the end of each such period, the non-union men are laid off, and wait in the adjacent streets, while the operators search for union men, it is alleged. If none is found, the non-card holders get another short work period. This causes wide confusion, and interference with work, the steamship men complain.

But the union men know where the work is, requiring overtime, and some of them are charged with refusing to work "straight" time, in order to come in when overtime begins, after allowing non-union men to work all day. The double time rate of pay charged for overtime permits these men to earn as much money in a few hours as they would receive for working all day at regular rates, the steamship men charge.

More than 1,500 active union men are claimed available in the membership of the port of Boston's three deep water union locals. Yet, one day recently, when there were 12 opportunities for work, requiring 936 men, only 787 were actually employed. The shortage was 149 men. None was available to fill the void. As it was, 212 of the 787 men employed were non-union men, the steamship men declare.

Roses Are Red, Violets Blue... Valentines Tell Story Ever New

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Valentines, in the olden days, were messages not to be taken lightly.

They conveyed in the courtly language of painted satin and old lace the tender sentiments of devoted swains of the Victorian period who wooed their ladies with the restrained ardor of an age long past.

The world may wrong me; I will bear its hate.
False friends may change and falser hopes decline.
Tho' bow'd by care and woe, I'll smile at fate
If thoult be mine, mine loved, only mine.

In such measured words as these, penned in ink now faded gray, did the English youth in the time of the great Queen Victoria tell of his love on St. Valentine's day. And it was during this period of courtly grace and elaborate formality that the valentine, as we know it now found origin.

Ruskin Valentines Included

In the collection of Miss Edith W. Fisher, on exhibition at 671 Boylston Street, Boston, are many elaborate examples of the art of the old English stationers who designed and executed these remarkable masterpieces of paper cutwork. Among these are numerous valentines from the private collection of the English writer, John Ruskin, whose fondness for this sentimental token was not generally known until his library, including the valentines, was sold after he passed on.

How often I've told thee, many times o'er,
I've told thee I love thee—what can I say more?
I crave not for wealth, for riches, or fame;
I love thee, and your love is all that I claim.

This verse is from a valentine in the Ruskin collection. But many of the earlier valentine senders preferred to say it in the language of flowers, which was the popular language of the day. Purchasing a lace valentine with the plain center for his message, the romantic youth of 1840 would choose the paper flowers appropriate to his sentiment and make up his own center design.

Remember Hidden Messages?

For instance, a wreath of lilies of the valley—for purity. A smaller circle inside with a rose entwined—the rose standing for the fairest of all flowers, and therefore his lady love. And in the center a bouquet of forget-me-nots, with a scroll around the stems, "Bound by Affection." Could words be more eloquent?

Then there was the hidden message, which was even more exciting. A flower that turned back to reveal a note beneath, or a miniature envelope in the center, to be opened by trembling fingers. Such a one is the "Promissory Note" in Miss Fisher's display:

'Ere I tie the nuptial band
Sign this with thy pretty hand.

The place for signature is concealed beneath the tiny flaps of an "envelope."

Another, headed, "A Registry kept of Hearts for Disposal," pictured an open book on the pages of which was written:

Wanted—one who has inward grace and modest look
And words as gentle as the turtle dove or wandering brook,
To be my partner through his changing life,
My own beloved, my ever gentle wife.

The above Advertisement here you see,
If you feel disposed of Married be.

Collections Started in London

Miss Fisher, who has between 150 and 200 old English valentines in her collection, became interested in this form of the stationer's art and lover's sentiment when she was looking for a paper lace valentine in London in 1928. The stationer, observing her interest in the old-fashioned variety, asked if she had seen the "Valentine Lady's collection."

This woman, she found, had a collection of about 4,000 valentines of all descriptions—many from old scrapbooks. She told Miss Fisher that she didn't think that anyone in England had ever thrown a valentine away. When Miss Fisher returned to Boston, she brought with her 19 old valentines, the start of her collection. To this she has added many more English examples, from the Ruskin lot, and others of French and early American origin.

"I have tried to acquire valentines which have special interest," Miss Fisher explained, "and the result is that my collection is really a small one. I base my selection on human interest and beauty."

Full Burden Of Peace Put On 2 Nations

Two mighty powers, who between them direct the use of the greater part of the world's economic resources, have the supreme responsibility for the world's future, declared Prof. Basil Mathews of Boston University and Andover-Newton Theological School, at the Twentieth Century Association meeting today. On the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations depends the question of whether or not the democracies can win world peace, he said.

Inevitably they must be thinking, even while the war is on, of a new order that will include not only federated free peoples in Europe, but the Republics of Latin America, and, as speedily as possible, the vast peasant masses of Asia and Africa.

The essential prerequisite for this long-term program, Dr. Mathews contended, is to win the war against the dictator powers; "but our unity and our enthusiasm for winning that war are obviously far greater if we see beyond war a vista of a constructive, harmonious, interracial democratic world order.

"That the democracies will win the war itself," Dr. Mathews concluded, "I am certain. Not because they are morally right, but because they have on their side that irresistible movement of human history toward a union of freedom with order which this mad tribal savagery, using science as the tool of brute force, cannot stem."

Webster Mills Spinners Accept Wage Accord

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—A walkout of 75 spinners at the Webster mills of the American Woolen Company, with large Army and Navy Orders, ended last night when workers accepted an agreement including a 10 per cent wage increase in the frame spinning department.

The agreement was reached at a meeting of management and workers attended by Miss Anna Weinstock, Federal Labor Mediator. The other 800 employees were not affected by the walkout which started Feb. 5.

$37,000,000 Asked For Navy Projects

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Legislation authorizing construction of approximately $37,000,000 of public works for the Navy Department was introduced yesterday by Carl Vinson (D) Georgia Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Among projects which Mr. Vinson's bill would authorize were:

Boston Navy Yard: storehouse and accessories for hemp, $300,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Mass.; additional ammunition storage facilities, including land purchase, $164,000.

East Coast ammunition depot, location not given: additional ammunition storage facilites, $3,759,000.

Marine Corps training area, East Coast, location not given: facilities, including land purchase $15,000,000.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Twenty-fifth annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston, open 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Open tomorrow, from 2 to 11 p. m.

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist, Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. In Fenway Court, 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, concert of "Gregorian Music and Polyphony" by the Schola Cantorum of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, Everett Titcomb, Director. In the Tapestry Gallery, at 2:30 p. m. Gallery talks on "Corot and Millet" by Miss Bullard, and "Greek Art" by Mrs. Tanner, at 3:30 p. m. Children's Hour at the Museum: Miss Maginnis will talk on "Puss in Boots," illustrated with colored slides, at 3:30 p. m.

Charles Street Forum, Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp will discuss "What I Saw in French Concentration Camps." Introduction by the Rev. W. B. Rice. In the Charles Street Meeting House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, at 4 p. m.

Monday

Industry Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Womens Clubs. Conference theme: "Taking Stock of America's Assets and Liabilities." Morning session at 10 a. m.; luncheon at 12:30 p. m.; afternoon session at 2 p. m. At the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Free public lecture on "Crisis in the System of Truth: Science, Philosophy, Religion," by Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin, professor of sociology at Harvard University. Third in a series entitled "The Twilight of Sensate Culture," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 10

Art Museum Has Program For Children

A special program for children will be given on tomorrow afternoon at the Museum of fine Arts, Boston. At 2:30, in classroom C, Marian Cannon Schlesinger will discuss the making of her book, "Children of the Fiery Mountain," a story of young people in Guatemala. She will illustrate her talk with plates and drawings. At 3:30 Alice Maginnis will talk, in the lecture hall, on "Puss in Boots," using colored slides of Walter Crane's water colors from the Museum collection.

The second term of the Saturday drawing classes for boys and girls is now under way. There are, however, still a few vacancies. Application should be made to the Division of Instruction.

Portraits of 45 centuries will be exhibited in the Museum's special exhibition galleries from Feb. 19 to April 6. The material will be drawn from the Museum's own collections and will include examples of Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Greek, Roman, Chinese, Japanese, European and American portraiture.

The Museum's concerts of mediaeval music and polyphony have been very popular, and again on Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., the Schola Cantorum of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, will present a program of this type, under the direction of Everett Titcomb. It will be sung in the rotunda, where the vaulting and dome provide an acoustical background similar to that of the mediaeval churches. The concert will begin with a series of Georgian and Ambrosian chants, in which the voices are heard in unison. The development of polyphony is illustrated by such works as Palestrina's "Motet" and Byrd's "Ave Verum." There will be several contemporary selections, among them a motet by Mr. Titcomb, repeated by request of those who heard it last year. There is no charge.

On Friday, Feb. 14, at 3 p. m., a free lecture on "History in Art" will be given, in the Museum's main lecture hall, by Sir George Sansom, Visiting Professor of Japanese Studies at Columbia University, New York.

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This Spells Prosperity

Courtesy United Aircraft

Parking Lots for Workers

One of nine lots that provide parking facilities for nearly 8,000 cars driven by employees of the East Hartford Division of United Aircraft.

Boston Air Link Urged To Cleveland

Following a pre-hearing during which lawyers' briefs were submitted, the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington has set April 16 as the date for the hearing there of United Air Lines' application for air service between New England and Cleveland, Ohio, it was learned from E. J. Whitcomb, District Traffic Manager of the company here.

This hearing comes following the application by United on Jan. 2 for authority to operate such a route which would connect with its transcontinental service to the Pacific coast. A stop at Hartford, Conn., is also proposed.

In support of the service it is expected that representatives of various New England industrial groups and civic bodies will testify at the hearing in Washington on the benefits which would accrue to this area if a direct service to the west was inaugurated.

United plans to run three planes daily in both directions between Boston and Cleveland, including a night sleeper with overnight connections to various Pacific coast cities.

Parking Lots for Commuters End Hartford Housing Problem

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8—Thousands of defense workers migrating into this center of airplane engine production have found it so easy to park their automobiles here that they have averted a threatened housing shortage by living 20 to 50 miles away from their work.

Anticipating the urgent demand for parking spaces in the highly industrialized districts where armament production is shifting into high gear, the East Hartford plant of United Aircraft Corporation has more than doubled its normal parking facilities and now has nine fenced-in parking areas.

Nearly 45 acres of land with parking space for 8,000 automobiles today absorb the working population of the great airplane engine plant with 7,000 employees of the concern taking advantage of this parking every day. Had the corporation been less far-sighted in providing these parking places, city officials state that the workers would have insisted upon living within municipal borders, causing a serious housing problem.

Space for Job Hunters

With parking spaces available and more land being made ready for additional parking, if necessary, company representatives believe the tendency of workers to commute from suburban districts may naturally solve the housing problem.

The aircraft company has also taken into consideration the great volume of applicants for employment and reserves a 100-car parking space specifically for those seeking employment. This parking lot is said to be the first ever built by any corporation solely for the convenience of employment applicants.

Completion of the new areas makes the total space for parking approximately equal to the combined factory floor space of both engine and propeller divisions.

To avoid heavy concentration of traffic at any one point, the two new, main parking lots have been built to the rear of the East Hartford plants, replacing former parking areas on which new buildings now stand. The biggest lot—having a capacity for storing 2,600 cars—is used by Pratt & Whitney workers and covers a large area in back of the Hamilton Standard factory and facing Rentschler Field, the United Aircraft airport. Adjacent to it and running along the south side of the propeller plant is the second lot, reserved for cars belonging to Hamilton Standard workers and designated to provide space for 1,300 vehicles.

Jams Eliminated

A concrete road, built by United Aircraft, borders the two new areas along the south and connects them with the recently completed four-lane highway which extends in front of the plant, along Main Street. This highway, together with other improvements made by the State, has improved traffic conditions to the point that jams which once blocked Main Street in the mornings and afternoons every day no longer occur.

Both of the new main parking lots are of the most modern construction, surfaced with four-inch bituminous macadam. Full provision is made for drainage by extensive underground piping. Floodlights have been installed to facilitate the movement of third-shift traffic and to offer added protection for cars stored about the plant at night.

These new facilities supplement the large Pratt & Whitney parking lot, north of the plant on Willow Street, built only last year to accommodate 2,500 cars, and the several smaller parking spaces located elsewhere among the factory buildings.

There are now two separate approaches to the company's various parking grounds from the four-lane highway. These also have done much to eliminate traffic congestion occurring between shifts. A third approach—from the side streets which run south from Silver Lane—offers an independent entrance and exit from the large, older parking lot on Willow Street. Southbound traffic can now move to and from the new parking areas without interference from vehicles parked on the north side of the factory buildings.

Wages Advanced At Pacific Mills

YAWRENCE, Mass., Fab. 8 (AP)—An upward revision in wages for 1,000 hourly-rate employees of the print works plant has been announced by the Pacific Mills.

Raymond E. Caffray, General Superintendent, said the raises would become effective next Monday. The new scale was not announced.

The "adjustment" in wages, Mr. Caffray said was "in line with action taken by other northern rayon and cotton finishing plants." The ... is working on government orders.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—March; Gay Program; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"Off the Record," presented by Gerry Wilmot. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9 p. m.—American Eagle Club Broadcast. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10 p. m.—Richard Llewellyn: "Democracy Marches." GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Dance Music with the Marimba, TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Late News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, Feb. 9

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; Radio Messages; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Orchestra Selections. 4VZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg. 19.8m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—The Exquisite Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—10 p. m.—Talk: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—11:10 p. m.—"Think on These Things." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Herbert Hodge. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Summer Camp Related To Leadership

The value of summer camps "for Jack and Jane" formed the subject of discussions held today in the final session of the twentieth annual meeting of the New England section of the American Camping Association.

Emphasizing the values of outdoor life in developing leadership, participants in the discussions pointed out the special usefulness of such activities in the present world crisis.

Prof. Jay B. Nash of New York University, speaking at the Association's meeting last evening, described leisure-time education as "an immediate problem of defense and one of long-term planning," and emphasized the value of outdoor life in developing initiative as contrasted with what he called the "gloomy picture" of synthetic amusements, such as radios, movies, pulp magazines, and automobiling.

Burroughs Newsboys' Reunion Saturday Night

The Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund, will hold its sixth annual reunion of its summer camp, Agassiz Village, this evening. More than 500 boys, the Trustees, and friends of the Foundation are expected to dinner, in the assembly hall.

Motion pictures of life at Agassiz Village, West Poland, Maine, taken last summer, will be shown.

Camping Leader

Miss Eugenia Parker

President of the New England Section of the American Camping Association, who presided at the opening session of the 20th annual meeting at the Hotel Statler.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00 Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl Songstress; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm		Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 Country Journal		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin		Stamp Program	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Mel Marvin's Orchestra	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 "No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	Musical program	Gypsy Orchestra
2:00 Saturday Revue	Metropolitan Opera:	Music for Everyone	Oberlin Student String	Ed Parseley and His
2:15 Chas. Hector's Or.	Lauritz Melchior and	N. Y. City League of	Quartet	Saddle Pals
2:30 "Calling All Citizens"	Kirsten Flagstad in	Women Voters: John G.	National Democratic	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45	"Tristan und Isolde"	Winant; others	Club Forum	Five Star News
3:00 Natl. Youth Administration Orch.,	Metropolitan Opera:	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley	Sports and Music
3:15 Leopold Stokowski,	Lauritz Melchior and	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30 conductor; News	Kirsten Flagstad in	"Saturday Soiree"; Irving Miller's Or.; vocal.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	"Tristan und Isolde"		Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"; vocalists; orchestra	It's Dance Time	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Lauritz Melchior and	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Kirsten Flagstad in	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
4:45 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	"Tristan und Isolde"		Edna O'Dell and piano	World in Fantasy"
5:00 So. American News	Metropolitan Opera:	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Program Previews	Lauritz Melchior and	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 N. E. to the Colors.	Kirsten Flagstad in	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 "Across the Table"	"Tristan und Isolde"	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 News; Elmer Davis,	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 The World Today	Rakov's Orch. guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender"	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 Report to the Nation	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	The Western Stars
7:45	variety program	Musical Roundup	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club";	Marimba Orchestra	"Knickerbocker Playhouse"; dramatic sk.	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Week-End Jamboree
8:15 quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	'Truth or Consequences';	from Camp Edwards	Week-End Jamboree
8:30 President Roosevelt	"The Bishop and the	quiz program	Boake Carter	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 Dance Time: News	Gargoyle"; drama		News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch., guests	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Billiard interviews	Classical Album
9:30 Orch., vocalists	Variety program	Sodbusters; Glen Wel-	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	B. A. Track Meet from
9:45 "Saturday Night	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo	ty's Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	Boston Garden: Frank
10:00 "Serenade"	Toscanini, conductor	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicago Theater of the	Fallon and John E.
10:15 Public Affairs	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	Air"; Marion Claire	Reilly, announcers
10:30 Dartmouth Carnival	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	B. A. A. Track Meet	and James Melton in	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:45 News of the World	conductor	from Boston Garden	"Madame Butterfly"	Dance Parade
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Network program	Dance Parade
11:15 V. Monroe's Orch.,	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	'America Calling: Greek	Greek War Relief Bene-	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	War Relief Drive; Bob	fit Show; Jack Benny;	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Hope; Jack Benny, etc.	Clark Gable; others	Ranny Weeks' Or.; News

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00 Press News; "Matinatta"	War news; Music	War news; Organ Recital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Instrumental trio	Weather Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	News Service	Melody Market	
8:45 Circle	"Tone Pictures"		Melody Market	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Good Morning Cheer
9:15 Over the Hills	'Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	Lee Gordon and His	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Religious Service
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	gram	Gordonaires	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Indianapolis Sym-	Southernaires: Negro	"Chills and Thrills";	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45 phony Orchestra	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:00 News; "News and	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:15 Rhythm"	Irving Miller's Orchestra	St. Paul's Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:30 Trinity Church: Dr.	"Old Refrains"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:45 Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
12:00 News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	'Tone Tapestries'	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	'Wings Over America';	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orchestra	dramatization	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00 P. Saitman, pianist	with Selma Kaye, so-	Religious program	News Service	Joseph H. Tall's Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	prano	Religious program	"Piano Moods"	Joseph H. Tall's Hour
1:30 Harvard Guardian	News	"On Your Job"; drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph H. Tall's Hour
1:45 Forum	"On With the Dance"	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph H. Tall's Hour
2:00 Aid to Britain	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:15 Aid to Britain	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:30 The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	Cedric Foster, news	"Christian Science Pro-
2:45 The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadours	gram
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Ibsen's	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 Symphony Orch.;	"Rosmersholm"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 Bruno Walter,	Great Plays: Ibsen's	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 guest conductor	"Rosmersholm"	'Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Twentieth Century	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15 Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	Azaleas
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Boston Olympics vs.
4:45 Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	River Vale hockey game
5:00 "Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Musical Steelmak-	from Boston Garden
5:15 ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	ditions of the Air	ers"; variety orchestra	Olympics vs. River Vale
5:30 Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45 "Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"	True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious Program	'Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing"	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	The Friendly Singer
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	'Beat the Band" quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45 Gene Autry; "Dear	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	zation
7:00 Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	Joseph Szigeti, violinist;	The Smilers
7:15 Headlines, Bylines	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	orchestra	The Smilers
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	News for the Americas	"Bandwagon"; Bob	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 te: drama	Rep. Samuel Rayburn	Strong's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangle Theater:	Edgar Bergen, Donald	Forum: "Is War In-	C. Hageman
8:15 ter; drama	dramatization	Dickson; orchestra	evitable for the U. S.	Central Baptist Church
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family";	If Britain Falls"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama; News	Holmes"; drama	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; Nino	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:45 Martini, tenor;	Sports Newsreel	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Griff Williams'	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Orchestra	mond
10:30 News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John	Deadline Dramas	Mutual's Sunday Night	News Service
10:45 Presents	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	Playhouse	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00 Press News; "Meet	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Bruins-Detroit hockey	Dance Parade
11:15 the Music"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Parade
11:30 Joe Reichman's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Joe Reichman's Or.	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00 Prof. Quiz, interview	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	'Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, interviews	Mrs. Inez Tehan
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith: talk	News; Music; Cowgirl	"Til We Meet Again"	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Songstress; Stocks	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 "Woman in White"	Organ Melodies	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Zeke Manners's Gang	"Novachord Impressions"
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	The Cheer Up Gang	Singing Surf Riders
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Hum and Strum"	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	Dramatization
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Lillian Sherman, songs	Frank Ross, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	'Singing Strings"
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	"Gypsy Caravan"	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45 News; Movie talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Loreno Jones"; sketch	"Gossip Club"	"Yester-Thoughts"; organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Shall We Waltz?"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Radio Forum
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Studio program
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30 Fields & Hall; W'dy	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 Guthrie; or.; News	"True or False"	prano; symphonic orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 Theater: Carole	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Lombard, Jimmie	Two Men and a Girl	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30 Stewart in "The	News; Basin St. Cham-	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Moon's Our Home"	ber Music Society	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This"	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or-	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 chestra	First Piano Quartet	vocalists	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orch.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Boston Arena Sports
10:45 News of the World	Sen. Alben W. Barkley	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Boston Arena Sports
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Arena Sports
11:15 News; Masterworks	Dave Marshall's Orch.	Local News; Weather	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Arena Sports
11:30 of Music; record-	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Draft talk; Lou Breese's	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Arena Sports
11:45 ings	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Arena Sports

Symphony Concert

The Arts in Boston

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, returning to Symphony Hall from his midwinter holidays, offered yesterday afternoon a program divided equally between French and German composers. Rabaud's "La Procession Nocturne" was first on the list, Ravel's "La Valse" last. Preceding and following the intermission were Strauss' "Also Sprach Zarathustra" and Hindemith's new Violoncello Concerto, with Gregor Piatigorsky as soloist. The concerto had its first public performance yesterday. With the rest of this fifteenth Boston Symphony program of the season, it will be repeated this evening.

Stay away from the symphony concerts for a week, and you are always surprised when you return by the magnificent quality of the Boston orchestra's tone. You have forgotten how glorious it was, and you have to remind yourself that this is an actual orchestra, not an imagined instrument. It is a continuing marvel of artistic expression vouchsafed to comfort us in the midst of a disordered world.

Yesterday afternoon it was difficult in advance to feel much enthusiasm at the prospect of hearing again Rabaud's symphonic poem, a long familiar example of emotional program music. But the performance was irresistible. Never before, it seemed, had there been evident in this score so much beauty and expression as were evoked by the quickening imagination of Dr. Koussevitzky from the superb instrument under his baton.

Again, when has there been heard such thrilling eloquence in the Strauss work? The subject matter lends itself less well to musical setting than the Lenau poem which Rabaud used. But never mind the poem; just listen to the music as sound and as musical structure. Surely no such performance of either of these first two works could be heard anywhere else in the world today.

Paul Hindemith's new concerto, composed last summer at Lenox, is at a long remove from the romantic music that preceded it on this program.

Mr. Hindemith is an apostle of absolute music. This score is a piece for a cello virtuoso which also makes generous use of the orchestra.

In these columns the other day Mr. Tryon reported Mr. Piatigorsky as praising highly this concerto as an addition to the repertory of cello works. Certainly no one can question this artist's authority as a judge of works suitable for use by cellists. And presumably that was how he was speaking of it, rather than from the viewpoint of its musical value.

From this latter viewpoint, the concerto did not conquer us completely at a first hearing. The melody of the slow movement is pleasingly nostalgic, and there is some interesting development in the first movement; but the march of the Finale is rather trivial, and the work as a whole seemed a product of the intellect rather than of artistic inspiration.

The performance was of course virtuosic, and there was an ovation at the end for everybody concerned in it.

L. A. S.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

For Monday, Feb. 10

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Feb. 10

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Feb. 9

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.79mc)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

6:30 p. m.—Recorded Dinner Concert.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Stock quotations.
6:30 p. m.—Vass Family, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Dance music.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Manhatters: popular music.
7:30 p. m.—Rex Maupin's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
8:15 p. m.—Organ Reveries.
8:30 p. m.—Gordon Jenkins's Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—"Potpourri"; music.
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.

For Sunday, Feb. 9

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"Dance Forever" Program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional Program.
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—World Symposium and Choir Music.
5:45 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

WBOS (9.57mc)

First Spanish Hour

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—NBC String Symphony.

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—New Friends of

Devens Begins Army Course In Reception

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Feb. 8—Processing recruits will be the subject of study by 27 National Guardsmen from the State Detachment of Massachusetts for the next six weeks.

Col. Albert Christie, commanding officer of the reception center, will provide for their complete instruction preparatory to their assignment to Camp Edwards where their task will be to assist in a temporary recruit reception center for the 26th Division.

During the mass influx of 9,000 men in February, they will be given experience in the practical phases of processing 500 recruits a day. Some will be interviewers, and others will work at classifying, on Service Records, and in fitting and supply. It is Colonel Christie's plan to give them a complete picture of the responsibilities of operating a large reception center.

Processing recruits for National Guard units is the main purpose behind this new reception center. First Corps Area headquarters will determine at the time of induction which draftees go to Camp Edwards and which will proceed to Fort Devens. The opening date for this new center is set for early spring.

Modern Writer Series at B. U.

Bernard de Voto, well-known American author, delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Contemporary Writers" at the Boston University School of Education this morning.

The lectures, given on successive Saturday mornings at 11:15 in the Soden Building, 84 Exeter Street, are under the direction of Dr. Everett L. Getchell, head of the school's English department. Although designed for students the lectures are open to the general public, who may enroll as auditors without college credit.

Complete program for the course follows: Feb. 8, Bernard de Voto, "Mark Twain, Man and Writer." Succeeding lectures and subjects: Bertita Carla Camille Leonarz de Harding, "Mexico Today"; Phyllis Eleanor Bentley, "The Spinner of the Years"; Henry Seidel Canby, "Successful Books and Why"; Bruce Lancaster, "Literary Surgery"; Dr. Henry Willard, "Mayan and Aztec in Mexican Culture"; Sir Thomas Beecham, "Music and Literature"; Louis P. Benezet, "The Real Author of Shakspeare's Plays"; Alice Dixon Bond, "Authors Are People"; Jane Welch, "Dramatic Interpretations of the Novel"; the Rev. Waitstill Sharp, "While Europe Trembled"; David Morton, "The Poet and His Acre"; Russell Gordon Carter, "Books for Growing Boys"; the Rev. Herbert Hitchen, "Rupert Brooke."

City Officials Get Preview of Huntington Avenue Subway

OUTBOUND CARS
ARBORWAY-JAMAICA PLAIN
CHANGE AT SOUTH HUNTINGTON AVE FOR ALLSTON-BROOKLINE CHESTNUT HILL
CHANGE AT ARBORWAY FOR HYDE PARK-ROSLINDALE MATTAPAN-WEST ROXBURY
MECHANICS

By a Staff Photographer

Boston's $5,372,000 Project Nears Completion

Left: This neat sign tells passengers in Mechanics Station where the "Outbound" cars will take them. The WPA-painted signs in the new subway are just one of countless items that make one say to himself: "This is a first-class job!" Center: The men responsible for the project. (Left to right) Denis W. Delaney, Administrator of the Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston; Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated Railway. Right: One might call this "spacious." The view is on the outbound side at Mechanics Station, looking toward Copley Square.

Higher Ocean Rates Mark Boston-South American Run

Log of the Port of Boston

Higher ocean freight rates are now in force for practically every commodity shipped from the east coast of South America to North Atlantic ports, including Boston. The rise amounts to 15 to 20 per cent, and was made effective by two "freight conferences" or groups of steamship companies serving specific areas. They are the River Plate-United States Freight Conference, and the Brazil-United States Freight Conference.

Because of the huge accumulations of freight at South American ports awaiting shipment to Boston and other North Atlantic ports, and the subsequent scramble for space aboard ships plying in this trade, the rather sharp increase in rates fails to make any difference in the volume of tonnage offered, according to shipping men in Boston. Two items that probably are shipped to Boston in greater quantity than any others coming from South America are wool and coffee.

The first ship from Buenos Aires to be affected by the new rates will be the Mormacgull, of the Moore-McCormack Lines, due to sail Feb. 9 for Boston. Already 5,000,000 pounds of wool have been booked for the Mormacgull, and more is expected to be accepted before sailing, according to A. Douglas Cook, manager of the Boston office of the line. The rate for transporting the wool was $12 for 40-cubic feet of space in the ships' holds. The new rate is $16, and it is understood that some ships are asking $18, due to the pressure for space.

Green coffee, shipped from Santos and other ports, will now pay 90 cents a bag of 132 pounds, while the old rate was 75 cents. The first ship affected will be the Mormacmar, due to sail from Santos Feb. 13, for Boston, said Mr. Cook. About 7,000 bags have already been booked on that vessel for Boston discharge.

Most of the freight in this movement is shipped on vessels flying the American flag, the Moore-McCormack Lines alone operating four times as many vessels in that trade as normally. Much of the heavy traffic is due to the fact that normal markets for most South American exports are closed because of the war, and the United States is buying large quantities of raw materials and other products in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and neighboring countries for its own National Defense Program.

Motorboat Regulations

Federal regulations governing motorboat operators are being tightened substantially as a safety measure. Following a year of numerous explosions and fires aboard small pleasure boats, the United States Government is calling in the licenses of all operators of motorboats that carry passengers for hire. The old ones expire April 24, 1941. New licenses will be issued. Operators of craft not carrying passengers are not affected.

Applicants for licenses now face an oral examination concerning their character and fitness to hold such license, the examination to be before inspectors of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. A license will be issued for a period of five years.

'Hands Off' Is Bushnell's Advice to Long

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, has turned down the request of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, for a ruling on the legality of an appointment of a City Treasurer by Mayor Faxon Bowen of North Adams.

The Attorney General said he did not consider it Mr. Long's function "to run the risk of throwing the financing of a city into confusion by attempting to anticipate a decision in the courts which may never arise."

Recently Mr. Bushnell declined to institute quo warranto proceedings against Mayor Bowen upon a petition charging that he ran for Mayor in violation of a City Charter provision, thus invalidating his election.

Commissioner Long sought the Attorney General's ruling in regard to the appointment of Percy F. Kittredge as City Treasurer and Collector, saying that legality of the appointment may be subjected to a court case if the City has to borrow money.

Mr. Bushnell wrote to Mr. Long: "The courts are fully competent to deal with such questions when they arise, and I do not consider it the function of my department or yours deliberately to run the risk of throwing the financing of a city into confusion by attempting to anticipate a decision of the courts which may never arise."

Huntington Avenue Subway Is Scheduled to Open Feb. 16

The brand new subway along Huntington Avenue in Boston, glistening with its white tiled walls at the stations and fresh with clean concrete lining its sturdy tubes, will be opened for passenger travel on Feb. 16, a week from tomorrow, with ceremonies at 3 p. m.

That the $5,372,000 project is practically completed was revealed first-hand to 50-odd City officials, Works Projects Administration authorities, and newspapermen, in a special preview trip late yesterday.

Tobin Leads Group

The group, led by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, found the stations complete except for final touches on the wall spaces for advertising, some of the plumbing, and last-minute odds and ends. The tubes themselves are complete to the last rail, as was shown when a special car took the group all the way from Copley Station, where the new subway begins, to the incline at Opera Place, where it ends.

There was a leisurely inspection of both Mechanics and Symphony Stations, with their newest-type turnstiles and stairways. City Transit Department engineers explained the project and Mayor Tobin, who persuaded Washington authorities to grant enough money to make this the second-largest WPA project in history, asked more questions than all the newspapermen put together.

When the cars begin plying the tubes next week end, subway patrons will find their running time between the Opera House and the Park Street Station cut by at least 10 minutes. This saving will be most apparent during rush hours because the trolleys will not become stalled in traffic.

End of Bottleneck

When the first passenger car rolls through the tunnel next Sunday, one of Boston's worst traffic bottlenecks, in the section of Boylston Street between Copley Square and Charles Street, will pass into history. The Hub will have taken a big stride toward developing a new fast traffic artery from the south and west leading to the center of the City.

Only a major snowstorm will prevent the subway from opening on schedule.

Huntington Avenue will be repaved; Copley Square will be redesigned and beautified; and a new vehicular underpass to untangle traffic at the intersection of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues will begin after the subway is opened.

Valley Forge Pulpit Choice Is Singiser

The Valley Forge preacher named for this year by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is the Rev. Frank K. Singiser, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, it is announced.

Beginning with the first Sunday in January, each of the 48 States, starting with Delaware, and in the order of their admission into the Union, sponsors the worship of the day at the Washington Memorial Church at Valley Forge, Pa. This is the eighteenth year of the custom.

The Massachusetts Day service comes tomorrow. Dr. Singiser will preach on "Why I Love America."

The Memorial Church was built at the close of the World War by gifts from public-spirited Americans on the traditional site at which Washington was accustomed to pray during the bitter winter in which he and his soldiers were encamped at Valley Forge. It is now a national shrine.

The people of Massachusetts contributed one of the beautiful cloisters, a large section of the ceiling of the main sanctuary, and one of the large carillon bells. Last year the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., represented Massachusetts.

Civilian Relief For Greeks Is Drive Appeal

New England has contributed $247,331 toward a quota of $4,000,000 set by the National Greek War Relief Association in a country-wide campaign to raise $10,000,000, it is announced.

An additional gift of $500 from the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs was given to the Association today. Mrs. Walter H. Woods, Chairman of the Federation's Committee for War Relief, presented the check to Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, co-Chairman with Henry W. Minot of the Boston branch of the Greek War Relief.

"The $500 carries with it our admiration for the brave people of Greece," said Mrs. Woods, "and our prayers that the 'glory that is Greece' may never, never be dimmed."

More than $1,500,000 has been raised throughout the country according to a report received in Boston from the National Headquarters. A special appeal for funds for civilian relief is to be made in Massachusetts next week, following completion of the Community Fund Campaign, it has been disclosed.

A new film of the war in Greece is now on its way to this country, it was announced at the local headquarters of the Greek War Relief Association. Showing Evzones fighting their way through the mountains, the bombing of Piraeus, four miles from Athens, air raids in Salonika, Larissa, and other towns, the film was taken by volunteer news camera men.

It is reported to be in Egypt, awaiting transportation to Lisbon whence it will be flown by clipper to the United States where it will be released to moving picture theaters.

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Harry H. Walker, *President*
Arthur J. Crockett, *Executive Secretary and Treasurer*

Boston Seaman's Friend Society
Inc.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," by Philip Barry, presented by the Theater Guild. Katharine Hepburn starred. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30 (Last day).

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Diff'rent," by O'Neill. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Don Cossack male chorus. Serge Jaroff, director. 3:30.

Hotel Vendome—
Concert by the Boston Flute Players Club. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker and Jerry Colonna. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time," 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:40. "Over the Moon," 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, and Virginia Gilmore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Modern—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Go West," with the Marxes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes. 9:30 a. m., 12:25 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker, and Jerry Colonna. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:35. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"Caught in the Act," Henry Fonda. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. "Remedy for Riches, Jean Hersholt. 12:55, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Stage Show: 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25.

Scollay—
"Go West," with the Marxes. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"John Nesbit," "John Barrymore, Rudy Vallee Radio Program," "Children's Quiz Contest," "New York Sleep Shop," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 1:05, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes and Billy Lee. 11:55 a. m., 3:05, 6:05, 9:05.

Telepix—
"Piatigorsky's Cello Concert," "Pete Smith Comedy," "London in the War Years," "Radio's Take It or Leave It," "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra," "Old Virginia," "Sports," cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"King Kong," 9:44 a. m., 12:44, 3:44, 6:44, 9:44. "The Man Who Lived Twice," Ralph Bellamy and Isabel Jewell. 11:17 a. m., 2:17, 5:17, 8:17.

Uptown—
"No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:35, 6:15, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1:15, continuous 6:45-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "Secret Seven." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hit Parade of 1941" Kenny Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 3:55, 7:50. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne. 2:15, 6:10, 10.
Brookline Village: "Fugitive from a Prison Camp." 1:57, 5:14, 8:18. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:42, 6:39, 9:43.
Cleveland Circle: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamar. "No, No, Nanette " Anna Neagle. Continuous, 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. Continuous, 1-11.
Harvard: "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. "Gold Rush Masie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.
University: "The Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Youth Will Be Served." Continuous show.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 2:40, 6:03, 9:24. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:15, 4:40, 7:49.
Dorchester: "Five Little Peppers in Trouble." Edith Fellows: "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 2. Continuous, 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3, 6:40, 9:25. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:15, 4:50, 8:10.
Strand: "Comrade X." 2:46, 6:21, 9:23. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:18, 4:53, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3, 6:40, 9:25. "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:15, 4:50, 8:10.

EVERETT—Capitol: "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. 2:05, 5:52, 9:21. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 4:15, 7:44.
Park: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Cherokee Strip," 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 1:47, 4:58, 8:09. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:57, 6:08, 9:19.
Hyde Park: "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows. "Young Bill Hickok," Roy Rogers and George Hayes. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sydney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. 2:30, 6, 9. "Men Against the Sky." Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. 4:05, 7:35, 10:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gallant Sons." Jackie Cooper and Gene Reynolds. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Mystic: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.
Maplewood: "King Royal Mounted Serial, No. 11," 2:15, 3:20, 8:25. "Wildcat of Tuscan," Bill Elliott. 2:35, 4:40, 8:45. "Villian Pursued Her," Anita Louise. 3:39, 6:44, 9:49.
Orpheum: "The Night Train," M. Lockwood and Rex Harrison. "Cherokee Strip." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Where Did You Get That Girl?" 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Knute Rockne, All American," Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:10, 4:42, 7:57. "Comrade X." 2:40, 6:12.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Escape." Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo." Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Arise, My Love." Claudette Colbert. 2:15, 8:10. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:25, 9:25. "Michael Shayne, Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood. "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gail Patrick.

QUINCY—Quincy: "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith, "Who Killed Aunt Maggie?
Strand. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins.

REVERE—Boulevard: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Roland Young, "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Roland Young. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Dancing on a Dime," 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Youth Will Be Served," 2 and 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "One Million B. C." "Pop Always Pays." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "That Gang of Mine," Bobby Jordon and Leo Gorcey. "Charter Pilot." 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien. "Cherokee Strip." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Margie." Tom Brown and Nan Grey. 2:18, 8:03. "Safari," Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Comrade X." "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. Continuous from 2-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Argentine Nights." "Military Academy." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Father Is a Prince." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:30, 8. "Cisco Kid and the Lady," Cesar Romero. 2:10, 6:40, 9:56.

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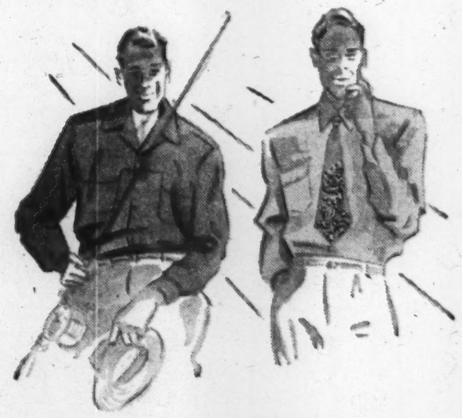

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Colorful Falmouth Prints in green and yellow. Shirt, *$3.50;* Shorts, *$2.50;* Beach Robe, *$5.95.*

New Hollywood Rambler Rogue Shirt which buttons down the front, *$8.50* in worsted gabardine.

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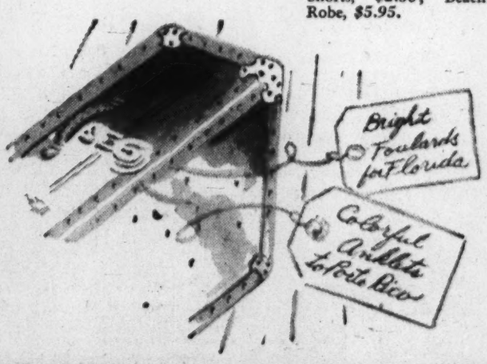

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BOSTON

Some Highlights of the 1940 United States Cricket Season—Chess Problems

American-Born Players Wield Bat Successfully

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Cricket in the United States has gone along in such an unobtrusive manner since its introduction in 1751 that it is not generally known that it is played each summer from Boston to San Diego and from San Francisco to Philadelphia. According to K. A. Auty's highly informative book—the Illinois Cricket Annual—there are nearly 100 clubs (consisting of over 1,000 players) competing for various Association or League honors each season. New York State leads with 32 clubs (divided into four competitive groups); California is next with 20 (10 in the Northern California Cricket Association and 10 in the Southern California Griffith Park A.). Then comes the Massachusetts State C. L. with 11, Illinois C. A. 10, New Jersey C. L. 7, Philadelphia C. A. 5, Rhode Island and Central Massachusetts C. L. 4, Missouri C. A. 3, and Flint C. L. 3.

Cosmopolitan

The personal composition of the clubs in the Middle West and the Eastern States is unknown to the writer but out here in the San Francisco Bay region the cosmopolitan side of the game is illustrated by the make-up of some of the teams. The captain of the cricket team of the Olympic Club (Ray Ockernal) is from Adelaide (Australia); J. M. Anderson was born in Honolulu; C. E. and C. T. Carlen, P. J. Coleman, S. R. Farley, W. S. Kennedy, and A. S. C. Hulton in England; F. W. Seineke in South Africa; and Jerry and Maurice Wolohan, George Bones, Harry Hughes, D. J. McDaniel, and P. J. Peterson are American-born of British parentage. The president (and most consistent batsman) of the Golden Gate club—J. M. Kealy—is from Ireland; C. McMorine (secretary and leading bowler) and W. Cutler from England.

Then there is a group of Californians—V. Welsh, W. and R. Mulgrew, K. Dorking, and W. Strei—all of whom played baseball in high school and college and brought with them to the Golden Gate team keenness, enthusiasm, and a highly competitive spirit. The baseball experience has proved to be especially valuable in the matter of fielding and it is no exaggeration to say that one can see fielding in some of the games of the Northern California C. A. that would not be surpassed in a test match between England and Australia.

Among High Scorers

Some of the American-born boys were among the high scorers of the U. S. A. for the 1940 season. George Bones of The Olympic Club scored 106 retired against Sacramento and Jerry Wolohan of the same team had a high score of 76 and finished the season with an average of 38.75 per innings—the highest in the Association. Another, Bill Wright of the Venice Club of Los Angeles, played an innings against Santa Barbara that would have won him the cheers of cricket fans the world over. Out of a total of 72 runs he scored 60 of them in sixes. During the season he batted 29 times for a total of 650 runs; his highest score was 94; and his average 22.41 per innings. V. Welsh's 71 was the highest score for the League-Cup—winning Golden Gate Club team. It may seem strange to stress the fact that so many American-born boys are doing so well in cricket and the only reason for doing so is because many Americans on viewing a cricket match for the first time always remark that it is much too tame and slow for the youth of this country.

An effort was made by the writer to collect the 1940 statistics for each League and Association throughout the Nation but owing to a lack of co-operation on the part of some of the officials the list given below is incomplete. To those who did co-operate—Miss Frances Lyders, E. A. Allen, R. Jenkins, K. A. Auty, D. Thorn, S. C. McCulloch, M. Hudson, and C. McMorine — the writer expresses his sincere thanks.

Centuries

At least four players in various parts of the United States reached the coveted century with the highest (known) individual score for the season being that of 140 made by Stanley Jones of the Venice Club of Los Angeles. He was at bat 25 times and scored an aggregate of 899 runs for an average of 35.98 per innings. As he also took 111 wickets at an average of 5.83 runs per wicket it is easy to understand that he is a very valuable man to this team. A. Tindall of the Hyde Park team in Chicago scored 114 not out . . George Bones (The Olympic Club) 106 retired . . . and J. Layne of the West Indies team in the Massachusetts C. L. ran up a score of 102 not out.

Arlington Mills captured top honors (and the two championship trophies) in the Massachusetts State C. L. competition with 9 victories and 1 defeat. Team aggregate for the season was 938 runs against 528 by their opponents with J. C. Murray the high scorer with 65 not out. Windsor won the two runner-up trophies with 8 wins, 2 defeats; runs scored, 1,044; against 548; H. S.—J. A. Parks 60.

Winnetka (with 16 victories, 3 defeats) scored a splendid double in the Illinois C. A. by winning both the Charles V. Barrett League Cup and the K. A. Auty "Century of Progress" trophy. Runs scored, 1,705; against, 944; H. S.—J. C. Greenless 95. Second place—Lake Forest, 15 wins 4 defeats; runs, 1,775; against 1,290; H. S.—J. Jenkins 81 not out. Third—Chicago, 14 wins 4 defeats; runs, 1,809; against, 1,257; H. S.—J. Knight 86.

Civic Park won the League Cup in the Flint (Michigan) competition with 6 victories 1 defeat; runs, 467; against, 481; H. S.—C. Chirgwin 71.

University of California at Los Angeles finished its season with 6 wins and 3 defeats; runs, 810; against, 696; H. S.—S. C. McCullough (of Melbourne, Australia) 50 not out.

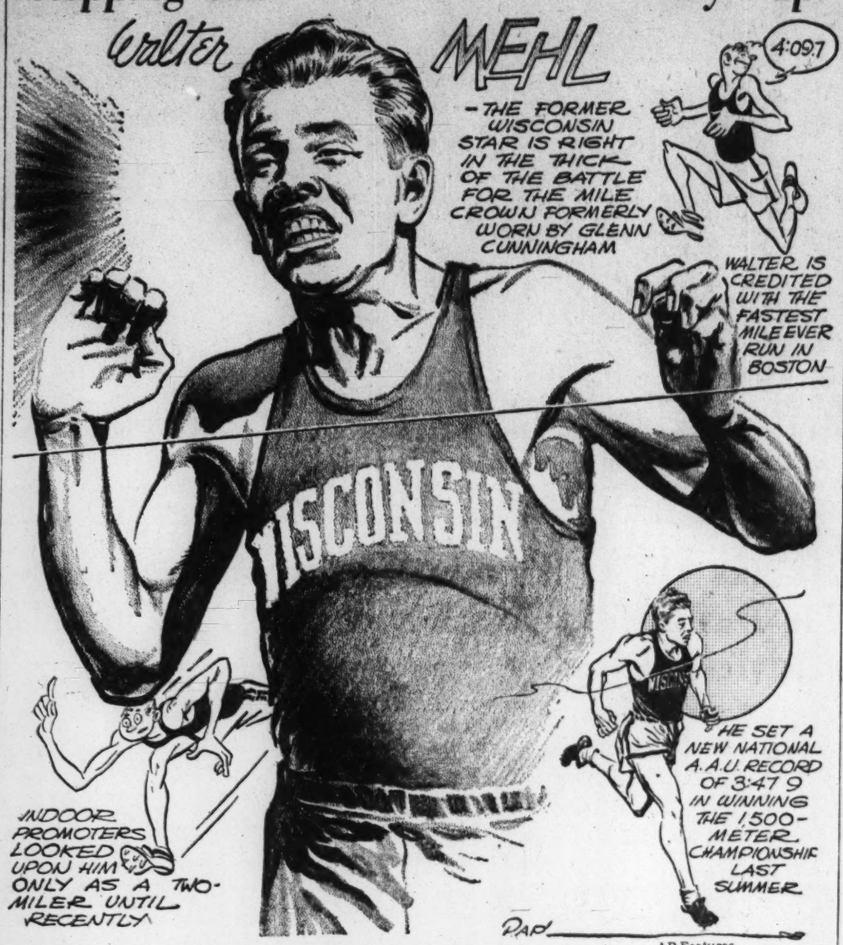
Venice (Los Angeles) captured the Williamson Trophy with 19 wins 11 defeats. Runs, 2,993; against, 2,220. H. S.—Stanley Jones 140.

Golden Gate annexed the Northern California League Cup with 15 wins 1 defeat. Runs, 1,703; against, 883; H. S.—V. Welsh 71.

The Olympic Club captured the Price Cup for the second successive year. Its 1940 record was 20 victories 3 defeats; runs, 2,708; against, 1,470; H. S.—George Bones 106 retired

H. A. R.

Stepping Out —By Pap'


Walter MEHL
- THE FORMER WISCONSIN STAR IS RIGHT IN THE THICK OF THE BATTLE FOR THE MILE CROWN FORMERLY WORN BY GLENN CUNNINGHAM
4:09.7
WALTER IS CREDITED WITH THE FASTEST MILE EVER RUN IN BOSTON
WISCONSIN
INDOOR PROMOTERS LOOKED UPON HIM ONLY AS A TWO-MILER UNTIL RECENTLY
HE SET A NEW NATIONAL A.A.U. RECORD OF 3:47.9 IN WINNING THE 1,500-METER CHAMPIONSHIP LAST SUMMER
PAP
AP Features

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Walter Mehl, of Wisconsin, breasted the tape a yard ahead of John Munski, of Missouri, to win the Pennac mile before a crowd of 6,000 at the Penn A. C. indoor meet last night.

Harvard Is Host To Tiger Sextet At Boston Arena

Probable Line-Ups

Harvard		Princeton
Willetts, l. w.		r. w. Faxon
Ayres, c.		c. Stuckey
Duane, r. w.		l. w. G. Young
Gray, l. d.		r. d. Brown
Hulse, r. d.		l. d. MacCoy
Fenn, g.		g. Rothermel

Harvard alternates: McGrath, Noone, Cox, Claflin, Loring, Gebelein, Lloyd, Dreher, Summers, Kayser.
Princeton alternates: J. Sloane, W. Sloane, Poole, Ross, D. Young, Whitman, Hurd, Edwards, Rounds.

The varsity hockey teams of Harvard and Princeton will meet in a Quadrangular League game at the Boston Arena tonight, and the Tigers are heavy favorites to lengthen their lead in the annual race.

So far this winter the two teams have met twice, with Princeton emerging victorious both times. These games took place on Tiger ice during the Christmas vacation.

Harvard, however, may not turn out to be as soft a touch as the boys from New Jersey expect, for although they have only won one game this season, that victory was over Williams Wednesday, and Williams, it will be remembered, is one of the few sextets that has overturned the powerful Yale six.

Princeton, on the other hand, also defeated Yale last week to take an early lead in the league race. A victory over Harvard tonight would consolidate their position at the top of the four teams. The face-off is at 8:30 p. m.

Huskies to Meet Worcester Five

Northeastern's varsity basketball team, with Coach Jimmy Dunn back on the bench, will play host to Clark University tonight in Johnson Memorial Gymnasium.

The visitors are headed by Ziggy Strzelecki, who ranks second among the individual scorers in New England collegiate ranks. Ziggy's sensational basket shooting accounted for a recent victory over Boston University.

One of the interesting sidelights of tonight's game will be the battle between Al Pajonas of Northeastern and Capt. Jack Karpoe of Clark. Last year Karpoe held Pajonas in check, but the Connecticut boy hopes to do better tonight.

National League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	21	9	3	95	65	45
Boston	16	7	9	112	77	41
Detroit	13	11	9	76	66	35
Chicago	13	15	6	81	87	32
Rangers	12	14	8	91	97	32
Montreal	10	15	5	78	84	25
Americans	2	26	5	61	127	9

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

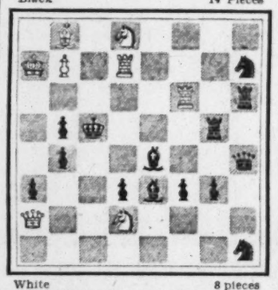
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 8, 1941

Problem No. 2321

By F. Gamage

Black 14 Pieces



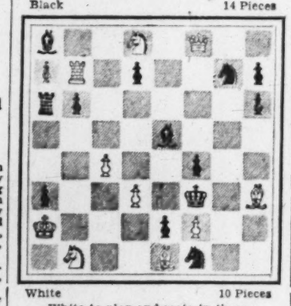
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.
(Second Prize, Sydney Morning Herald International Tourney, 1912.)

Problem No. 2322

By H. C. Mowry

Black 14 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.
(Boston Transcript, March 13, 1934)

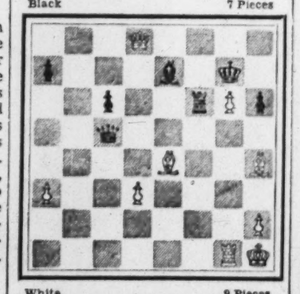
Solutions to Problems

No. 2319. R-Kt3
No. 2320. 1. R-Kt7 KtxR
2. Q-KKt8
1. other
2. Q-B5

End-Game No. 548. Black wins: 1 BxRP (Black); 2 PxB, R(K)xB; 3 PxR, QxP, and wins.

End-Game No. 549

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

What is White's most direct win?
(Piotrowski-Tannenbaum, Lwow, 1926.)

Lasker Benefit

Leading American chess masters will take part in a simultaneous tourney to be held in New York later this month. Reuben Fine, Frank Marshall, Isaac Kashdan are among those who will meet the chess public simultaneously. Plans are being made by a committee headed by Harold M. Phillips, president of the Manhattan Chess Club. Dr. Lasker's widow will be the recipient of the proceeds.

Mid-West Chess News

The Mid-West Chess News, official organ of the Mid-West Correspondence Chess League, has recently issued its December-January number. An announcement of interest to problem composers states that the First Easter Composing Tourney, with two-move and three-move sections, is being planned. Composers may submit up to four originals each, on any theme of their choice. In charge of the problem section is Miss Pauline E. Papp, Route 6, Box 78, Medina, Ohio.

Virginia Activities

The annual tournament of the Virginia Chess Federation was held over Labor Day, in Lynchburg. John N. Buck, of Colony, won the state championship, and George Engleby, of Roanoke, won the Class A event. The 1941 tournament will be held in Norfolk.

W. R. Triplett, of Norfolk, is president of the association. Vice-president is W. N. Yonge, also of Norfolk, and W. W. Gibbs of Staunton is secretary-treasurer.

More Ancient History

Lasker and Pillsbury were great rivals during the relatively short period when Pillsbury was at his best. The game below takes on added interest through the fact that eight years before Pillsbury lost to Lasker with the same opening moves. But at Cambridge Springs, 1904, Pillsbury was ready, and achieved his revenge.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Pillsbury White	Lasker Black	Pillsbury White	Lasker Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Kt-K4	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Kt-Q6ch	K-B
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-B4	Q-Kt5
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	19 P-B4	PxP
5 B-Kt5	BPxP	20 Q-Q4	P-B3
6 QxP	Kt-B3	21 QxP(B4)	Q-B4
7 BxKt(a)	PxB	22 Kt-K5	B-K
8 Q-R4	PxP	23 Kt-Kt4	P-B4
9 P-Q	B-Q2	24 Q-R6ch	K-B2
10 P-K3	Kt-K4	25 B-B4	R-B3
11 KtxKt	PxKt	26 RxPch	QxR
12 QxQBP	Q-Kt3	27 R-B	QxRch
13 B-K2	QxP	28 KxQ	B-Q2
14 Castles	R-B	29 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
15 Q-Q3	R-B2	30 Kt-K5	Resigns

(a) At St. Petersburg, 1896, Pillsbury tried 7 Q-R4 and lost.

Lasker the fighter demonstrated his indomitable spirit in his encounter with Edward Lasker in the sixth round of the great 1924 New York Tournament. An up-and-down game culminated in a 102-move draw with the former champion having a King and Knight to his opponent's King, Rook, and Pawn!

Pinkus Leads Manhattan Chess Club Championship

A. S. Pinkus shows consistently good form in the current championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, which he leads with five consecutive victories.

The game below shows how steady play was finally rewarded.

Ruy Lopez

Pinkus White	Blumin Black	Pinkus White	Blumin Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	25 R-K6	R-K
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 KR-K	KRxR
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	27 RxR	Kt-B
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	28 R-K5	P-B3
5 Castles	B-K2	29 Q-R5	Kt-Kt3
6 R-K	P-QKt4	30 R-K	Q-Q2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	31 Q-Kt4	Kt-B
8 P-B3	Castles	32 Q-R5	Q-KB2
9 P-Q4	B-Kt5	33 Q-Kt4	Q-Q2
10 P-KR3	BxKt	34 Q-Q	K-Kt2
11 PxB	Kt-QR4	35 R-K7	R-B2
12 B-B2	Kt-R4	36 BxPch	K-B
13 P-KB4	KtxP	37 RxRch	KxR
14 BxKt	PxB	38 B-Q5	K-Q2
15 Q-B3	B-Kt4	39 BxKt	KxB
16 Kt-Q2	R-Kt	40 Kt-K5ch	K-K3
17 Q-Kt4	B-R3	41 KtxP	P-B6
18 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	42 Kt-Kt4	B-B5ch
19 P-K5	Kt-K2	43 K-Kt	P-R4
20 QR-Q	R-Kt3	44 Kt-Q3	B-Q7
21 K-R2	P-Q4	45 K-R2	K-B4
22 R-KKt	P-KB4	46 K-Kt3	P-Kt5
23 PxPep	QRxP	47 PxP	P-P
24 QR-K	Kt-Kt3	48 KxP	Resigns

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 7

Connecticut State 78, New Hampshire 47.
Ohio 48, Toledo 45.
Stanford 49, California 42.
South. Calif. 43, Calif. at Los Angeles 41.
Gonzaga 64, Montana 43.
St. Michael's 78, Norwich 58.
Utah 50, Denver 33.
Colorado 43, Utah State 32.
Wyoming 40, Colorado State 34.
Vanderbilt 80, Mississippi 47.
North Carolina 51, Duke 33.
College of Pacific 52, Nevada 40.
Arkansas 62, Baylor 48.
Georgia 31, Georgia Tech 26.
South Carolina 50, Clemson 31.
Trenton T. 49, Arnold 47 (overtime).
Frostburg T. 50, Mt. St. Mary's (Md.) 41.
Wyomissing 59, Blue Ridge 51.
Albright 55, Gettysburg 31.
Glenville 56, Concord 51.
Jefferson 25, Villanova 24.
Richmond 36, Virginia Tech 35.
William and Mary 64, Furman 32.
Marquette 41, Butler 37.
Ripon 41, Knox 27.
Oberlin 53, Buffalo 40.
St. Bonaventure 49, Mansfield T. 42.
American University 38, Swarthmore 32.
Elizabethtown T. 46, Towson T. 36.
Bucknell 51, Ursinus 18.
Parsons 37, Central (Ia.) 30.
Omaha 40, Morningside 32.
Rider 65, Glassboro Teachers 35.
Indiana (Pa.) T. 40, Clarion T. 32.
Grove City 46, Fredonia Normal 26.
Youngstown 62, St. Francis (Pa.) 58 (overtime).
Denison 50, Wilmington 38.
Ohio Northern 51, Capital 50.
Akron 69 Western Reserve 32.
Kent State 41, Baldwin-Wallace 37.
Doane 52, Peru Teachers 49.
York 48, Western Union 33.
Cape Girardeau Teach. 51, Southern (Ill.) Normal University 46.
Grinnell 27, Carleton 26.
Concordia 37, St. Olaf 32.
Louisiana State Normal 38, Centenary 36.
Stetson 45, Miami (Fla.) 40.
Millsaps 49, Southwestern (Tenn.) 43.
Mercer 43, Chattanooga 33.
Simpson 56, Luther 45.
Dubuque 46, Penn (Ia.) 29.
Paterson Teachers 20, University of Mexico 19 (overtime).
Drexel 40, Juniata 32.
Ferris Institute 37, Assumption 35.
Albion (Mich.) 39, Olivet 36.
Alma 77, Hillsdale 32.
Lawrence Tech 40, Illinois Tech 36.
Westminster (Mo.) 34, William Jewell 30.
Mo. Mines 31, Springfield (Mo.) Teh. 16.
Oklahoma Aggies 43, Washburn 21.
Nebraska Wesleyan 48, Hastings 27.
Cox 58, Cornell (Ia.) 37.
Murray St. 51, Middle Tennessee Tch. 22.
West Va. Wesleyan 66, Fairmont Tch. 60.
Morris Harvey 51, Bluefield 31.
South Dakota State 25, South Dakota 15.
Milwaukee Tch. 61, Stevens Point Tch. 42.
LaCrosse Teach. 70 River Falls Teach. 38.
Mount Union 56 Muskingum 52.
Northern Illinois Teach. 38, Carthage 36.
Eastern Illinois Teach. 43, Principia 32.
Wayne Teachers 44, Kearney Teachers 28.
Illinois State Nor. 34, Indiana State 33.
Augustana 56, North Central (Ill.) 54 (Two overtimes).
East Stroudburg 55, Lock Haven 37.
Mankato Teach. 47, Winona Teach. 42.
Bemidji Teach. 27, Duluth Teach. 20.
Mayville (ND) Teach. 50, Bottineau Foresters 37.
Alliance 38, St. Mary's (Mich.) 32.
Illinois Wes. 30, Illinois College 22.
Alderson Broaddus 79, West Liberty 54.
Sam Houston Teach. 55, San Marcos Teach. 28.
Abilene Christian 51, McMurray 31.
Emporia Teach. 45, Fort Hays State 37.
Friends U. 49, Phillips University 27.
Colorado Mines 34, Greeley State 27.
Mesa 55, Dixie 40.
Baker 47, Bethany (Kas.) 41.
Warrensburg Teach. 39, Maryville (Mo.) Teach. 35.
Texas Wesleyan 78, Howard Payne 41.
Jamestown 42, Wahpeton Science 33.
Montana St. 42, Western (Colo.) St. 37.
College of Idaho 38, Idaho Southern Branch 37 (overtime).
Weber 53, Utah Branch Agricultural 30.
Rensselaer Poly 34, Hamilton 30.
Ithaca College 43, St. Lawrence 36.
Wesleyan 63, Haverford 23.
Hampden-Sydney 44, Newport News Apprentice 36.
Alfred 62, Union 47.
Virginia Union 60, Morgan College 33.
Virginia State 65, Hampton 41.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 7

American Association
St. Louis 3, St. Paul 1 (three overtimes)

Week-end Schedule

Saturday
National League
New York Americans at Montreal.
Boston at Toronto.

American League
New Haven at Cleveland
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Providence at Hershey.
Springfield at Philadelphia.

American Association
Omaha at Minneapolis.
Kansas City at Tulsa.

Sunday
National League
Montreal at New York Americans.
Boston at Detroit.
New York Rangers at Chicago.

American League
New Haven at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.
Hershey at Providence.
Philadelphia at Springfield.

American Association
Omaha at St. Paul.
Tulsa at Kansas City.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Yale 47, Dartmouth 38.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 60, Union 15.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Texas Open Golf

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Snuggled deep in an overcoat he shed between shots, Johnny Dawson, the meticulous Hollywood amateur, pulled a three-under par 68 out of a frigid wind yesterday to lead the Texas open tournament's first round.

Wood fires crackled at every tee and withdrawals were many as chilled players tore up cards and headed for clubhouse warmth.

Harry Cooper withdrew when he discovered on the fifth hole that he had 15 clubs in his bag—one over the limit.

Eleven one-putt greens, on greens that were scuffed by muddied feet before he started his round, brought Dawson in one stroke ahead of his playing partner, silent Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y. Dawson had a 35-33—68 and Hogan a 37-32—69.

Meyer a Casey Fan

NEW YORK—The Herald-Tribune says Manager Casey Stengel has enlisted the support of Max C. Meyer, Brooklyn manufacturer, for a syndicate to help President J. A. Robert Quinn buy the Boston Bees.

The club is known to be on the market because of an ultimatum from Commissioner Landis that Charles F. Adams, principal stockholder, must withdraw from the club or give up his horse racing interests.

It was soon after the Powell deal collapsed that Quinn and Stengel started organizing their syndicate, according to the Herald-Tribune, which said Stengel was believed to be putting up $50,000 personally and to have obtained the promise of another $40,000 from Meyer.

Miss Bauer Wins

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., a veteran competitor in the winter golfing tour, won the Palm Beach women's tournament yesterday for the second time in three years.

She took a 19-hole decision over Grace Armory of Palm Beach, runnerup to Betty Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., in the same event last year and in the Miami Biltmore tourney last week.

World Record

PHILADELPHIA—Fred Wolcott, of Rice Institute, set a new world's record of 6.1s. for the 50-yard high hurdles before a crowd of 5,000 at the fourth annual Penn A. C. indoor meet at Convention Hall last night.

The former record of 6.2s. was set in 1932 by Jack Keller of Ohio State. Several had equalled Keller's record since then.

Wolcott's record was set in the finals, but the Texan also won his qualifying heat in the same time.

His first time would not have been recognized as a world's mark, however, since only two timekeepers instead of the required three clocked him at 6.1s.

In the final, four timekeepers clocked him at 6.1.

Wolcott's brilliant race followed another great race in which Thomas East, comparatively unknown sprinter from Cheney (Pa.) State Teachers College, equalled the world's record of 5.1s. for the 50-yard dash in upsetting defending champion Norwood "Barney" Ewell of Penn State.

East, a lanky Negro built much like Penn State's Negro star, beat Ewell by a wide margin in their qualifying heat, but less than two inches separated them at the finish of the final.

Ferrell Survives

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Three down at the turn, Wes Ferrell came back to shoot a spectacular 33 on the last nine and defeat his old rival, Paul Waner, 2 up, in the second round of the baseball players' golf tournament at the Jungle Club yesterday.

It begins to look like the only way they'll ever eliminate Ferrell is to blast. The righthander has won it three years in a row, and his victories yesterday advanced him to today's semifinals, where he tackles Merv Shea, coach of the Detroit Tigers.

Ryba Signs Sox Contract

Dominic (Mike) Ryba, famed as baseball's one-man team, has forwarded his signed contract to the Boston Red Sox from his Delancey, Pa. home.

Malden Girl High Scorer

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates took the lead in the intercollegiate ski events in its 21st annual outing club carnival yesterday, despite the victory of Charlie Adams, of Maine, in the cross-country ski race. Adams won the contest, the only competitive event of the day, in 36.29.

In the women's events, Catherine Winnie, Malden, Mass., was high point scorer.

Olympics Face River Vale At Boston Garden

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		River Vale
Sullivan, lw		rw. Nichols
Spain, c		c. McGregor
Guibord, rw		lw. Bell
Andersen, ld		rd. Portland
Thompson, rd		ld. E. May
Polich, g		g. Lessard

Boston spares: Costello, Jeremiah, Desrosiers, Barry, Walsh, Fitzgerald, Yourkewicz, Baronowski.
River Vale spares: Goodfellow, Grivel, Mattson, Geoffrey, Banniker, Terry, S. May, Nilon.
Face-Off at 3 p. m.

The Boston Olympics, who defeated the Atlantic City Sea Gulls in Atlantic City last night by a score of 4 to 2, will finish their weekend efforts tomorrow afternoon when they face off against the River Vale Skeeters in Boston Garden.

The Skeeters are one notch above the Olympics in both the championship series and the fast-concluding Boardwalk Cup race, and the Olympics will be attempting to draw closer to and eventually pass the northern New Jersey entry.

River Vale may be only in fourth place but over the season they have proven themselves to be as hard a nut for the Olympics to crack as the high-riding Washington Eagles. The O's have won one, tied one, and lost six to Washington, while against River Vale they have won two and lost six.

Once again the Olympics will be at full strength such as they were Friday when they tied the Eagles 3-3. Coach Hago Harrington plans to use the same team as he threw against Washington.

Middlebury Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 8—Jackson College, Medford, Mass., will be represented by Barbara Hammond and Peggy Brown in the women's ski competition at the Tenth Annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival to be held here from Feb. 13 to 16. Besides Jackson, 11 other women's ski teams will participate. They are: Middlebury, Connecticut College for Women, Cornell, Elmira, McGill, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Syracuse, University of New Hampshire, Wheaton and University of Vermont.

B. A. A. Order of Events

No. 1—45 yards high hurdles (trial and semifinal heats).
No. 2—Major Briggs 50 yards dash (trial and semifinal heats).
No. 3—Varsity one mile relay (Boston College vs. Holy Cross).
No. 4—Midget relay (Boston English High vs. Boston Latin vs. High School of Commerce vs. Mechanic Arts High).
No. 5—45 yards high hurdles (final heat).
No. 6—Freshman one mile relay (Tufts vs. Holy Cross).
No. 7—Varsity one mile relay (Worcester P. I. vs. Mass. State vs. Colby).
No. 8—Varsity one mile relay (Fordham vs. Seton Hall vs. New York University).
No. 9—Major Briggs 50 yards dash (final heat).
No. 10—Varsity one mile relay (Northeastern vs. Bowdoin vs. Boston University).
No. 11—Varsity one mile relay (University of N. Hampshire vs. M. I. T. vs. Brown).
No. 12—Club one mile relay (Boston A. A. vs. New York A. C.).
No. 13—Hollis 600 yards (Beetham, Herbert, Quigley, O'Donnell, Wallace).
No. 14—Freshman one mile relay (M. I. T. vs. Colby vs. Brown).
No. 15—Varsity one mile relay (Tufts vs. Williams).
No. 16—Varsity one mile relay (Amherst vs. Connecticut University vs. University of Maine).
No. 17—Lapham 1,000 yards (Kehoe, Radcliffe, Zeitler, Venzke, Neidnig, McQuire, Goldberg).
No. 18—Freshman one mile relay (Bowdoin vs. Northeastern vs. Boston College).
No. 19—Varsity one mile relay (Manhattan vs. University of Pittsburgh vs. Georgetown).
No. 20—Varsity two mile relay (Boston College vs. Holy Cross vs. New York University).
No. 21—Hunter mile (Mehl, Fenske, Munski, Becell, Borican, MacMitchell).
No. 22—Varsity one mile relay (Princeton vs. Cornell).
No. 23—Varsity two mile relay (Fordham vs. Manhattan vs. Seton Hall vs. Northeastern).
No. 24—Varsity one mile relay (Rhode Island State vs. Syracuse vs. Bates).
No. 25—Billings two mile (Rice, Lash, Madrid, Efaw, McCluskey, Pentti, Tiernan, DeGeorge).
No. 26—Running high jump.*
No. 27—Pole vault.*
*Start after final of 50 yards dash.

By-Plays

More Football

Football just will not keep out of the news. Both the college and professional games are furnishing interesting copy relating to the handling of the season to come. Some of their doings are attracting world-wide attention.

The appointment of a commissioner of professional football was the big gridiron news of the week. We believe that the National League was being most ably handled; but professional football is spreading and it is going to need an independent authority similar to Judge Landis in baseball to keep it operating in the best interests of all.

We see by Associated Press reports that this step of appointing a commissioner by the National Professional League does not meet with the approval of some of the other leagues. They claim they were not consulted in the appointment. We certainly hope that all the professional leagues will join with the N. F. L. in recognizing the commissioner because we believe that such an authority is just as necessary in football as in baseball.

In picking Elmer Layden, famous Notre Dame player and coach, the N. F. L. certainly made a fine choice. Layden knows the game thoroughly and is deeply interested in college as well as professional football.

We have been interested in the reports that the University of Chicago is seeking football games with other colleges next fall. They are not colleges that strive for national honors. Reports also state that no admission will be charged at the games in Chicago and that the Maroon eleven will be of an informal nature without the "big college" coaching staff and intensive training.

We may be wrong but we believe that this is a step toward the return of varsity football to Chicago. We do not mean to say that under the present regime Chicago is going back to so-called "Big Time" football; but we do think that this is but a step to a return to the game with a regular coaching staff and a full-time schedule.

We remember when Columbia University gave up football. At that time we predicted it would again be played there and our prediction came true. And now we are making the same statement regarding Chicago. The Big Ten football standing did not look right last fall without the word Chicago in it and, unless we are greatly mistaken, some future year will find the Maroon back in the standing.

Dartmouth Leads

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 8 (AP)—Amid the worst weather conditions ever encountered by the Dartmouth Winter Carnival, brown-haired Jo Ann Walters of Rochester, Minn., was hailed today as queen of the event.

Choice of the queen followed a sports program marked by the collapse of Charley McLane, captain of the Dartmouth ski team, while leading in the langlauf after setting a new record in the downhill event.

His collapse was believed caused by exhaustion, but it was thought he might be able to resume competition today. Despite the rain, there was no indication this morning that the sports program would be curtailed.

Chiefly as a result of McLane's victory in the downhill, in which he covered the nine-tenths mile route in 1:15.6, breaking Dick Durrance's two-year-old mark of 1:16.4, the Dartmouth team held a slight lead in points at the end of yesterday's competition.

Dartmouth, with 194.5 points at that time, was pressed closely by the University of New Hampshire with 191.9 and the Norwegian Royal Air Force team with 190.5.

Middlebury was fourth with 186.2 points, and following in order were McGill, the Canadian entry, with 184.2, Harvard with 181.6, Norwich with 178.5, Vermont with 166.9, Wisconsin with 161.8 and Chile, 70.7.

New Hampshire got its lift in the standings through Allison Merrill's triumph in the langlauf.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	27	10	5	59
Baltimore	27	12	5	59
Atlantic City	20	20	4	44
River Vale	18	24	1	37
Boston	16	23	3	35
New York	12	31	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Baltimore	18	5	1	37
Washington	13	6	3	29
Atlantic City	11	12	1	23
River Vale	10	12	1	21
Boston	9	11	2	20
New York	4	19	0	8

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Before the Nightingales Sang

By Harold Hobson

London

The mystery of the present phase of the war, so far as entertainment is concerned, is what has happened to the authors. We know exactly how the theaters stand; some of them stand in ruins. We know where the players are. Some are in the country; some, like Ralph Richardson, Robert Douglas, Peter Coke, Francis Lister, and Frank Lawton, have joined up; others, like Jenny Dean in Gibraltar, are entertaining the troops.

But where are the dramatists? Noel Coward, of course, is in Australia; or is it Japan? J. B. Priestley is telling America over the short waves what to be at war feels like. W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood are, it is rumored, in Hollywood. But where are the others?

They have long complained about the restrictions of the commercial theater, which does not encourage them to write five-act tragedies about the Means Test, or plays with three elephants in the cast. Are they now, hidden in some communal garret—or basement, if they are prudent folk—to which the failure of their royalties has by now doubtless reduced them, engaged in incessantly tapping out on their typewriters the sort of drama they have always longed to write? Who can tell? All one knows for certain is that, although managers and players are vocal and fertile in suggestions for reviving the theater, authors—to whom, after all, words ought to come easily—are silent.

* * *

The West End theater is faintly stirring again, but contemporary dramatists are taking little part in its animation. For the last three months the only straight author represented on its stages has been William Shakespeare, and even he has been there only intermittently; but now he has companions in John L. Balderston and Sir J. C. Squire, whose "Berkeley Square" Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson is presenting at the Vaudeville.

"Berkeley Square" is a revival. No doubt there are reasons, besides the curious retirement of authors already noted, why the first West End serious production outside of Shakespeare should be something London has seen before. Miss Forbes-Robertson, whose first venture in management this is, probably finds it less distracting in these very trying days to test London's theatrical reactions with an old triumph than with a new experiment. Those who find the practical cessation of the drama—I am one of them—the chief handicap of life in London at the present moment (I don't like bombs either, of course, but after a few thousands one gets used to them), are not likely to grumble.

* * *

"Berkeley Square" was a curious anticipation of Priestley's preoccupation with time. It still is, I suppose, though Priestley's time plays now belong to the past, so that "Berkeley Square" is today a successor to what it preceded. That is an odd thing; but then, part of the fascination of time to modern dramatists is that it is a very odd thing indeed. Peter Standish (André Van Gyseghem), for example, in this play exchanges parts with an eighteenth-century cousin, and falls in love with a damsel, Helen Pettigrew (Miss Forbes-Robertson), of the London of George III. The flight of the years has given a strange accent to some of the speeches in the play. Young Standish's scorn for the eighteenth century, for its cruelty and lack of civilization when compared with our own amiable and kindly days, now falls curiously upon the ear; and, to eyes less dazzled than formerly by the innovations of its theme, the play now has a vital inconsistency.

Standish in his first scene sets out the rules of the game he is to play. He can step into the shoes of his eighteenth-century ancestor, take over all his adventures, but he cannot alter what has already happened. He is to play a part, but he is not to write the play. This being so, it is conceivable that he should fall in love with Helen, and that his love should have a tragic issue. But it is not conceivable, though this is what is shown upon the stage, that the tragic issue should consist in her discovery that he is a changeling. He enters the life of the eighteenth century out of the rain of a London storm, and in the clothes of his ancestor. What first arouses suspicion is that his clothes are not wet. But, surely, if he took over the original Standish's clothes, he would take them over in the condition in which at the moment they were being worn. The play, therefore, is not only physically impossible, but it is impossible according to its own conventions.

Nevertheless, this sort of critical attitude is unfair to "Berkeley Square," which is far more a poetic statement of the old sadness of lovers parted than a mathematical demonstration of a philosophic theory. It climbs slowly to a rare and moving pathos, in which both Miss Forbes-Robertson and Mr. Van Gyseghem touchingly expose the melancholy of love divided by a gulf of years, and Miss Christine Silver, as Helen's money-seeking mother, charmingly refrains — as she invariably so skillfully does—from pushing comedy over the edge into farce.

An El Greco Exhibition

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

An exhibition which shows an impressive group of the works of El Greco is being held at the Knoedler Gallery. Appropriately, considering that El Greco, or Domenikos Theotocopoulos, as he is properly known, was born in Crete, the show is being held on behalf of Greek war relief.

There are 17 paintings, and while some of these are familiar, others are new to us, not having been presented previously in a local exhibition. The value of the show, which may be estimated as one of the best so far this season, transcends, however, considerations of novelty. The fact that it clearly outlines the general development of El Greco's art makes it notable.

During the 50 years or so since the re-discovery of El Greco, the world has gradually come to a full appreciation of this strange and powerful personality in Spanish art. Little is known of him until he appeared in Venice as a pupil of Titian, and there became influenced by that master as well as by Tintoretto and Michelangelo. After spending some time in Rome he went to Spain, where he passed the greater part of his life and painted his greatest works.

Thanks to the various exhibitions of his work, as well as to the enthusiasm of modern artists, El Greco's portraits of saints and nobles, and occasional landscapes, now fill a secure place among the masters of the past. None save Goya perhaps is more popular or more influential among painters today than the master of the "Burial of Count Orgaz" in Toledo, or the "Landscape of Toledo" and the "Cardinal Guevara" at the Metropolitan Museum, not to mention other noted works now belonging to the Chicago Art Institute and the Frick, Widener, Mellon, and other prominent American collections.

* * *

One large canvas, "The Purification of the Temple," lent by the Minneapolis Museum of Arts, which finely represents his Italian period in the display, and appropriately this serves as the starting landmark. A dramatic picture, it is filled with a sense of vigorous action and illustrates as well the influences of Tintoretto and Titian on El Greco's youthful talent. Much in contrast, however, is the later version of the same subject from the Fogg Art Museum, which reveals greatly developed vigor and originality. The mood is darker, more mysterious, the scene more turbulent, and the vivid distortions, which are for many difficult to reconcile with conventional precedent in painting, are more pronounced.

There are several paintings of this strong type on display, showing the profoundly dramatic quality in El Greco's painting of epic religious subjects. One is the "Christ in the House of Simon," showing Jesus seated at the head of a table surrounded by his followers, which has been lent by Oscar B. Cintas. Another of more spectacular mood and feeling is the "Adoration of the Shepherds," belonging to George Blumenthal, which presents the familiar subject in a traditional pattern transformed by the power of light and color.

* * *

The portraits of saints are almost equally prominent in the display. El Greco's fiery talent in painting, his dramatic colors, and the bold movement implied in his animated designs can be disturbing and restless as well as powerful. But the portraits are relatively simple in effect. Two of these which most impressively illustrate his mature style, the "St. Francis in Ecstasy" and the "St. Francis in Prayer," come, respectively, from the collections of Frederic A. Stern and G. B. Neumann.

The illustration of the secular portraits is, on the other hand, somewhat disappointing, since there are but two on display, and only one, the head of an unknown man, is of great interest.

New York Concerts and Opera

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

At the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of Jan. 30 and 31 Carnegie Hall audiences heard the first performances by the orchestra in question of Emerson Whithorne's symphonic poem, "The Dream Pedlar," though not the first performance of the work in New York. The composition testifies to Mr. Whithorne's skill as a orchestrator and reflects well the mood of the poem by Thomas Lovell Beddoes, "Dream-Pedlary," that gave him the initial idea for the piece.

For the rest of the program Bruno Walter, still the Philharmonic-Symphony's guest, turned to older composers. Schumann provided his "Rhenish" Symphony, Mozart his Violin Concerto in D (K. 218), and Smetana his symphonic poem, 'Vltava." Especially memorable as played were the "Cathedral Scene" and the jubilant finale of the symphony, and Smetana's melodious tribute to the chief river of Bohemia. Joseph Szigeti, the soloist, was by no means at his best.

The "Rhenish" Symphony remained on the programs of Feb. 1 and 2 and "The Dream Pedlar" was heard again on the first. Otherwise that concert offered Mozart's last Piano Concerto (B flat, K. 595) and the concert suite derived from Erich Wolfgang Korngold's incidental music to "Much Ado About Nothing." Webster Aitken was the cool and collected soloist in the concerto. The Korngold suite is harmlessly pleasing.

Like the "Rhenish" symphony, the Korngold suite was done once more on the second, the further numbers being Sibelius' "Swan of Tuonela" and Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto. Mr. Walter led a particularly eloquent performance of the Sibelius tone poem in which Michel Nazzi of the orchestra was eminently successful with the English horn solo. Still Mr. Szigeti, the soloist in the concerto, was not at his best.

* * *

Carnegie Hall was also the scene on the first of a matinée of piano music given by Alexander Brailowsky that was of more than ordinary interest, and, on the evening of the third, of a song recital by Tito Schipa, who has long been admired here both in opera and in concert. Mr. Brailowsky, always a brilliant technician, this time matched technique with interpretive ability. Rarely, for instance, has Liszt's B minor Sonata been set forth here with such thorough understanding of its content and design.

An outstanding event was the masterly singing by Lotte Lehmann of Schubert's "Winterreise" cycle, which constituted the entire program of the weekly concert of the New Friends of Music in the Town Hall on the second. Two days earlier, in the same hall, Jussi Bjoerling had exhibited his prowess in an array of lyrics that drew on the tenor's operatic list as well as on German, Scandinavian, and Finnish songs.

Most important of recent events at the Metropolitan Opera House was the season's first "Götterdämmerung" on the evening of Jan. 29. And the chief glory of that occasion was the Brünnhilde of Kirsten Flagstad. Remarkable has been the growth of the Norwegian soprano in this role of virtually limitless difficulty till now her impersonation stands boldly forth in the loftiest realm of musico-dramatic art. And it seemed the other night as if her superb voice had taken on a new power and splendor.

* * *

Lauritz Melchior, except for one vain attempt at a high C, sang magnificently, too, as Siegfried. And for once the Metropolitan offered in Herbert Janssen a Gunther of real character and real voice, who also knew how to act and to sing. Kerstin Thorborg, the Waltraute, was hardly of prime eloquence in her important scene. Nor was there anything commanding about the Hagen of Alexander Kipnis, either in voice or in presence. But as a sly and conspiring Hagen he was in his way successful, and here and there one was aware of a pathetic aloofness in Alberich's unhappy son. The orchestra would need a good deal of improvement before it could rival the best of what went on on the stage.

At a special matinée on Jan. 31 "Lohengrin" returned to the active list. Here again Mme. Flagstad shone in irresistible effulgence, though Elsa was her role. She is not, of course, the crushed ingénue Elsa that some suppose the only right one. This Elsa is more mature, better poised, a woman sentient and contemplative, and at moments the reigning Duchess of Brabant to her finger-tips; but in her way no less tragic. And Mme. Flagstad's singing was of a surpassing beauty.

Marjorie Lawrence embodied Ortrud with the fire and magnetism that she habitually brings to the part, and her voice was rich and compelling though the night before she had sung the long and inexorably exacting title role of "Alceste." Mr. Melchior has seldom been vocally so thoroughly magnificent a Lohengrin, and Julius Huehn supplied his carefully studied Telramund.

On the evening of the first Bruna Castagna resumed the name part in "Carmen," her first appearance here in the role in two seasons. As of old she had sumptuous tones at her disposal and in some other respects provided a valuable portrayal of the Spanish Gypsy. Charles Kullman and John Brownlee were, respectively, the Don José and the Escamillo, and Marita Farell essayed Micaela.

A Scottish Little Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

Neither blitz, bomb, nor blackout is to be allowed to interfere with the development of British drama. These three B's have made London uncomfortable at present, but a new theater is now being opened in Glasgow—so far, more or less bomb-free. A new play by J. B. Priestley will be staged in February.

This new theater is housed in the west-end mansion of a city merchant. Organized on club lines with full membership and associate membership, and with a resident company of players, the theater is so designed as to be suitable for chamber music concerts and lectures, when not in use for drama.

The auditorium utilizes the original L-shaped drawing-room, the shorter leg of the "L" being used as a buffet, while the longer leg is equipped with 104 luxurious tip-up seats upholstered in flame-colored velvet. The L has been extended by removing a wall and making the room beyond (originally a bedroom) into the stage, 12 feet wide and 22 feet deep, with raked floor, battens, proscenium, drop curtains, tabs, footlights, top-lights, electrician's box, and stairway leading to dressing-rooms on the floor above.

When asked, "Why start the Park Theater during the war?" John Stewart, owner, founder, director, and manager, replied that he believed that even in wartime art should be upheld. "We must," he said, "keep alive those arts we shall require, more than ever before, as soon as peace returns."

'Papa' and the Sultana

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The opening program of the Royal Philharmonic Society's 129th season was perhaps less interesting than the circumstances in which it was given. On the way to Queen's Hall an "alert" had sounded—rather like a howl from some primeval swamp—and only too evident to the eye in Piccadilly and Regent Street were those delectable samples of the promised New Order, the exclusively Aryan New Jerusalem in which, presumably, singing birds will be replaced by sticks of whistling bombs and we can all be jungly and jolly together.

The journey made a strange prologue to a respectable orchestral concert. But once inside Queen's Hall we were back in familiar Saturday afternoons that receded into the mists of years. Even the program might appropriately have been headed "Time was." It comprised Elgar's Introduction and Allegro, Haydn's Symphony No. 86 in D, Rachmaninoff's First Pianoforte Concerto, with Moiseiwitsch as soloist, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade." An exceptionally big audience stood up for the National Anthem.

* * *

Today we are all "escapists"—in more senses than one—and this program opened doors on the England, now unbelievably remote, of 1902, the Austria of the eighteenth century, and nineteenth-century Russia—itself opening another door to the enchanted country of the "Thousand and One Nights." What more could a Blitz-ridden listener desire? But under present conditions such a question is perhaps tactless, if not ungrateful. There are too many possible answers.

Once more a Haydn symphony displaced the usual Mozart, a swing of fashion that arouses certain misgivings. Mozart wrote fewer than 50 symphonies, Haydn more than twice that number. Both, like other geniuses, suffer from canonization. Give a name a nimbus and the public will bow the knee to any old relic rescued from the great man's workshop. It is futile to protest that much of Haydn and Mozart belongs less to them than to the eighteenth century itself; in other words, to the current musical coin of the time in general circulation. Present indications are that we are in for an interminable series of "Papa" Haydn's symphonic works—until, it may be, some of the lost bloom is restored to Mozart.

Unfortunately for those who are bored to tears by the eighteenth century idiom, Haydn kept regular office hours and worked from 16 to 18 hours a day. He lived strictly by a self-imposed routine, an awed biographer informs us, and was so far from being a dressing gown-and-slipper composer that "he never sat down to work or received a visitor until he was fully attired." He composed in a wig with side curls and a pig-tail and, flouting the theorists, hammered out his ideas at the harpsichord or piano. Apparently almost his only form of relaxation was writing fierce little notes to his publishers. These biographical details help to explain the neatness and compactness—remarked by Parry—of all Haydn's works.

But the eighty-sixth symphony, following, as it did, the rich, strong color of Elgar's Introduction and Allegro—why, one could not fathom—often seemed trite and trivial, as worn as one of those coins, thin through long circulation, from which the inscription has almost vanished. It seemed a waste of a big orchestra, and certainly needed one nearer its own size.

* * *

Then—following Rachmaninoff's piano concerto—came the cadenza-like theme of a solo violin, the silvery voice of Schéhérazade, and instantly we were breathing the overheated, perfumed, exotic air of the "Thousand and One Nights."

Compared with the translation into English, Rimsky-Korsakoff's musical version of "Schéhérazade" came late. Even grown-ups did not become familiar with its riotous color until Diaghileff, Fokine, and Bakst dazzled the eyes and ears of Paris and London in 1910 and 1911. And although the scenario of the ballet differs from that of the symphonic suite, for some of us the stage and score are as indissoluably linked as are the words and tune of a familiar song. The score is haunted by a ghostly ballet. A note or two of the arabesque of the first theme and the spell is upon us. All too soon the golden slave has made his last terrifying leap and in place of Nijinsky and the gorgeously-costumed Ida Rubenstein we see the black-coated figures of Dr. Malcolm Sargent and the London Symphony Orchestra acknowledging their applause. Junkers and Messerschmitts seem a poor substitute for the magic flying carpet.

New Paths in Australian Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensland

A healthy, vigorous spirit of adventure, hitherto evident in all too rare instances, is manifesting itself in Australian contemporary art, despite the nation's preoccupation with the trials of war.

Due in large measure to the keen desire of a number of young artists for progress and a revitalized outlook among some of the older painters, the new approach is meeting with enthusiastic response from a public awake to the need of preserving culture if a nation's greatness is to survive.

Leading exponents of this new spirit are two young Australian artists, Mr. Roy Dalgarno, of Melbourne, and Mr. Noel Wood, of Adelaide, whose recent exhibition of more than 100 oils and chalk drawings attracted art connoisseurs to Brisbane from all parts of Australia, and culminated in the sale of more than two-thirds of the canvases displayed, including two oils and one chalk drawing to Australian art galleries.

Mr. Dalgarno's North Queensland landscapes, concerned for the most part with tropical industry, have been compared with the work of such artists as José Clemente Orozco and Thomas Benton, and Mr. Noel Wood's tropic island landscapes with some of Will Ashton's famous Mediterranean studies.

Of outstanding merit are Mr. Dalgarno's group of oils depicting the North Queensland canefields, Australia's biggest tropical industry. The three paintings, "Sharpening His Cane-Knife," "Loading Burnt Cane," and "Smoko in the Canefields," are typical examples of this artist's work, and characteristic of the North Queensland canefields. "Smoko in the Canefields" has been purchased by the Queensland National Art Gallery.

Mr. Dalgarno and Mr. Wood have made their homes on Bedarra Island, one of the Great Barrier Reef group, off the Queensland Coast, and plan to do a further group of canvases depicting life in the Queensland tropics.

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BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
TOM'W AFT. 3:30
COSSACKS
Serge Jaroff, Cond.
Tickets at Box Office
Symphony Hall

Feb. 18-22 Opera House Original
BALLET RUSSE Col. W. DeBasil Gen. Dir.
TICKETS DAILY
2nd Floor Pierce Bldg.... Copley Sq.
Evgs. 55c to $3.30. Thur. Mat. 55c to $2.20

BOSTON (STAGE)

★ LAST 3 WEEKS ★
CIVIC Repertory Theatre Phone Com. 4420 Mats. 2:30 Evs. 8:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2 plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

BOSTON CONCERTS

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
FEBRUARY 10 Jordan Hall
ZIGHERA ORCHESTRA
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
Tickets at Box Office—75c to $2.75

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE
LAS 4180
MON., TUES., WED. Jack Benny, Fred Allen Love Thy Neighbor Margaret Lockwood Night Train
THURS., FRI. M. Hopkins, C. Bains Lady With the Red Hair K. Murray Night at Earl Carroll's

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CIRCLE Shows at 2 & 8 — Mats. 30c LOR. 4040-4041. Free Parking.
CLARK GABLE "COMRADE X" HEDY LAMARR
Anna Boogie—"Ho, Ho, Nanette"—Richard Carlson
Continuous Saturday and Sunday

Managers of theatres will appreciate a letter or post card stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	160,000
Previous day's sales	341,160
1941 volume to date	15,903,425
1940 volume to date	18,704,405

Stock Trend Irregular In A Dull Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Stocks may have had a rendezvous with a strong rally in today's market, but only scattered favorites were able to keep the date.

While fractional advances were fairly well distributed at the close, numerous issues held at their final quotations of Friday and an assortment of negligible minus signs was in evidence.

Lack of real pressure at any time provided a little comfort for those bullish forces who contend the market has been pretty well "oversold." During the two-hour proceedings the ticker tape frequently was motionless and transfers of around 200,000 shares were among the smallest in five months.

So far as the general news picture was concerned, brokers still were of the opinion buying reluctance was due mainly to fears of forthcoming war shocks and rising taxes rather than to spot developments.

Hopeful business prospects and earnings reports of many corporations which disclosed the ability to overcome sharply increased tax bills in 1940, it was suggested, served to keep selling at a minimum and inspire timid bidding here and there.

Pacific Gas slipped in the wake of yesterday's private offering of 100,000 shares of this stock at the final price on the listed exchange of 28¼. The block was understood to have come from a domestic source.

Paramount Pictures also limped despite the 53 weeks' statement showing record net for the film concern and action of directors in voting a dividend of 20 cents a common share compared with 15 cents paid previously.

On the upside at intervals were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Loft, Bath Iron Works, Goodyear, Cerro de Pasco, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone, General Electric and Sears, Roebuck.

Backward most of the session were U. S. Rubber, Sperry, Great Northern, Anaconda, Public Service of N. J., Western Union and du Pont. Some of these steadied at the finish.

Improved in the curb were Brewster Aero, American Gas, American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil, N. J. Zinc and Singer Mfg. Inclined to lag were Electric Bond & Share, Phoenix Securities, Pantepec and Montreal Light.

Bonds Irregular

Most prices held steady in the bond market today as traders exercised their usual week-end conservatism. Where changes occurred, they tended a little lower.

Even the recently favored secondary rail list, bought because of improving traffic statistics, showed no ability to get ahead and some minor loses were recorded. Level to a shade lower were Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s of '96 "D," St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Alleghany 5s of '50, stamped, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Showing similar trends were Montana Power 3¾s, Youngstown Sheet 4s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Cuba Northern 5½s and American Telephone 3¼s of '66.

Denmark 6s advanced a point on a small trade in the foreign dollar section but most of this division was neglected.

U. S. Governments were virtually ignored but changes appeared to favor the off-side.

Defense Contract Holders Urged To 'Farm Out' Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—A systematic effort to get holders of defense contracts to "farm out" part of their work to small firms was launched by the heads of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and officials of the office of production management.

The recently-organized defense contract service of the OPM will operate 36 regional offices through the Federal Reserve banks, it was announced. The offices will be in the 12 banks and the 24 branch banks.

OPM officials told the bankers that it was planned to staff each regional office with business, financial, contract and engineering experts who would provide advisory services to all firms, particularly small companies seeking defense subcontracting work.

John D. Biggers, speaking for the OPM, told the group that "the future of America as we have known it may depend to a large degree on the way in which we distribute the defense load."

"If you succeed in spreading out defense orders from the larger to the smaller companies and from the larger to the smaller communities, you will be insuring the future of America," he said.

Robert L. Mehorney, chief of the service, announced that C. J. Myers of Okahoma City would head the business section. The following former executives of the office of small business activities from which the service was created, will head its other sections:

Financial, Charles S. Garland; subcontracting and engineering, Joseph E. Trecker and Francis L. Trecker; contracts, Joseph P. Cotton; special assignments, Peter R. Nehemkis, Jr.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	50½	50¼	50½	Feb 5
51¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	48½	47¼	48½	Feb 7
7¾	5⅞	Adams Ex (.40e)	10	6	6	6	
22¾	21½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
42½	39½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	40	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅛	⅛	Jan 28
5	4½	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 7
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	3	½	½	½	Feb 6
9¼	7½	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb 7
10⅜	8¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9	9	9	Feb 6
21⅜	18	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 7
25⅜	20¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Feb 7
165	149	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	150½	150½	150½	
11½	10½	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 1
12⅞	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	19	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ½
7⅜	6	Allied Stores	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	4	77	76	76	Feb 7
37	32	Allis-Ch (1½e)	5	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
17¾	16½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb 7
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 4
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 7
50⅜	46¼	Amerada Cp (2)	6	46¾	46⅝	46¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	15	15	15	Feb 5
58½	44¼	Am Airlines (1e)	2	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
8¼	7	Am Bank Note	5	7½	7¼	7½	Feb 6
8¼	6⅜	Am Bosch	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
38	33⅞	Am Br S (2.10e)	5	34½	34½	34½	Feb 7
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 6
95¼	86½	Am Can (4)	2	87½	87	87½	+ ¼
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	3	179	179	179	Feb 6
31⅜	26½	Am Car & Fdy	2	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	— ¼
66¼	60½	Am Car & F pf	2	62½	62	62	+ ¼
23⅛	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
121	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan 30
121	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	114½	114½	114½	Feb 7
8¾	8⅜	Am Coltype ¼e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 6
6½	5	Am Comm Al	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 6
10⅝	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10	10	10	Feb 5
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅛	⅞	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Feb 6
21	15¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	12	17¼	17	17	Feb 7
3⅞	2⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	Feb 6
38½	32½	Am-Haw $5 (1a)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Feb 7
4⅛	3½	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 6
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	47¼	Am Home(2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb 3
1¾	1⅝	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 3
22¼	20¼	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	20½	20½	20½	Feb 6
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	11	4	4	4	Feb 7
13¼	13	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Feb 4
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	13⅛	Am Locomotive	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	Feb 7
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	84½	84½	84½	
13¾	12⅜	Am M & F (.34g)	4	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
3	2½	Am M & Metal	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 6
19½	17¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	Feb 7
3¼	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
46¾	40¾	AmP&L$6pf(1⅞k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
39	34	APL $5pf (1.56k)	8	34½	34½	34½	Feb 7
7¼	6⅜	Am Rad&S(.40e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	13¼	Am Roll M (¼e)	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
7	6⅛	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 7
8⅝	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	Feb 7
45¼	39	Am Sm&R (1⅝g)	4	1	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
154	146⅞	Am Sm&R pf (7)	8	146⅞	146⅜	146⅞	Feb 7
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¾
28½	24	Am St F (1¾g)	9	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	Feb 7
11¼	10	Am Stores (¾g)	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Feb 7
13½	12¾	Am Stove (.30g)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 7
15⅞	14	Am Sug R (½g)	1	14	14	14	
88	88	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	Feb 6
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 6
168¾	160¼	Am T & T (9)	6	163¾	163⅜	163½	+ ⅛
73½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	+ ⅛
74½	70½	Am Tob B (5)	3	70¾	70½	70¾	+ ¼
159	151	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153	153	153	Feb 6
7	5½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
7¼	6	Am Water Wks	1	6	6	6	
99½	95¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Feb 3
8⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	3	7½	7½	7½	Feb 7
60⅛	53½	Am Wool pf (7e)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
8	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	23½	Anaconda (2e)	17	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	— ¼
14¼	13⅛	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 7
12½	11	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 31
2⅛	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
30	28½	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb 5
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	3	111⅛	111	111	Feb 7
5½	4¾	Armour Ill	8	5	5	5	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	7	56	55¼	55¾	Feb 7
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 4
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	30	30	30	Feb 7
8⅞	7¾	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8	7¾	7¾	Feb 7
6¾	5	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 31
7⅜	6¼	Assd Dry Goods	1	6½	6½	6½	
87	83	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 4
35½	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 30
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	4	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	2	65¼	65	65	
17⅛	14	Atl Coast Line	2	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
18⅜	15½	Atl G&W Indes	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
19½	16	Atl G&W In pf	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
24¼	22¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
49¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Feb 7
72¼	67⅞	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jan 31
7	6	Atlas Tack	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 7
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 7
5¼	4⅛	Aviation Corp	10	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Bald Loco ct	5	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
4⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
2⅝	2½	Bangor & Ar	1	2½	2½	2½	
10½	8⅞	Barber As (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 6
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 7
9⅝	8½	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	59	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk Cig (1)	4	29	27⅞	28¾	Feb 6
24¾	22⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22⅝	22¾	22¾	Feb 3
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	119	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	Feb 5
8⅜	7½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 7
37¾	33⅝	Bendix Av (1g)	10	35	34¾	35	— ⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
56⅞	56	Ben-IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Feb 4
32	29⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Feb 6
89½	81	Beth Steel(1½g)	19	84	83½	84	+ ½
131½	128	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	129	129	129	— ½
27½	24½	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	27¼	27	27¼	Feb 7
21¼	19	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19	18⅝	19	
10¼	8½	Blaw-Knox(¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb 7
18⅜	17¼	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
18⅝	16	Boeing Airplane	5	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
35	29¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	6	32	31½	31½	Feb 6
22⅜	19¾	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
22¾	19⅞	Borden Co(.30g)	9	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1½	1	Boston & Maine	3	1⅛	1	1	Feb 7
39⅝	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	4	32½	32	32½	Feb 5
4½	4¼	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12⅜	10⅜	Bridgeport (¾e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
25⅜	21¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	6	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
44½	42¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Feb 6
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
6⅝	5⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	7	6	6	6	
14⅛	12¾	Bklyn Un Gas	1	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
23¼	20⅞	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	22	22	22	
12⅜	10	Bucyrus-E (1e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 7
5¼	4	Budd Mfg	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7¾	6	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34½	28½	Bullard Co (2e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
33	29	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ½
18½	17⅛	Burling Mill (1)	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	Feb 7
53¼	52¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	Feb 6
8¾	8¼	Burr Add (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal	8	3	2¾	3	Feb 5
5⅛	4¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 7
21⅜	20	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 7
11⅞	8½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 7
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 6
53	52½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Feb 5
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅛	1	1	Feb 7
7¼	6⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	12½	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	12¼	Canada Dry (.60)	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	Feb 7
4⅛	3¼	Canadian Pacific	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	2	38⅝	38	38⅝	Feb 6
3¼	3	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 30
30½	28	Carpent (2¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	Feb 7
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 6
59¼	48	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	50	50	50	
50¼	44½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	46½	46¼	46⅜	— ⅛
28⅜	24¼	Celanese (1¼e)	1	26	26⅛	26	+ ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
19¼	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	Feb 6
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
5	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
3½	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	Feb 4
34½	29¾	Cerro de Pas(1g)	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
5⅜	4½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 7
21¼	20⅛	Chain Belt (½g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb 5
20⅜	18⅞	Cham PF (.90e)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 7
18	14	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	Feb 5
44½	40¼	Ches & Ohio(3a)	3	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	102	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
1⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
8¼	7	Chi Mail O (¼e)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 4
14¾	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
44½	40	Chi P T ev pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	Jan 31
52½	50⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 7
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 7
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 29
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (½e)	3	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 7
2⅞	2⅛	Childs Co	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 7
72½	63⅜	Chrysler (5½e)	19	67	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 7
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 5
37¾	34½	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb 5
33¾	29	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	30	29	30	Feb 6
30½	27¼	Climax M(1.20a)	6	27⅜	27⅝	27¾	Feb 7
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	2	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅜
106	98½	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	99	99	99	+ ¾
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Feb 7
12⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12⅜	12	12⅜	Feb 7
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
30¼	26⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	2	29¼	29	29¼	
20	17¼	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb 7
21¾	19¼	Colum Br A .45g	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
21	19	Colum Br B .45g	5	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	Feb 7
4⅞	4½	Col G&E (.10g)	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
82½	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(5)	5	79¾	79½	79¾	Feb 5
6⅞	5⅝	Colum Pict	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 5
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Feb 5
89½	77	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	78⅛	78½	78½	Feb 7
30⅞	28½	Coml Credit (3)	4	30	29¾	29¾	
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101½	Feb 3
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
110	107	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan 29
11⅜	9⅝	Coml Solv (¼e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	52⅞	52	52	— ⅜
30½	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	16	29	28⅞	29	
4	3⅛	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 3
18	16½	Congoleum (1a)	8	18⅛	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
29⅜	25½	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	26½	26¼	26¼	
15⅞	12½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	14	14	14	
7⅜	6¼	Cons Cop (½e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅜	21¾	Cons Edison (2)	8	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
107⅜	106¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
⅝	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
8	7½	Cons F pf (1e)	1	8	8	8	Feb 7
3½	2¾	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 5
6	6¾	Consol Oil (½g)	6	5⅜	5⅛	5½	
1⅞	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
4½	3½	Consoln Coal	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 7
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	4	17	16¾	17	Feb 6
106⅝	105¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	106	106	106	Feb 7
15⅞	14½	Container (¼g)	3	14½	14½	14½	Feb 7
9⅜	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 6
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 7
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87	87	87	Feb 6
40½	36½	Cont Can (2e)	4	38	37¾	38	+ ½
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	9	8¼	8	8⅛	Feb 7
39⅜	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅜	Cont Motors	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20½	17⅞	Cont O Del (1)	14	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
23½	21¼	Cont Steel(1½e)	4	21½	21½	21½	Feb 7
18⅞	15⅝	Cop'weld (.80)	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
56	54½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ½
47½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	1	46	46	46	+ ⅛
47⅝	42⅜	Coty Inc (⅛e)	3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Feb 7
⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	17	Crane Co (.80e)	7	17⅞	17½	17½	Feb 7
19	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 6
27⅝	23¾	Crown C&S(½e)	2	24½	24½	24½	Feb 5
45½	41¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Feb 7
15⅜	13⅝	Crown Zel (¼g)	4	14	13¾	14	Feb 6
47¼	39½	Crucible Steel	5	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅜
98½	87½	Crucible pf (5)	1	89½	89

Commerce and Finance

Bulk of 1940 Profits Rise Accounted for by Steel Concerns

Business and Industry

Urban Home Financing Up 15 P. C. in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The volume of urban home financing by all types of mortgage lenders in the United States last year totaled $4,031,368,000, or 15 per cent above the 1939 total of $3,506,563,000, according to estimates made by the economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Utilizing county reports from all over the nation which come into the Board's Division of Research and Statistics monthly, it was estimated that urban home mortgages recorded throughout last year totaled 1,455,865 as compared with 1,288,032 in 1939. These include all non-farm home mortgages with a value up to $20,000 each.

Savings and loan associations not only accounted for about one-third of the home financing in American urban areas in 1940 but the amount of their recorded home mortgages showed the largest increase over 1939 for any single type of home mortgage lender, amounting to 21.3 per cent. The total urban home mortgage recordings by types of lenders in 1940 and in 1939 were as follows:

1940	Number	Amount
Sav & loan asso	502,949	$1,283,628,000
Ins companies	67,929	333,724,000
Bk & tr co's	316,250	1,005,841,000
Mut sav bks	45,161	169,959,000
Indivduals	339,543	640,350,000
Others	184,033	597,866,000
Total	1,455,865	$4,031,368,000

1939	Number	Amount
Sav & loan asso	428,955	$1,058,206,000
Ins companies	56,582	287,204,000
Bk & tr co's	278,141	890,506,000
Mut sav bks	39,501	142,933,000
Individuals	317,961	588,430,000
Others	166,892	539,284,000
Total	1,288,032	$3,506,563,000

Joins Aircraft Firm

© Bachrach

C. S. Goodwin

Appointed Comptroller of Brewster Aeronautical Corp. For the past several years Mr. Goodwin has been on the staff of S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., certified public accountants, New York City.

Excess Reserves Cut $490,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury borrowing cut lendable excess reserves of banks $490,000,000 to $6,310,000,000 in the week ended February 5.

The decrease, however, was temporary, since borrowed money customarily flows back into the banks when the Treasury spends it.

Steel Makers Lead U. S. In Profits Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The steel makers led American business to a 20 per cent increase in profits in 1940, a compilation of corporate earnings reports indicated today.

Profits of the first 200 companies to report totaled $1,032,506,000 compared with $858,043,000 in 1939. Eighteen steel companies included in the compilation accounted for nearly three fourths of the gain shown by the entire 200 corporations. These early reports, of course, include chiefly large corporations, and may indicate a larger gain than corporate profits generally showed.

Profits Nearly Doubled

Near capacity operations throughout a large part of the year enabled the steel group to roll up profits of $240,147,000, almost double the net income of $121,348,000 which they reported in 1939. The huge gain in orders made it possible for the steel makers to absorb the sharp increase in taxes and a rise in raw material and labor costs.

Other heavy industries and the railroads also made notable gains. The larger profits reported by this segment of American business more than offset declines in the earnings of more stable industries such as public utilities, food and soap manufacturing. The latter did not benefit sufficiently from the defense boom to offset higher costs and the boost in normal corporate income taxes from 19 to 24 per cent during the past year.

While not enough companies have reported in many industries to afford adequate comparisons, here's how they line up at the present moment (000 omitted):

	1940	1939	P.C. Inc.
28 railroads	$107,090	$84,606	27
19 public utilities (excluding A. T.&T.)	91,431	94,312	*2
18 steel	240,147	121,348	98
10 food	9,166	11,687	*22
7 banking & finance	34,156	33,179	3
7 chemical	100,115	104,060	*4
6 petroleum	40,679	35,770	14
6 coal mining	1,311	†1,409	...
5 chain store	14,836	16,325	*9
5 building supply	6,649	6,662	unch
5 auto accessory	2,437	1,468	66
84 miscellaneous	383,489	350,035	10
200 companies	1,032,506	858,043	20

*Decrease. †Deficit.

As the tabulation shows, the food industry has so far made the poorest showing. Food consumption did not rise enough to offset the increase in normal corporate income taxes and higher costs of wheat, corn and other raw materials.

Some Utilities Gain

Some public utilities which were in a position to benefit from the increased industrial load raised their profits. For the majority, however, the gain in domestic consumption appears to have been outweighed by heavier taxes and higher operating costs.

Major cigarette manufacturers increased sales enough to hold profits just about level after deducting increased costs.

The chemical industry evidently suffered most heavily from the excess profits tax. Major automobile makers, however, who have not yet reported, are expected to show substantial payments under this levy.

U. S. Increases Quicksilver Output

Redwood Empire Association

(1) Air-drilling in quicksilver mine, Lake County, Calif. (2) Removing quicksilver, pouring off excess water. (3) Quicksilver flows into vault from hoeing-table. (4) Filling flasks with quicksilver for shipment.

Continued Increasing Demand For Electrical Goods Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1941 manufacturers of electrical equipment should record an increase in sales of 15 per cent to 20 per cent, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

This moderate rise, continues the report, will be due to (1) greater demand from the electric light and power industry, which will occur as production of electricity reaches new all-time highs, (2) marked improvement in orders from industrial concerns, especially from those whose manufacturing facilities are being expanded to take care of unprecedented war business, and (3) a much higher level of consumer demand for electric appliances, which will accompany rising national income.

Although capacity operations are indicated for many companies in the industry, much higher normal and excess profits taxes, together with rising raw material and labor costs, will prevent more than moderate gains in net earnings.

Taxes Cut Earnings

"Excess profits levies cut deeply into electrical equipment manufacturers' earnings during 1940 and will continue to prevent gains in net results for 1941 from being anywhere near as great as the improvement in gross," the forecast continues.

"It appears, moreover, that the administration will recommend to Congress establishment of sharply higher corporation taxes than those new in effect, in order to pay for this country's defense.

"Indications are that private and municipal electric light and power enterprises and rural co-operatives will spend between 15 per cent and 25 per cent more for generating equipment, substations, and transmission and distribution facilities during 1941 than the estimated $644,000,000 expended in 1940.

"A sharp rise in electric output to all-time high levels, together with prospects of increasing sales of electricity in all classifications as industrial activity rises, are expected to bring this about. The electric light and power industry presumably intends to maintain its currently estimated 30 per cent excess of installed generating capacity over peak demand.

"A moderate rise, perhaps 10 per cent-15 per cent, in industrial demand for electrical equipment is forecast for the year 1941 as a result of improved general business conditions and prospects for further growth under this country's defense preparations.

Prices Reduced

"Prospects in the electric household appliance industry for 1941 are definitely promising," Poor's states. "Although price reductions have been announced on many lines, such as washing machines, ranges, refrigerators and fluorescent lamps, unit sales are expected to rise sufficiently to effect a good gain in dollar volume. A higher level of consumer buying power, developing as general business activity responds to the National Defense Program, should make this possible.

"Compared with 1940, profit margins throughout the electrical equipment field will be narrower. Raw material prices are expected to trend upward slightly, while a moderate rise in labor costs probably will occur. Higher normal and excess profits taxes will prove to be the major drag on earnings gains and will place a clearly defined ceiling on profits, notwithstanding greater efficiency in manufacturing or sales operations."

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Feb. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commodity prices decreased 0.2 per cent during the week ended Feb. 1 due mostly to a decline in farm product prices, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. This brought the all-commodity index down to 80.6 per cent of the 1926 average, a level still 2.3 per cent above the like week of last year.

Except for farm products there were fewer changes in commodity prices this week than at any time since the outbreak of the war.

Influenced by weakening prices for non-processed agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index fell 0.7 per cent. Average prices for semi-manufactured commodities rose 0.2 per cent while manufactured commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent.

Commodity groups	Feb. 1, 1941	Jan. 25, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941	Feb. 1940
All commodities	80.6	80.8	—0.2	—2.3
Farm products	71.7	72.6	—1.2	—3.0
Foods	73.7	74.1	—0.5	—2.8
Hides & Leath prts	102.6	102.6	0	—0.4
Textile products	75.2	74.5	+0.8	—0.1
Fuel & lghtg mat'l	72.6	72.6	0	—1.0
Metals & metal prds	97.8	97.8	0	+2.3
Building materials	99.3	99.3	0	+6.9
Chem & allied prdts	78.8	78.8	0	+1.7
Housefurnish'g goods	90.4	90.5	—0.1	—0.8
Misc. commodities	76.8	76.8	0	—0.4
Raw materials	74.4	74.9	—0.7	+1.6
Semimanufac'd art's	81.3	81.1	+0.2	+1.2
Manufac'd com'ties	83.8	83.9	—0.1	+2.6
All com other than farm products	82.6	82.7	—0.1	+2.1
All com other than farm prdts & foods	84.5	84.4	+0.1	+1.1

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

This year's annual statements of the British banks have differed from earlier ones in that they have avoided discussions on general economic problems and concentrated upon internal issues. They have been concerned mainly with refuting assertions heard in certain political and other quarters that the banks have been making excessive profits through the use of money specially created to finance war demands.

The argument of critics is that the addition of millions of pounds to the total of bank deposits since the outbreak of war is money brought into existence through the banks supplying the Treasury with funds without cost to themselves. In other words the banks have been enabled to increase their investments in Treasury bills and Government loans, while at the same time lending deposits to the Treasury.

Bankers Reply to Critics

The interest accruing to the banks as the result of loans to the Government, the critics maintain, represents payment by the Government for using money which it has allowed the banks to create and which then the Treasury has borrowed at a rate which even though low yet brings a fair amount of profit in view of the enormous sums involved.

Each of the chairmen of the "Big Five" has dealt with this problem of so-called excessive bank profits in his own way. Mr. Reginald McKenna (Midland Bank) maintained that such a commodity as "costless credit" did not exist for the banks since they paid for all deposits placed with them either in interest or in services rendered. He also pointed out that the wartime rise in deposits with the consequent effect on banking and national finances was part of "the general monetary expansion corresponding to the enlarged volume of production at a higher level of prices."

As for the charge of "profiteering," he declared that profits were much the same as in 1939, the fall in published figures corresponding to rise in taxation. The dividend of 16 per cent on the paid up capital he attributed to past conservative policy of the banks which had increased the true value of the funds employed, and added that a yield of something over 4 per cent on the present market value of this capital more accurately represented the return to the shareholder on his actual capital.

Deposit Rise Unwelcome

Mr. Rupert Beckett (Westminster Bank) was of opinion that the increases in bank deposits—14 per cent in those of clearing banks for first 15 months of war—were of a size and character to be unwelcome to the banks themselves. He also added that the proper place for increased savings and increased resources created by loan expenditure of the Government should be through the direct return to the Government in the form of subscriptions to war loan.

The abnormal expansion of deposits, the banks maintain, has been due to delays in clearing, to the abnormal amount of idle business reserves kept back to meet future tax payments and to restrictions on civilian trade and industry. Whatever does not come under these heads is due to Government war expenditure.

Further, the banks point out that they must pay interest on these additional deposits. More than 10 per cent of new money is held in cash which earns nothing, 20 to 30 per cent is in short-term assets or in Treasury deposits which earn only 1⅛ per cent per annum. Interest on investments is 2½ to 3 per cent, and advances are now almost entirely for war contractors or farmers protected by Government guarantees or subsidies. Their gains are by no means as large as when engaged in normal lending which involves commercial risks, and banking expenses have increased.

Private Banking Attacked

The gross profits of the "Big Five" in 1940 amounted to £13,000,000, and though it can be shown that they have not made any excessive profit out of Government borrowing, yet their critics are not satisfied. They continue to point out that despite the severe dislocation of industry and trade in the uncertain period before the outbreak of war, the banks alone came through without losing, on balance, anything on their outstanding loans. They have, in fact, it is contended, through their handling of state-created funds, been able to retrieve the losses inevitable in the case of other industries similarly displaced by the war.

Fundamentally, of course, the attack upon the banks is led by advocates of national control of finance. Banking, they maintain, is as essential a public service as water or telephone and that it should therefore be operated for the profit of the whole community just as is the post office.

Banking has become increasingly a function of Government. The size of the bank's deposits is more or less dependent upon Government expenditure or that part of it not offset by taxation and direct borrowing from the earners. Thus, for example, in the case of the National Provincial Bank, 50 per cent of all deposits are lent to the State in the form of Treasury bills, Treasury deposits, and war loans, 5 per cent lent to the money market mainly for investment in Treasury bills, and 31 per cent are advances to customers. As for fresh advances in the past 12 months, these have been almost exclusively for war purposes.

What of Post-War Outlook

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that at least one bank chairman should have raised the question as to the post-war outlook of British banks. Whether State control over production and employment and over foreign trade investment will be sufficiently relaxed to restore British banks to their former position of largely dominating the country's economic system is doubtful. Much will depend upon the duration of the war and the way in which it will end.

It is generally agreed that a return to pre-1930 conditions when the banks had full scope, is inconceivable. Then came the 30's when intermediate conditions prevailed in which though State regulations increased there still remained much scope for commercial financing. Today many experts are doubtful whether a country with an enormous national debt and faced with the necessity for vast reconstruction schemes can leave its planning entirely to earlier methods.

The evolution in the banking system will probably be gradual, but general opinion seems to be well summarized in a recent number of the Economist which said: "the result of a war fought and financed under the conditions obtaining today is likely to be . . . a still closer identification of that system with the policy of the Government. In wartime, the role of finance, though essential, is subordinate to the main task of directing a maximum part of the national income to the purposes of victory. And the bank status as an executive arm of the authorities is clearly defined for the war's duration and possibly for a long time afterwards."

Britain Now Taking U. S. Steel at Rate Of $500,000,000 Year

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Sir Louis Beale, a member of the British Purchasing Commission in New York, declared England was receiving vital aid in the war from her Dominions, but "it is on America that we depend for the materials for a final victory."

He said Great Britain was on a parity with Germany in steel production at the start of the war, but since the fall of France the balance has swung three to one in Germany's favor.

Consequently, Britain is importing iron and steel from the United States at a rate of $500,000,000 a year, he said.

Airplanes are being imported at a rate of $25,000,000 a month and airplane machine tools at $18,000,000 a month, he went on, adding that Great Britain's total purchases in this country last year were $2,500,000,000.

Speaking at a members' assembly of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, Sir Louis said more than $1,000,000,000 in war orders had been placed in Canada. Eighteen large merchant ships, including nine of 10,000 tons each, are being built there.

"By July, Canada will be in full production, her greatly enlarged war industries working at full capacity," he continued.

"Already Canada has sent us 50,000 soldiers without loss of a single man in convoy and her navy now totals 175 vessels as compared to her original 13 at the start of the war. Soon, she shall be producing trained airplane pilots at the rate of 35,000 a year."

Army Meat Purchases Seen Too Small to Raise Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The National Defense Commission said today Army purchases of meat were too small to raise prices significantly, and that consumers should be reluctant to accept price increases attributed to the defense program.

The view was presented by Harriet Elliott, consumer member of the commission, in a letter to Leighton Arrowsmith, President of the greater New York Hospital Association and Superintendent of St. John's Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Arrowsmith had protested that a "25 per cent increase" in meat prices was throwing hospital budgets out of balance.

U. S. Defense Demands Raise Production of Quicksilver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HEALDSBURG, Calif.—National defense demands have stepped up quicksilver production several thousand flasks in the three California counties which produce two-fifths of the Nation's entire output. Most of the quicksilver is used in the manufacture of explosives.

The three counties, Lake, Napa, and Sonoma, are located in Northern California and comprise what is usually called the Redwood Empire. In this scenic, mountainous country are extensive honeycombs 400 and 500 feet beneath the earth's surface where men with air drills and dynamite are continually tunneling through the heavy rock to secure the valuable ore.

A flask of quicksilver weighs approximately 67¾ pounds and is currently quoted at $197 a flask against $75 in 1938. It is estimated that the total national production is 30,000 flasks a year. The Redwood Empire counties produce about 12,000 flasks.

As a consequence of the big increase in price and demand, many hitherto unprofitable mines have been reopened in the Redwood Empire and some new mines are projected. Although Spain, Italy, and the United States always led in quicksilver production, war demands have put such a premium on the metal that all nations are currently buying Mexican supplies, it is said. Washington dispatches declare that this country is increasing its purchases in Mexico to block large orders by Japan. There is some talk of a price war.

Principal use of the metal is in explosives like mercury fulminate which is used in detonators which send many projectiles on their way. Fortunately the supply in California is believed to be adequate for many years, according to the State Department of Natural Resources. During the World War the production reached a new high. Subsequently production decreased until the present emergency.

Because of this fluctuation in price few California mines have been continuously in operation. The most outstanding example of never-ceasing operation is the Mirabel Mine in Lake County, according to the Redwood Empire Association. It has been in operation since 1883 without a closedown.

Another unique mine is the Bradley Mine, also in Lake County, which is an open-air mine: That is, the vein of quicksilver ore is on top of the ground, which makes operations much simpler.

Your Income Tax

No. 12

Deductions for Business Expenses

Deductions for business expenses form a large item in the return of many taxpayers and must have certain qualities to be allowed. Such deduction must be for an expenditure in connection with the maintenance and operation of the taxpayer's business or business properties; it must be an ordinary expense and it must be a necessary expense. In insisting upon the latter qualifications, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is upheld by the Board of Tax Appeals and the courts. Ordinary and necessary expenses are only those which are usual and essential in the case of similar taxpayers, "and do not include extraordinary and nonessential expenses."

Typical business expenses of a mercantile establishment are amounts paid for advertising, hire of clerks and other employees, rent, light, heat, water, stationery, stamps, telephone, property insurance, and delivery expenses.

The expenses of a manufacturing business include labor, supplies, repairs, light and heat, power, selling cost, administration, and other similar charges.

The farmer may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the production, harvesting, and marketing of crops, including labor, cost of seed and fertilizer used, cost of minor repairs to farm buildings (other than his dwelling), and small tools used up in the course of a year or two. A taxpayer conducting more than one business may claim the business deductions of each.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

World Still Facing Heavy Wheat Surplus

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—The world's traffic in wheat this season ending June 30 is not expected by grain experts to exceed 30 per cent of the supply in excess of actual domestic requirements now available in the four major surplus producting nations.

On the basis of recent revisions in estimates of stocks held by Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia, grain men today placed the available surplus at almost 1,400,000,000 bushels, of which no more than a fourth should be needed for reserve. This is the surplus available after accounting for home needs, exclusive of carryover.

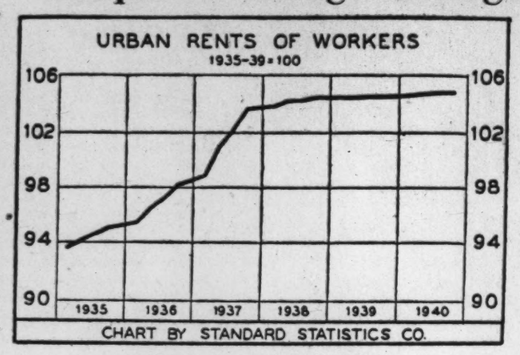
Grain experts said the figures indicated that these four countries have enough wheat to fill domestic requirements until mid-1942, considering reduced exports because of the war and without allowing for new crops during that period.

On the other hand, according to latest estimates of Broomhall, British trade authority, world wheat imports in the 1940-41 season will total only 400 to 425 million bushels compared with well above 500 million annually before war broke out. U. S. exports of wheat and flour the first six months of the season were estimated at slightly less than 20,000,000 bushels compared with 32,000,000 a year ago.

Carryover of old wheat amounted to approximately 300,000,000 bushels in Canada, 284,000,000 in the U. S., 60,000,000 in Australia and an insignificant amount in Argentina. To this was added a 550,000,000 bushel crop in Canada, 816,000,000 in the U. S., 83,000,000 in Australia and 275,000,000 in Argentina. From this total of 2,368,000,000 must be deducted normal domestic requirements of about 126,000,000 in Canade, 105,000,000 in Argentina, 50,000,000 in Australia and 700,000,000 in the U. S.

Improved demand attracted by the lowest level of wheat prices in about four months helped to rally Chicago futures the past week. Some of this demand was associated with better flour activity, part of which was in the export market. Before the opening today wheat was ⅛-¾ cent higher than a week ago while corn was ¼-¾ up, oats unchanged to ⅛ higher and rye 1⅜-1⅝ higher.

Urban Rents Show Slight Rise Despite Housing Shortages



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A shortage of housing for workers in many of the principal defense centers has been reported, but for the nation as a whole rents have not shown a significant advance during 1940.

14 Southern Mills Combine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASTONIA, N. C.—A plan whereby the 14 textile mills of the Gastonia area which have been operating since 1933 under a receivership as Textiles, Inc., will emerge from this receivership in an excellent financial condition and as one of the largest textile companies in the Carolinas, has been adopted by the stockholders.

The mills are the former Gray-Separk, Armstrong, and Myers group of mills, which were merged in 1931. In 1933, they went into receivership, due to the lack of adequate capital. A report of A. G. Myers, receivers, shows that in the period since 1933, the mills have shown an operating profit of $2,500,000 and that on June 30, the date of the last statement available, the current position showed approximately $1,000,000 over all current liabilities.

The new financial plan replaces the former capital structure amounting to approximately $9,000,000. It calls for issuance of 10-year 5 per cent debentures in the amount of $900,000 to be used for the purpose of taking up in cash at $135 per share the outstanding "A" preferred stock, amounting to $695,000. The $10 par common stock will be called in and reissued, share for share, in no par value. This will mean no change for the common stockholder, as he will retain the same equity he has had in the past. There will be approximately 553,000 shares of common stock. There will be approximately 130,000 shares of this $25 4 per cent preferred stock.

The mills will thus come out of the receivership with obligations of only $900,000 owed on the long-term debentures. The mills have a total of more than 200,000 spindles and manufacture combed and carded yarns.

The program of readjustment of the capital structure is to become effective July 1.

C. & O. Financing Was "Negotiated," Says Morgan Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing just handled by Morgan, Stanley & Co. for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. was "negotiated" and not awarded on a competitive basis, a spokesman for the investment banking firm said.

Otis & Co., Cleveland investment firm, in a statement Thursday, asserted the railroad saved more than $5,000,000 by "inviting competition" in floating $29,100,000 in securities to repay outstanding loans with lower-interest bearing debt.

While declining to comment formally, the Morgan, Stanley spokesman explained the difference in prices offered on the original underwriting proposal and the one finally carried out was due to shortening of maturity dates on the loan, rather than competition among rival underwriting groups.

The original underwriting proposal, it was said, called for an average maturity of 17 years on new bonds and notes. This was cut to 11 years in the plan finally worked out between the bankers and C. & O. directors, resulting in a difference in prices offered by the underwriters.

As the financing actually was carried out, part of the securities were placed privately with banks and the rest sold by the banking syndicate headed by Morgan, Stanley & Co.

Public Received $7,397,000 a Day From Life Insurance During 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1940 American families received an average of $7,397,000 daily in payments from life insurance companies, according to the Institute of Life Insurance.

This was the highlight of a year of notable gains for life insurance, which saw new all-time highs set for the total payments and credits to policyholders and beneficiaries, the total of protection owned by Americans and the total of assets standing as guarantees back of that insurance in force.

Payments Rise

The payments to policyholders and beneficiaries, aggregating $2,700,000,000, an increase of $59,000,000 over 1939, were double the total paid out in 1925 and 16 times the amount in 1900, showing the persistent increase in the flow of benefits from this basic form of protection in which America leads the world.

Of this total sum, payments to widows, children and other beneficiaries amounted to approximately $965,000,000. Living policyholders in 1940 received nearly $1,735,000,000 in the form of matured endowments, annuities, disability benefits, emergency aid through cash values, and dividends.

In addition to these payments, the equity of policyholders in their policies increased an estimated $1,375,000,000 making a grand total of over $4,000,000,000 either paid out, credited or accruing to the interest of policyholders and beneficiaries in 1940, a new all-time high.

The unfavorable feature of the year was the continued decline in the return on the investments of policyholders funds, reflecting the drop of interest rates to new lows.

This reduction in interest return on investments has been the major factor in life insurance dividend reductions and premium increases in recent years.

Assets Increase

The assets back of life insurance policies passed $30,000,000,000 in 1940, a sum that is large only because it represents the combined "security stakes" of nearly 65,000,000 thirfty Americans.

Total life insurance in force is expected to exceed $117,500,000,000 when final reports are in. This protection now averages nearly $4,000 per family.

During 1940, more than 18,000,000 Americans bought new policies aggregating an estimated $12,700,000,000, part of these being new purchasers of insurance and part adding more protection to their previous insurance plans.

Brokers' Loans Decline $24,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $297,000,000.

The week ended Feb. 5 and the total represented a decrease of $24,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $467,000,000.

Mitten Bank Changes Name

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Announcement is being made that effective today the name of Mitten Bank & Trust Company has been changed to Mid-City Bank & Trust Company. In announcing the change, Frank J. McGlinn, president, pointed out that the new name "more clearly expresses the broad, diversified type of banking and trust facilities offered by the bank."

New High Consumption Records Made By 3 of the 4 Major Textile Fibers

NEW YORK (AP)—New high consumption records were established in 1940 by three of the four major textile fibers, including cotton, wool and rayon, the Textile Economics Bureau reported in its publication, Rayon Organon.

Domestic consumption of cotton was estimated at 8,000,000 bales, a gain of 8 per cent over the 1939 figure. Use of raw wool (scoured basis) was placed at 405,000,000 pounds, a slight increase over the previous record high in 1939.

Domestic rayon yarn filament consumption amounted to 390,000,000 pounds, a gain of 8 per cent compared with 1939, the best previous year.

Consumption of raw silk, the publication noted, was the lowest in 20 years "due primarily to its replacement by rayon in many important consumer products." It amounted to 312,867 bales, including re-exports.

Auto Output Off Slightly in Week

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in its weekly survey of the motorcar industry estimated production this week at 122,485 cars and trucks, compared with 123,119 last week and 98,555 this week a year ago.

The publication placed output of General Motors divisions at 52,460 units compared with 52,144 last week; Chrysler production at 28,280 compared with 28,309 and Ford assemblies at 26,000 compared with 27,023 last week.

FTC Orders Price Fixing Stopped on Auto Parts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that it had ordered five trade associations to cease carrying out agreements "which prevent price competition and tend unreasonably to restrain trade" in automobile part and accessories.

The associations' members, the announcement said, are manufacturers and jobbers of a large part of the automobile parts and accessories sold in the United States.

Two of the associations, the National Standard Parts Association, Detroit, and the Motor and Equipment Wholesalers Association, Chicago, were described as national organizations. The other three are middle western regional groups: Automotive Trades Association of Greater Kansas City, Missouri; Mississippi Valley Automotive Association, formerly active in Iowa and Illinois, and Southwestern Automotive Jobbers Association, whose members are in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Canadian Savings Deposits

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks totaled $1,441,314,000 on Dec. 31, compared with $1,426,878,000 on Nov. 30 and $1,741,089,000 on Dec. 31, 1939 it was shown in the monthly bank statement issued by the finance department.

United Fruit 1940 Net Equal To $5.10 Share

By the Associated Press

The United Fruit Company has lost eight of its British flag fleet of 23 vessels "because of war operations."

The company revealed the losses in its annual report, which said its entire British flag fleet was requisitioned under charter by the British Government early last year for the war's duration. A ninth ship was damaged, the report said.

A net income of 14,920,736 for 1940, after depreciation and taxes and not including United Kingdom or European earnings, as compared with a net income of $14,101,929 in 1939, was reported by the company.

Net income was equivalent to $5.10 a share on 2,925,000 shares of common stock outstanding as against $4.86 a share on 2,896,600 shares in 1939.

United Fruit's communication subsidiary, Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, announced that a new radiotelephone installation, permitting direct communication between Panama and New York City, would be inaugurated about April 1. Tropical reported an increasing use of its radiotelephone facilities in Caribbean countries.

The Company's American fleet, operating in the Western Hemisphere, carried 55,442 passengers and transported 1,581,125 tons of general cargo in addition to company fruit and other products.

The annual report added:

"Notwithstanding the great demand for tonnage required for different parts of the world where lucrative earnings were possible, the company has felt its duty was to maintain its fleet unimpaired in order to furnish adequate steamship service between the United States and the Caribbean countries."

In the United States and Canada, the report stated, banana sales in pounds increased thirteen per cent over 1939.

"Shipments to the United Kingdom continued until early in December," the company said, "when importations of bananas into England were suspended by the British government on account of the tonnage situation.

At the close of 1940, the company had in cultivation 121,729 acres of bananas, 93,040 acres of sugar cane, 53,346 acres of cacao and 4,329 acres of other products.

Auto Makers Study Ways to Release Metals for Defense

DETROIT (AP)—Paul G. Hoffman, Vice-President of the passenger car division of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, disclosed that the car makers have well advanced a study of metals the industry can make available to munitions production by the utilization of alternate materials in motorcar construction.

Such a survey was requested by the Office of Production Management, which requested that the savings of certain metals be put into effect as soon as model changes are made.

While the survey is not yet complete, Mr. Hoffman said, "it is now possible to forecast release of very large quantities of special metals without delay, by voluntary action of the individual companies."

He added that the production changes that will be required "should be expected to occur without affecting performances, durability or appearance of the vehicles, unless in fact they yield improvements."

Because of the needs of the defense program, the automobile companies already have taken their regular motor vehicle departments out of the machine tool market "until further notice."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated				
Cent IllPS6%46pf	$1.50	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Chicago Ry Eq pf	43¾c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Cushmans Sons pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 3	Feb. 17
Extra				
Minn Honeywell	25c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 25
Resumed				
Border City Mfg Co	25c	..	Feb. 11	Feb. 4
Increased				
Crescent Plaza Cp	$1.25	..	Feb. 10	Feb. 8
Winsted Hos Co	$2.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Interim				
Equit Life Ins (Ca.)	15c	..	Feb. 20	Feb. 15
Hallnor Mines	15c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Initial				
Hustn (T.) Peanut pf	45c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Irregular				
Alex&Baldwin Ltd	$1.50	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Electrolux	20c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Mallory (P.R.) & Co. Inc (np)	20c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Simonds Saw & Stl	40c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Sunset Oils	2c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Regular				
Am Boxwood pf	17½c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Atlas Powder	75c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Barlow Seelig A	30c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Belding Corticelli	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Blue Ridge Corp $3 conv pf	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Bristol Myers	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Bullocks Inc	50c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 11
Ca Fdrs&Forg A	37½c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Do A	37½c	Q	June 16	June 2
Do A	37½c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Do A	37½c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
City Ice&Fuel pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Col Bdcst Sys A&B	45c	Q	Mar. 7	Feb. 21
Equit Life Ins (Water-loo, Ont.)	15c	..	Feb. 20	Feb. 15
Fed Lt & Tr Co8pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Gen Iron Wks pf	$3.50	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Homestake M	37½c	..	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Hustn (T) Peanut	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Inglewood Gas	¼c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Intl Saf Raz "A"	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Lock Joint Pipe	$1	..	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Do	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Maid Tr Co (Mass.)	30c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 31
Masonite Corp	25c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 18
Mercantile Accept Cp. of Calif. 5% pf	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 30
Minn Honeywell	50c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 25
Do	$1	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 25
Mississippi Val Pub Sv Co.	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do 7% pf "A"	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Do 6% pf "B"	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Motor Wheel	40c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 21
Phelps Dodge	25c	..	Mar. 8	Feb. 21
Provincial Transp	20c	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Purity Bakeries	25c	..	Mar. 3	Feb. 17
Riverside & M "A"	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 15
So N Eng Tel	$1.75	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Stand Dredging Corp. cum conv pf	40c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Sup T & Die Co	2½c	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 18
Tilo Roofing Do pf	20c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Toledo Edi 7% pf	35c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Do 6% pf	87½	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 5½ pf	50c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Upper Ca Mines	4½c	M	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Walgreen Co	3c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Do pf	40c	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 20
Westinghouse A B	$1.12½	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Winsted Hos Co	25c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Do	$2.50	..	May 1	.....
Do	$2.50	..	Aug. 1	.....
Do	$2.50	..	Nov. 1	.....

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Feb. 8

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling Cables	$4.03	$4.03⅛	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2324	.2324	*
Italy—lira	.0505½	.0505½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4031
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2981
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2370	.2370	.7187
Brazil milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Peru—sol†	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3875	.3875	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2406	.2406	*
Shanghai—dol	.0850	.0850	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8287	.8287	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Ontario Reports Surplus

TORONTO (CP)—Premier Hepburn indicated that the Ontario Government will show a surplus of more than $3,000,000 at the end of its fiscal year March 31.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 3⅜s 47-43	107.6	107.6	107.6

New York City Bonds

4 3s 80	101¼	101¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Alleghany cv 5s 49	81	81	81
2 Alleghany 5s 50 st	48½	48	48½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95	90	90	90
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90½	90½
- AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99	99	99
9 AT&SF 4½s 48	103½	103½	103½
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	110	110
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76	75⅞	76
1 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
5 B&O 1st reg '48 st	69¼	68¾	69¼
7 B&O '95 st A	41	40⅞	41
6 B&O '9 st C	46½	46½	46½
5 B&O 2000 st D	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
21 B&O '96 st F	40¾	40⅝	40¾
9 B&O cv 6s st	17¼	17¼	17¼
8 B&O 4s '48	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105	104⅞	104⅞
3 Boston&Me 4½s '70	24¼	24	24
10 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	11	11	11
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	107	107	107
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111½	111½	111½
2 Buf R&P '57 st	44½	44½	44½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93¼	93¼	93¼
11 Can Pac 5s '54	72¾	72½	72½
3 Caro C&O 4s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Cplanese 3s '55	98	98	98
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	80¾	80⅛	80¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70	70	70
7 C&O 3½s 96D	104⅛	104	104⅛
6 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85½	85½	85½
3 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	15⅛	14¾	15⅛
14 Chic Gt West 4s 59	33¼	32¾	33
3 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 CMSP 4½s 89F	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
13 CM&SP 4½s 89C	35⅛	35¼	35¼
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E	35½	35½	35½
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34¾	34¾	34¾
6 CM&SP 5½s 89B	34	34	34
2 Chi&NW 5½s 37	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	18½	18½	18½
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1⅛	1¼
19 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	8¼	8	8¼
56 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	8¼	8	8¼
1 CStL&NOMem 4s '31	51½	51½	51½
8 CT Hts & SE rfg 5s '60	50½	50½	50½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93½	93½	93½
4 Childs Co 5s '43	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57½	57½	57½
12 ClevUnTerm 5s '72	78½	78⅝	78⅝
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104	104	104
1 Columbia G5s '52 May	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	103⅞	104
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	16½	16½	16½
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	52½	52½	52½
4 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
7 D&RGWest 5s '78	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	104	104	104
1 ElginJoliet&E3¼s'70	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
38 Erie rfg 5s '67	18	18	18
31 Erie rfg 5s '75	18	17⅞	17⅞
17 Erie gen lien 4s '96	44	43¾	43¾
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	38	38	38
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7	7	7
6 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82ct	2½	2⅜	2½
22 Goodrich 4½s 56	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
3 Gulf M&Oh inc2015	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¾	12¾	13⅜
4 Il Cen 1st 3½s 51	91	91	91
2 Illinois Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	44	44
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42½	42½	42½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	49¾	49¾	50
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Int Paper 6s 55	103¼	103¼	103¼
28 Int T&T 4½s 52	38⅝	38¼	38¼
10 Int T&T 5s 55	41	40¾	41
2 K C South 5s '50	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
3 K C Term 4s '60	109	109	109
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	36	36	36
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	23¾	23¾	23¾
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22	22	22
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
23 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	98⅝	98½	98⅝
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	121½	121½	121½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85½	85½	85½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104½	104½	104½
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93	93	93
3 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	106½	106½	106½
6 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 MSP&SSM cv 4s '38	83¾	83¾	83¾
26 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¾	21½	21½
10 Mo Pac 5s '77ZF ct	21	21	21
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22½	22½	22½
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	11½	11½	11½
2 MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104½
4 Mir & Essex 4½s '55	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s '2000	39½	39¼	39½
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	105	104¾	105
20 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	72	72	72
1 NYC rfg 5 2013	65¼	65¼	65¼
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59½	59	59½
10 NYC cn 4s 98	64¼	64¼	64½
5 NYC cv 3½s 52	62¾	62¼	62¼
14 NYC HR 3½s 97	86¼	86⅛	86¼
1 NYC L 4½s 2013 ns	65	65	65
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	70	70	70
4 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	89	88⅞	89
12 NY Connect 3½s 65	99¾	99½	99¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	20	20	20
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	14	13¾	14
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	14	14	14
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047	67¼	67	67¼
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¼	44	44
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	88	87½	88
4 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110½	110½	110½
8 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pac Pow & Lt 5s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pen RR 3¼s '70	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89¾	89¾	89¼
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	68	68	68
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
1 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
2 Phila Co 5s 67	107	107	107
2 Philippine Ry 4s 37	4½	4½	4½
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	58¼	58¼	58¼
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	82¾	82¾
12 Readg 4½s 97 A	80½	80¼	80¼
5 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	104	104
4 Republic Steel4½s56G	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 St LSF 4½s 78	11	11	11
3 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	10½	10½	10½
7 St LSW 5s 52	21¼	20¾	21¼
6 Seab A L cn 4s 45	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Sea AL 4s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
8 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107	107	107
2 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7 Sou Pac 4½s 68	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
18 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45¼	45¼	45¼
10 So Pac 4½s 69	45⅝	45½	45⅝
12 So Pac rfg 4s 55	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
9 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49	49	49
4 South Ry 4½s 56	83½	83½	83½
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	78½	78½	78½
3 South Ry gen 4s 56	61¾	61¾	61¾
7 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108	106	106
15 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	70	70	70
3 Tex & Pac 5s 80	70	70	70
17 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20¾	20½	20¾
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Un Pac 1st 4 47	113¼	113¼	113¼
9 Un Pac 3½s 80	106	106	106
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Un Stockyards 4½s 51	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¾	107¾	107

2,500 South Carolina Farmers Prove They Can Live Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—For their outstanding participation in the State's Better Farm Living program, 2,500 South Carolina farmers and their families are being awarded certificates of merit for attaining a minimum of at least 75 per cent in their "live-at-home" activities. Some reached 100 per cent, but all demonstrated the practicability of producing the greater portion of foodstuffs required to live above the average standard on a South Carolina farm.

All over the State meetings are being held and farm families in each of the 46 counties are being congratulated by leading agricultural leaders, including county agents, vocational agricultural teachers, representatives, and officials of the Clemson College extension service and prominent local and State citizens, and hailed as "pioneers, blazing a new trail in the agricultural and economic progress of this section."

A typical example of these all-over-the-State gatherings is that held at Spartansburg where farmers and their wives assembled at the county courthouse, heard addresses by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, Dr. D. W. Wallace, Director of Extension Service in the State, and Verd Peterson, State Supervisor of vocational agriculture, all of whom emphasized the importance of the program, and extended congratulations. Other speakers were: Miss Kate M. Hooper, County Home Demonstration Agent; C. R. Garrison, vocational agricultural teacher at Fairforest School, representing agricultural teachers in 16 high schools, and E. L. Bryson, Chairman of the County Farm Program Committee.

Certificate winners were described by Miss Hooper as farmers who grew on their own land during 1940, 75 per cent or more of foods used by their families and feedstuffs consumed by their livestock. They were also given the title of "pioneers . . . blazing the trail toward better living . . . and paving the way to a brighter future in Spartanburg County."

Helen Keller Quits Refugee 'Mission'

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Helen Keller resigned yesterday as Honorary Chairman of the American Rescue Ship Mission because, she said, she was "not equal to keeping track of the endless happenings and complications and rivalries which surround the Mission."

Miss Keller's message of resignation, telephoned from Westport, Conn., by her secretary to the Mission's director, Miss Helen Bryan, asserted that Miss Keller had made "careful inquiries" about the Mission because she had been "troubled by newspaper charges and private accusations connected with its activities."

"It was because my heart was pierced by the plight of the Spanish refugees that I tried to help them," she added, "but now I find the extra effort for the Mission too heavy a burden in addition to my life work for the American Foundation for the Blind."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, one of the original sponsors of the Mission which was set up in an effort to transport Spanish refugees to Mexico, resigned some time ago.

When Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. John Haynes Holmes, noted clergyman, resigned, the New York World Telegram said: "They took this step upon learning that these well known names (of educators, theologians and other distinguished persons) are being used as fronts for an enterprise that was conceived and has been administered almost wholly by known Communists and active Communist sympathizers."

Court Asked to Halt $71,667 for Poland

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP) — The Luzerne County Orphans Court was asked to stop the transfer of $71,667 to German-dominated Poland to be used for the care of aged Jewish men and women.

The money is the estate of Mrs. Lena Cohen. In 1921 she left $17,000 and directed the Miners National Bank to turn over to authorities of Bromberg, Poland, the entire estate at the expiration of a 20-year-trust for the establishment of a home for aged Jews. In the last 20 years the estate has grown to its present amount.

Officials of the bank said they had been informed by the Bromberg Council that "because of political conditions existing in Poland" the Council would refuse to accept the estate. Judge Ethan Allen Heargart set March 10 for a hearing.

Pa. School Directors Act on Subversion

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 8 (AP)—An amendment to Pennsylvania's Teacher Tenure Law "to make membership in the Communist Party, subversive teaching or other un-American activity a cause for dismissal" from State schools was recommended today by the Resolutions Committee of the State School Directors' Association.

The Committee also approved a resolution to "prohibit the use of textbooks which have been publicly condemned as subversive unless they can be proven otherwise" and certification by the State Department of Public Instruction of all social science textbooks for the Pennsylvania school system.

Both resolutions must be approved by a general meeting of the directors in annual convention here.

Families Smaller, Census Data Shows

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 8

America's households increased 16.6 per cent between 1930 and 1940, while the population increased only 7.2 per cent.

The Census Bureau explained that while the Nation's total population increased during the decade, the size of the average family decreased from 4.1 to 3.8 persons. More homes or apartments thus became necessary.

Canvassers listed 37,336,890 "dwelling units" in the United States. Of these 1,884,016 were vacant and for sale or rent. Summer homes and other places vacant only for seasonal reasons were not counted as vacancies. Vacancies generally were more numerous in rural than in urban territories, and higher along the East and West Coasts than in the Middle West and South.

American Unity Clubs Proposed

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Arthur E. Morgan, President of Antioch College and former Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, suggested today that American cities could promote national unity by organizing cross-section clubs, with members representing all economic elements.

"Through these clubs," he added, "we would really get to know the facts of life from first-hand discussion."

Mr. Morgan told the Midwest Conference on Adult Education that talk of unity now was "merely wishful thinking or propaganda to keep down trouble, covering up the fact that there is disunity."

Charlotte Carr, head resident of Hull House, told a group meeting that the Nation "in this time of crisis seems to be going into the three 'd's—defense, democracy, and dramatics—and it is the last of the three that I am afraid of."

"Nothing is less dramatic nor more important," she asserted, "than a continuance of the work that adult education is doing."

Carpenter Unions Freed of Charges

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Charges that three unions and five of their officers violated the anti-trust laws by restraining trade in the plywood industry were dismissed by Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward.

In a memorandum opinion, Judge Woodward ruled he had no alternative but to sustain a demurrer to the indictment since the action was controlled by a United States Supreme Court opinion in favor of two defendants in a similar case.

Those dismissed by Judge Woodward's ruling were William L. Hutcheson, President, and M. A. Hutcheson, Vice-President, both of Indianapolis, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; the United Brotherhood; the Chicago District Council of the Carpenters, Mill and Factory Workers of the United Brotherhood; Carpenters, Local 58, of the United Brotherhood; John R. Stevenson, Chicago, President of the Chicago District Council, and J. E. Renholm and Werner Johanson, Chicago business agents of the local.

Brazil Press Bans Foreign Language

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 8 (AP)—Brazil's foreign language press appeared doomed today under a decree by President Vargas requiring that all newspapers and magazines be published exclusively in Portuguese.

The decree, announced yesterday, allows publications affected six months in which to comply.

Since 1939, foreign language papers have been required to print a part of their news in Portuguese.

Rio de Janeiro has two English Language publications—the News, a tabloid daily owned by Ralph B. Ross, and the magazine Brazilian American. There is also the German Deutsche rio Zeitung. The Italian daily Fanfulla is published at Sao Paulo, and there are German publications in Southern Brazil.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO. Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

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LINDA MORRIS "SPECIAL" Fudge and Penuche, a pure home-made candy of exceptional quality—one dollar the box (1 lb. 5 oz. net), delivered prepaid in the United States. A. MORRIS CROSBY, 9 Park Vale, Brookline, Mass., sole distributor.

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MANUFACTURERS — seeking New England distribution. An aggressive sales representative offers seasoned experience, also established Boston office, to some manufacturer with product of merit. (Not technical). Henry G. Boyer, 10 High St., Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS—Do you need N. Y. C. Sales Representative with successful commercial experience? Write Box D-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—Delays are dangerous—Secure patent protection now. Get new FREE copyrighted booklet, "How To Protect Your Invention." No charge for preliminary information. McMORROW and BERMAN, Registered Patent Attorneys, 103-G Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

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General Classified

(Continued.)

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REAL ESTATE — Rentals; cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Relators, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SELL NYLON HOSIERY WITH FAMOUS Snag-Protected silk hosiery. Exceptional commission opportunity. Write fully for sample silk stocking. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. W-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED home economist, master's degree, desires position as dietitian; manager school cafeteria or teacher foods, and institutional management. Natalie Morris, 1818 Polk, Alexandria, Louisiana.

THUMB INDEXING

TEXTBOOKS New or used BLUE, BLACK or BROWN. Thumb-indexed by RAPID PAGE FINDER CO. INC., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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FOR SALE — Antique sofa, good condition. Shown at 34 East Concord St., Boston. MRS. BADGER. 233 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.

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Collection of 8 very fine ship models now in the marine museum at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; will sell far below value; special price to party who will donate them to the museum. ROBERT I. INNIS, Watertown 4030; evenings, Hingham 1166. (Mass.).

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FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

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Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $75. GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive 4-room apt. to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to Harvard Square. Tel. Bigelow 2376.

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MRS. VAN BUSKIRK, formerly with Nu-Bone, invites you to see her at her fitting parlors, 145 Tremont St., Boston. Smart Form Foundation Garments, Lib. 2379.

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JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
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BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive single room, $11 or $12 weekly; including meals. Call MRS. FAVEY, Ken. 1974.

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(Continued.)

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SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

MARY ADAMS
Beach Wear and Equipment
For Men, Women and Children
3003 East Las Olas Blvd. at the Beach

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVE.
Air Conditioned

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Bldg. Phone 165

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
29 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Antiques
The Most Beautiful Collection of Antiques in the South
DICKSON'S MANSION
1061 RIVERSIDE AVENUE

JEWELRY
QUALITY GEMS
WATCH REPAIRS
Sterling Silver GIFTS
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

FRED L. MULLIKIN
Real Estate—Mortgage Loans
Rentals—Properties Managed
236 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-1769

THE BLUE BONNET SHOP
Hat Hits for 1941
MRS. NEIL ALFORD

Cards for Every Occasion
225 HOGAN STREET TEL. 5-4470

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32448 9 a. m.—6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSIST ON "HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7690
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—Please mention the Monitor

FLORIDA
MIAMI
(Continued.)

Fourth
Annual Antique Show
to be held
MIAMI WOMEN'S CLUB BLDG.
1737 No. Bayshore Drive
Just North Venetian Causeway
February 10th to 15th incl.
11 A. M.—10 P. M.
Admission 35c.
Exhibits For Sale
Sponsored by
YE OLD ANTIQUE SHOP
1822 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 2-8064

We Feature
WELLA PERMANENTS
at
White Swan Beauty Salon
6814 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-3522
EUNICE HOLMES, Prop.
Formerly with Sears

PINE SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE
$1.25
Royal Salon de Beaute
7105 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-3054
Miami's Most Delightful Dining Place
Rose Bowl
Dinners from $1.25—Luncheons from 75c
512 N. E. 15th St. Phone 3-2045
on Venetian Causeway. Delicious Food

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints, Varnishes
Enamels
Miami—56 W. Flagler Street Tel. 2-7443
Miami Beach—509 Collins Ave. Tel. 5-2648

SADYE NATHAN
Beauty Salon
Formerly of Hollywood, California
FLEETWOOD HOTEL
Tel.: 5-2131

ROBERTS BEACH HOTEL
» » DINING ROOM
BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER
Manager: MRS. O. M. SANBORN of the "BLUE GENTIAN" RESTAURANT Saranac Lake, N. Y.
3400 COLLINS AVE. PHONE 5-5821

ORLANDO

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grad A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA
Town and Country Shop
SMART CLOTHES for Women
Angebilt Hotel Bldg.
Mrs. Nell Hartley, Mgr.
Orlando, Fla.

FLORIDA
ORLANDO
(Continued.)

TELEPHONE 8633
STELLA B. PINARD
Formerly with Paramount Studios, Hollywood
DRESSMAKING—TAILORING
217½ S. ROSALIND AVE., ORLANDO, FLA.

O'NEIL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

SOUTHLAND FASHIONS
Advance Styles in New-Season Resort Wear
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

PALM BEACH

China Glass Gift
Collectors' Pieces
Old Lowestoft
Bristol and Chinese
FANNIE I. RUHSTADT
319 Worth Ave. Palm Beach, Fla.

SARASOTA

boys • girls
juniors • misses
jack and jill shop
Lower Main Street

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Artists in Floral Arrangements
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards
For All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Rental Library
Royal—Underwood—Typewriters
Kodaks, Films, Developing
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

KEELS FURNITURE CO.
Next to Florida Theater
We specialize in Venetian Blinds and Linoleum
for Kitchen and Bath Room

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in St. Petersburg, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 8-309
Clearwater 5-4201

Suwannee Hotel BEAUTY SHOP
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
Owner and Manager
122 Fifth St. North
Phone 6996
"Our service pleases particular patrons"

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

LADIES' APPAREL

McIntyre
460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"
FERMEE
BEACH DRIVE and 2nd AVE. N.
St. Petersburg, Florida

Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
DE VOE
524 First Ave. North Phone 8412

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave., South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

ANNE JOHNSON
Corset Shop
Featuring Lily of France Corsets
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 10
532 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Ave. North
Phone 5711

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Theatre Court
Phone 5979
Mrs. O. D. Gilliland, Owner and Mgr.

DIAMONDS
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
273 Central Ave., Opp. Montgomery Ward
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

TINMAN'S FLOWERS
"Flowers for all Occasions"
316 Madison Street Phone 2059

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS
Jewelers
321 Clematis St. West Palm Beach, Fla.

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

SHOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

You may shop with Confidence at
KERMANS
INC.
Fagan Arcade
For the Newest in Fashions
Palm Beach, Fla.—116 North County Road
West Palm Beach, Fla.—327 Clematis Street

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center, Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith, West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
Dodge Plymouth
Complete Service
WINTER HAVEN—AUBURNDALE

CENTRAL GROCERY
"A Pleezing Food Store"
Meats—Poultry—Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
102 W. Central Phone 23-331
R. A. THOMPSON, Owner

BEALE, Jeweler
Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Rings
Silverware, Lockets, Chains
Repair Dept. for Fine Watches and Jewelry
Only Genuine Materials Used
All Work Guaranteed
Harris Arcade 539 Central

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and nations advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Every Purchase Counts,
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

SHOES
Rhythm Step—Archlock
Dickerson's Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut, Phone 6678

Joe Kidd Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Suits and Dresses handled to perfection
SANITONE CLEANER
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest Quality Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills
Drottninggatan 38. Tel. 103825

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Switzerland

BASEL

Speciality House
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
GERBERGASSE 78 Tel. 4.12.02

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FIRST CLASS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.268

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

Cotter SEEDS BERNE
Begonias
Gladioli

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Mollenhof
ARTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 Inh. Wegmann BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

A. SIMON, CUTLER
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware Pocket-knives
Scissors Razors
Plated silver knives, forks and spoons

PELZWAREN
J. Trieb
KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 38491 POSTCHECK III 887
FURS

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus Bubenberg

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-448, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tapis d'Orient
MAISON P. CHAVAN
Expert Specialiste Rue du Rhone 6
A coté Passage des Lions
Tel. 4.21.56 Genève

La Tricoteuse de La Madelaine
La maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège—Tel. 4.59.91
(WOOLS)

INTERLAKEN

Baumaterialien & Kohlen
vorteilhaft bei
STRAUBHAAR & CIE
COAL

LAUSANNE

Annabelle
Le bon magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOUEG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

ZURICH

F. GAUTSCHI
AUGUSTINERGASSE 22
empfiehlt sich für Barometer, Thermometer sowie alle einschlägigen Artikel
(Barometers, etc.)

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 8
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zurich 1

H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co.
The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets, Travelling Rugs

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

Union S. Africa

— CAPE TOWN

Goodwill---

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy we try to round out this service by doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

South Africa's Premier Fashion Stores

CLEGHORNS CAPE TOWN
CLEGHORNS JOHANNESBURG
CLEGHORNS PORT ELIZABETH
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26, ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Drakiow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Champs & Nelson Consolidated
(PTY.) LTD.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408, WEST ST. PHONE 20331

OLDFIELDS for FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 23464

Ivan Dunsterville Pty. Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves—Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators—Crosley Washing Machines—Cossor Melody Maker Radio—British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS
488 West St., Durban Phone 20531

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving. No Wires—No Worry.
At O. K. Bazaars, 388, West St. Ph. 24765

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always
Durban & District Co-Operative Society
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom — Tea Room — Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

GREENACRE'S
Kearsey Greenacres & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39 Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

JOHANNESBURG

Ward & Salmons
for VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STREETS
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
Johannesburg & Durban

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3RD FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE A.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church Phone 24-2505

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies' gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG
Telephone 22-6451

london & paris fashions
Ladies' Outfitters
Heath's Buildings, Opposite Barclay's Bank Von Brandis Street, Johannesburg
All sizes stocked.

W. J. BAKER & CO., LTD.
The Leading Tailors
Moseley Bldgs. Opp. Old G. P. O.
93a, President St. and Branches

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

PIETERMARITZBURG

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers
Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3288

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For your requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236—3237
183 Pietermaritz Street

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189 Night 3895
Head Office:
179-181 West Street, Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. and Scottsville Phone 2995 Phone 2773

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Arizona (Columbia) — Elaborate Western, handsomely photographed and furnished with romance, gun play, hard riding, and villainy, in a story about a woman pioneer in Arizona who meets and bests frontier rapscallions. Jean Arthur has the role. Wesley Ruggles directed. Warren William, William Holden, Porter Hall, Paul Harvey, Edgar Buchanan.—Adults and young people.

Fantasia (Disney)—Elaborate experiment in combining sight and sound, with Walt Disney and his artists providing illustrations to music conducted by Leopold Stokowski and played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The whole has been gathered into a two-hour movie concert with comments by Deems Taylor on the eight numbers in the program. At its best it is good entertainment, but there are minor lapses in taste, and exceptions have been noted on artistic grounds. Technicolor photography.—Adults and mature young people.

Here Is Ireland (Irish-American Film Corp.)—An extended tour of Ireland in color, taking in, it seems, virtually all the famous scenes and sights. Covering so much ground, there is time for only a brief pause at each point, with but a few sentences of description. Hence those best acquainted with the country will find themselves in the most advantageous position as listeners.—Adults and young people.

Life With Henry (Paramount)—New comic saga of misunderstandings, relating the difficulties of Henry Aldrich as he seeks to earn the money required for an expedition to Alaska. Jackie Cooper once more employs his quizzical look and unpredictable vocal cords to impersonate Henry. Eddie Bracken, Leila Ernst, Fred Niblo, Sr., Hedda Hopper.—Family.

The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date (Columbia)—Melodrama about an ex-law-breaker who turns his attention to foiling the plot of a gang of kidnapers. Warren William and Frances Robinson.—Adults and mature young people.

So Ends Our Night (United Artists)—Film from Erich Maria Remarque's novel "Flotsam," recording the tragedy of a small group of refugees, victims of Nazi persecutions. The film, which seems to have been wrought more in anguish than in hatred, has been brilliantly directed by John Cromwell and is marked by acting of high quality. Fredric March, Glenn Ford, Margaret Sullavan, Erich von Stroheim, Frances Dee, Allan Brett.—Adults and mature young people.

Western Union (20th-Fox)—First-rate action drama, set in the period of the 1860's against a background of the territory between Omaha and Salt Lake City. The story is concerned with building of a telegraph line to link the East with the West, a task accomplished in the face of plots, guerrilla warfare, and a conflagration. Technicolor photography. Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, Virginia Gilmore, John Carradine.—Adults and young people.

You're the One (Paramount)—Combination of broad farce and musical numbers, bringing Bonnie Baker of the radio, Orrin Tucker and his orchestra, and Jerry Colonna to the screen, in a story about a band leader who turns to a weight-reducing establishment in an effort to fulfill the terms of a radio contract. Some of the incidents seem in poor taste. Edward Everett Horton, Albert Dekker, Teddy Hart, Lillian Cornell.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison."

Adults and Young People—"Gone With the Wind," "Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

MANATEES

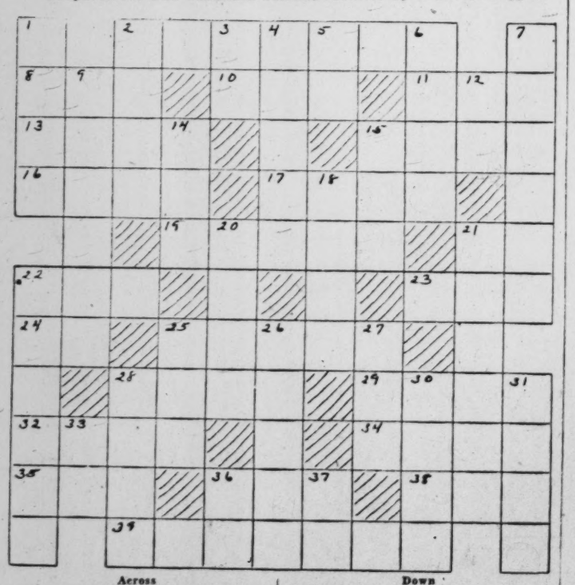
Although these big, black, old-fashioned mammals look something like seals, they are actually seaweed eaters that live on vegetable fare alone. For the last 200 years they have been hunted so mercilessly for their meat and hides that they are now quite rare. Some, however, are still found in lonely southern rivers where they feed on pond lilies and other juicy water plants. Oddly enough, they are supposed to be related to the common elephant.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the LORD *shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one* LORD, *and his name one.*—ZECH. 14:9.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

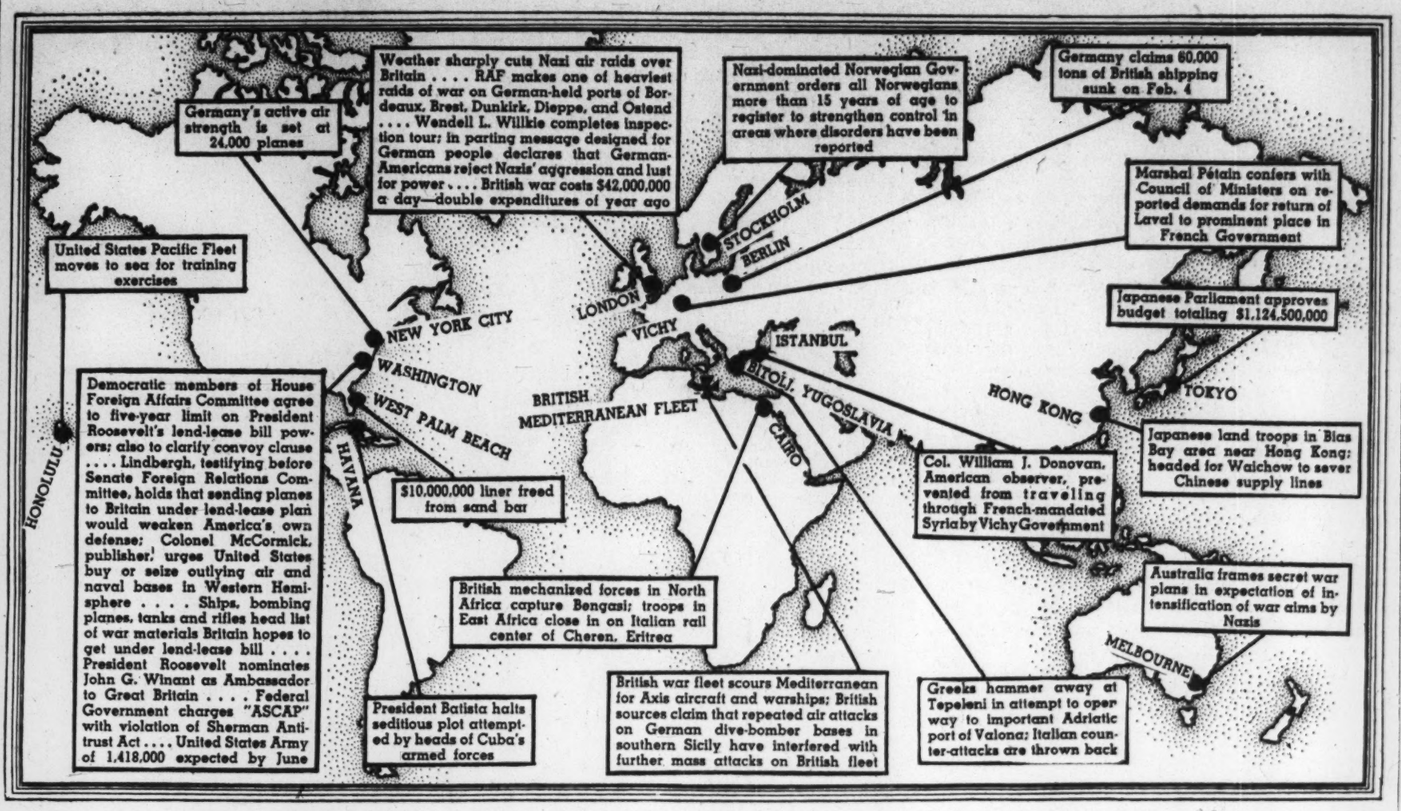
2—Who delivered Gettysburg Address?
8—Who surrendered at Appomattox Court House?
10—Man's name.
11—Who was mother of mankind?
13—Hotels.
15—A graceful water bird.
16—What is a long straight gauntlet-hilted two-edged sword?
17—Samuel was brought up under whose teaching?
19—What is the outer series of floral leaves?
21—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
22—What is a female fowl?
23—Who was a Roman underworld god?
24—What is symbol for aluminum?
25—If you emulated Johann Gutenberg, would you dance, paint, or print?
28—What is a secluded and narrow valley?
29—What is a city of Iowa?
32—Soldiers of 8 Across wore uniforms of what color?
34—What is a short lance?
35—Intention
36—Would you eat, row, or don a missole?
38—Black bread is made from what?
39—Statue by Benvenuto Cellini of what Greek character might be seen at Florence?

Down

1—Slide.
2—What do you call 40 days immediately preceding Easter?
3—What State lies between Arizona and Texas (abbr.)?
4—Animal often used on the desert.
5—Strong beast of burden.
6—Reuter's Agency would supply what?
7—In what sport does Alice Marble excel?
9—Hard, smooth finish.
12—Where is Monticello (abbr.)?
14—What is basilike part of a plant?
15—Hexad is a group of how many?
18—What Massachusetts city manufactures shoes?
20—What land measure was originally the amount plowed by a yoke of oxen in a day?
21—What do you call the keeping of horses in readiness to be hired?
22—What is a shelter for housing airplanes?
25—To perform diligently.
26—Cuzco was ancient capital of what people?
27—What is a diminutive of Theodore?
28—Who has an umbrella in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit"?
30—The red planet
31—What is main axis of a plant?
33—Emplloit state (abbr.).
36—Symbol for erbium.
37—Symbol for tellurium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Germany's active air strength is set at 24,000 planes
Weather sharply cuts Nazi air raids over Britain .... RAF makes one of heaviest raids of war on German-held ports of Bordeaux, Brest, Dunkirk, Dieppe, and Ostend .... Wendell L. Willkie completes inspection tour; in parting message designed for German people declares that German-Americans reject Nazis' aggression and lust for power .... British war costs $42,000,000 a day—double expenditures of year ago
Nazi-dominated Norwegian Government orders all Norwegians more than 15 years of age to register to strengthen control in areas where disorders have been reported
Germany claims 60,000 tons of British shipping sunk on Feb. 4
Marshal Pétain confers with Council of Ministers on reported demands for return of Laval to prominent place in French Government
Japanese Parliament approves budget totaling $1,124,500,000
United States Pacific Fleet moves to sea for training exercises
Democratic members of House Foreign Affairs Committee agree to five-year limit on President Roosevelt's lend-lease bill powers; also to clarify convoy clause .... Lindbergh, testifying before Senate Foreign Relations Committee, holds that sending planes to Britain under lend-lease plan would weaken America's own defense; Colonel McCormick, publisher, urges United States buy or seize outlying air and naval bases in Western Hemisphere .... Ships, bombing planes, tanks and rifles head list of war materials Britain hopes to get under lend-lease bill .... President Roosevelt nominates John G. Winant as Ambassador to Great Britain .... Federal Government charges "ASCAP" with violation of Sherman Anti-trust Act .... United States Army of 1,418,000 expected by June
$10,000,000 liner freed from sand bar
British mechanized forces in North Africa capture Bengasi; troops in East Africa close in on Italian rail center of Cheren, Eritrea
President Batista halts seditious plot attempted by heads of Cuba's armed forces
British war fleet scours Mediterranean for Axis aircraft and warships; British sources claim that repeated air attacks on German dive-bomber bases in southern Sicily have interfered with further mass attacks on British fleet
Col. William J. Donovan, American observer, prevented from traveling through French-mandated Syria by Vichy Government
Japanese land troops in Bias Bay area near Hong Kong; headed for Waichow to sever Chinese supply lines
Australia frames secret war plans in expectation of intensification of war aims by Nazis
Greeks hammer away at Tepeleni in attempt to open way to important Adriatic port of Valona; Italian counter-attacks are thrown back
NEW YORK CITY
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HONG KONG
TOKYO
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In Lighter Vein

Taken Literally

Husband: "What, two new hats! Doesn't that wreck our budget?"

Wife: "Of course not, darling. Don't you recall that we made a liberal allowance for overhead expenses?"—Corpus Christi Caller-Times, Texas.

No Sabe!

A Mexican prisoner was being questioned by the police.

"Can you read and write?" asked the officer.

"Can write—but can't read," replied the prisoner.

"Write your name on this," the officer commanded, handing over a pencil and paper.

The prisoner scrawled several huge hieroglyphics across the sheet and handed it back.

"What is that you wrote?" inquired the puzzled officer.

"No sabe," said the Mexican. "Don' I tol' you me no can read?"—Tit-Bits.

Proof

Tourist (at roadside spring): "Is this tin cup sanitary?"

Native: "Well, I reckon it must be. Everybody uses it."

Vocations

Lamp Shade Covers

A woman in my neighborhood makes protective covers for lamp shades. The covers are made of an oiled silk material with elastic on top and bottom to insure a tight fit. They do a good job of keeping lamp shades clean and need only be wiped off with a damp cloth. They are made in sizes and styles to fit bridge, floor, and table lamps and sell for fifty cents each. She has made and sold many of them at a fair profit as the material is low in price and there is little work to make the covers.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Little Chauncey

Little Chauncey favors Exhibit 16

Daily Quotation

A THANKFUL heart is not only the greatest virtue, but the parent of all the other virtues.—CICERO

Bible Facts—"Populous No"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

In his stern prediction with regard to the fate of Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian empire, the prophet Nahum cries, according to the rendering of our Common Version, "Art thou better than populous No" (Nahum 3:8), or, as others translate it, "... than No-Ammon"; for though "ammon" can mean "populous," it may simply be a part of the proper name. This "No" or "No-Ammon" has been identified with that famous Egyptian city known among the classical writers of antiquity as Thebes. Judgment upon "No" is pronounced by both Jeremiah (46:25)—who refers to its "multitude"—and by Ezekiel (30:14). It appears that Thebes, for all its wealth and importance, had been captured more than once, notably in 663 B. C. when Asshurbanipal despoiled it. The Fall of Nineveh occurred almost exactly 50 years later, and Nahum, in foretelling that event, is reminding Nineveh that she is no greater than Thebes which had already collapsed (Cf. Nahum 3:8).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Job Clearing House

(The Exchangite)

Redwood City, Calif.

Believing that this world would be a better place in which to live if each person could have a position (1) that was just to his liking and (2) that he was capable of filling efficiently, the local Exchange Club has undertaken a project which, it now appears, will go far toward making one small corner of the earth resemble that Utopia that would result if everyone were happy in his work.

The project is a vocational placement service for Redwood City's Sequoia Union high school, which has an enrollment of about 1,900.

That the project has been a success is indicated by the fact that in its first six months of operation after its establishment last May, the service:

1. Has handled 350 applications of young people—Sequoia students, ex-students, and graduates—for work.

2. Has sent applicants to 130 employers who offered full-time jobs and to 119 employers who offered part-time jobs.

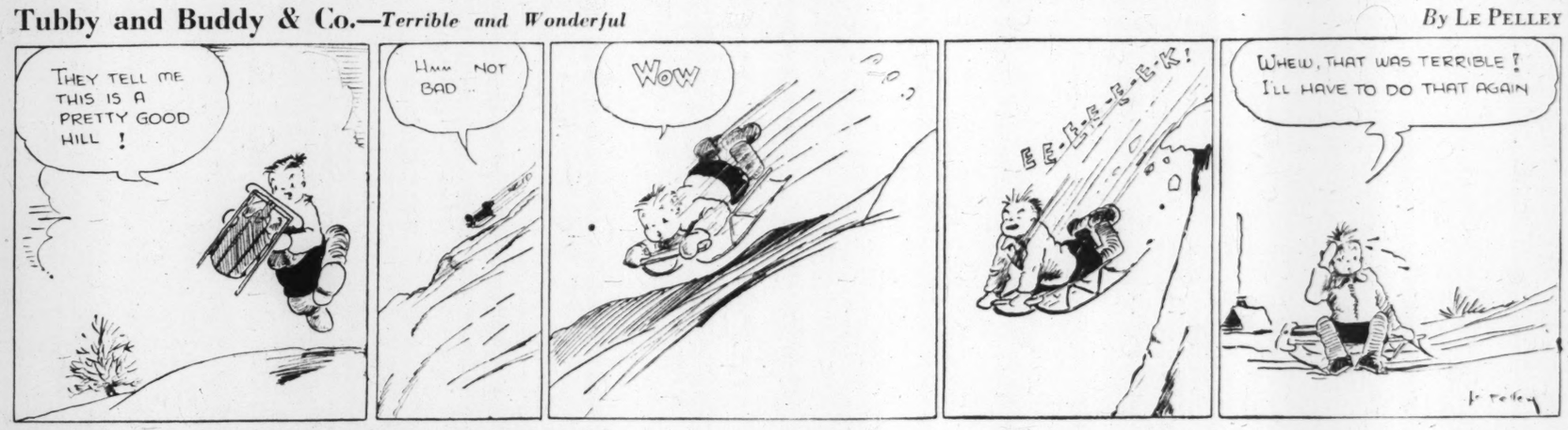
3. Has seen its applicants fill 50 of the full-time permanent positions; 32 of the full-time temporary positions; 62 of the part-time temporary positions.

In other words, the Redwood City Exchange Club has been instrumental in placing 180 young people in jobs—112 of them permanent jobs—which were to the employees' liking. And in doing this fine piece of work, the Club has rendered a real service to those employers who wanted workers for specific jobs.

The Club had no illusions that it could create jobs and thus help alleviate the employment problem—yet that has actually occurred to a small extent, too. But it did believe that it could bring employer and prospective employee together for the mutual benefit of each. And this it has done with astounding success, all at no cost to either the worker or the employer, for no placement charge is made.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Terrible and Wonderful*

By LE PELLEY



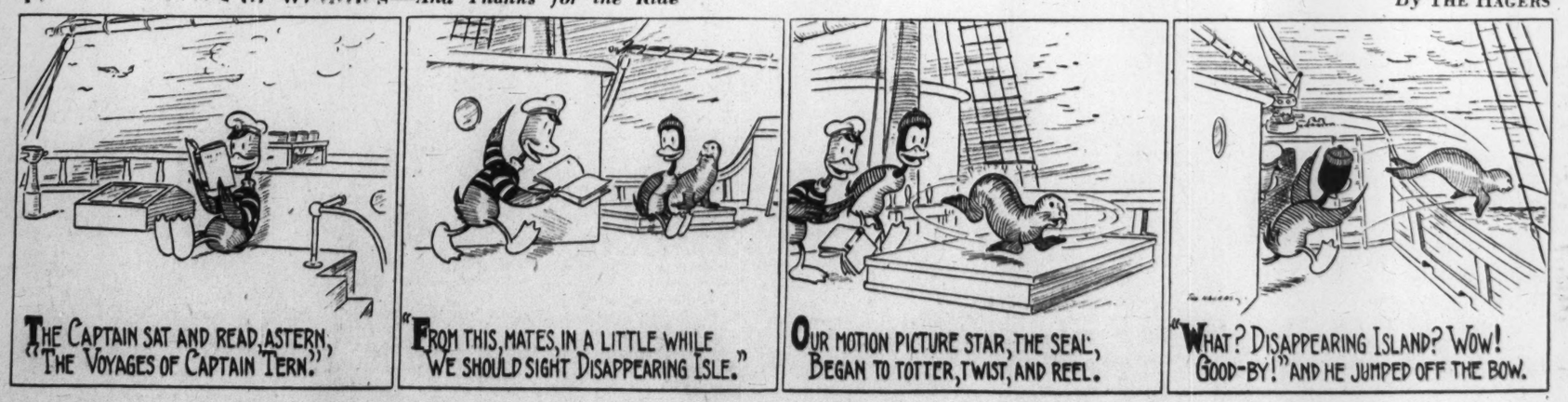
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Dear*

By RODGERS

Sponge told me yesterday that she heard Mr. Simpson say that we were going to move!
I suppose there must be a good reason or we wouldn't do it
But when I think of moving away from all my neighbors and friends—
Oh, dear!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And Thanks for the Ride*

By THE HAGERS


THE CAPTAIN SAT AND READ, ASTERN, "THE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN TERN."
"FROM THIS, MATES, IN A LITTLE WHILE WE SHOULD SIGHT DISAPPEARING ISLE."
OUR MOTION PICTURE STAR, THE SEAL, BEGAN TO TOTTER, TWIST, AND REEL.
"WHAT? DISAPPEARING ISLAND? WOW! GOOD-BY!" AND HE JUMPED OFF THE BOW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Must Britain Win?

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh appears to be trying to draw a fine distinction in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He says on one hand, "I believe it is very important for England not to be beaten in this war." Yet he does not believe "that England is in a position to win the war" and that if it were possible an invasion of the Continent would involve such years of war and famine as to make him prefer a "negotiated peace."

This is very like the early Wilsonian phrase, "peace without victory." Indeed, Mr. Lindbergh says he wishes a negotiated peace rather than "a complete victory for either side." Yet he observes that traditionally "peace has been determined by the results of war." On what other basis then would Nazi Germany today consider peace than that of victory over Poland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France, and at least of an asserted great advantage over Britain?

Woodrow Wilson came through the logic of events to the conclusion that peace must be won and must be organized in order to have any promise of permanence. What disturbs many Americans in the arguments of the isolationists is their reluctance to make any moral distinction between regimes which invoke a reign of violence and those which seek ways of peace and freedom. Does right or wrong in the rest of the world make no difference to Americans so long as they think themselves secure?

The Lindbergh case seems to deal solely with material and humanly psychological factors in its summing up of the supposed prospects in Europe. There are moral factors, so-called imponderables, which enter heavily into the equation. If suffering and destitution are involved in a prolonged British drive, what of a Nazi victory under the sugar-coating of a "negotiated peace"? In the occupied countries it could be only a smoldering truce, a period of slave-labor efforts at production, and ultimate discovery that military domination cannot feed people.

Throughout the occupied area forces are ready to spring into being to throw off the yoke. Britain doubtless must launch some kind of an offensive, but will not have to sustain it alone. By contrast, any system which has to rely on an appeal to lawlessness and a glorification of brute force has within it the seeds of its own destruction.

No, it is not simply that Britain must win. Something very much bigger than Britain or America must win the tremendous struggle now going on. There must be a victory won, in the interests of all the world, for the idea of freedom under law, of security from aggression, of adjustment by peaceful means.

There was a time when every attempt at flying had failed. There was then no indication that the limitation that kept humans on the ground would ever be overcome. Colonel Lindbergh sees "no indication that war is a thing of the past." Yet the organization of justice in nations has made the medieval feudal wars a thing of the past. If no one had tried to fly, or if no one had tried to establish a reign of law—well, what?

Today Great Britain and a ring of small nations are making at least a gallant stand against aggression. Certainly the ideal of a world justice having some connection with morality will not be attained by a "negotiated peace" with Naziism which exalts only its own theories of racial supremacy. If that goal is to be achieved, it must be through victory, with Britain as the instrument and with the embattled small nations and the United States giving aid to the utmost of their ability.

Humpty-Dumpty Duce

Was it only two months ago that the defeatists were expecting the new Caesar's Libyan legions to crash through Egypt and capture Suez? Marshal Graziani was reported to have 250,000 well-equipped troops. Following their success in taking British Somaliland the Italians had pushed well into Egypt without meeting much resistance. Then came the British counterstroke at Sidi Barrani. In quick succession they bagged Solum, Bardia, Tobruk, Derna. Now Bengasi.

Like an egg shell Mussolini's power is crushed. General Wavell's Australians have covered 400 miles, taken 120,000 prisoners. The British have shown the world a lightning war which brilliantly combines three arms—air, land and sea. In Eritrea, in Ethiopia, at the desert oases—everywhere Italy's African Empire is crumpling under swift blows of British and French forces, and with no hope of rescue. In Norway the British sent too little too late; this time the German attempt to stop the Italian rout with air attacks has been plainly late and ineffectual. All Herr Hitler's planes and all his propaganda won't be able to put his Humpty-Dumpty Duce together again.

The British success is another lesson in the value of sea power. It has cut off the Italians. It has moved and supplied the British—in some places at a distance equal to that from Europe to America. More important even than sea power has been moral power. The freedom and justice which bring the Australians and South Africans to fight in Africa for Britain, the sense of opposing an evil and oppressive system which has girded the Greeks, has been manifestly lacking in the Italian defenders. They have often shown an eagerness to abandon a wretched cause. The effects of this difference in morale will become plainer as this war goes on.

Regional Pan Americanism

Montevideo's regional conference of the five countries bordering on the Rio de la Plata ends with achievements as significant for their long-range implications as for their short-range benefits. This was the first test in the Americas of a regional parley dealing with economic problems hitherto reserved for the full Pan American Conferences where all twenty-one American Republics are represented.

In many ways the Montevideo sessions resembled meetings of the former European grouping known as the Oslo Powers. An echo of Oslo comes in Montevideo's effort to ease the economic plight of Paraguay and Bolivia by lowering trade barriers among the La Plata states.

Presence in Montevideo of an observer from the United States, as well as from Chile and Peru, testified to the interest of all the Americas. Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, the countries in position to help Bolivia and Paraguay, agreed to surrender most-favored-nation benefits for themselves. Washington's approval will be sought since such surrender runs counter to the Hull reciprocal trade program. And this accord, like the eight other formal conventions drafted, must be ratified by national legislatures.

Free port zones are recommended, as well as freedom of transport for locally-produced oil in regional pipe lines, a ruling that ferry boats should enjoy exemption from port dues and formalities since they merely connect roads abutting on the wide and muddy Rio de la Plata, and similar measures to facilitate interchange of commerce, tourists, and mail.

The proof will come in tangible action, but if sustained, the regional method may merit application elsewhere—on the West Coast, where Bolivia needs a Pacific outlet; in the Amazon Basin where Brazil already leads a project for international development; in the Caribbean; in northern South America; and in Central America.

Prelude to Spring

With the lengthening days, the curtain rises on spring even before the calendar marks its coming: The sun shining on the southern eaves so strong that the fringe of icicles growing longer and longer drip a merry accompaniment to the February wood winds. Buds almost perceptibly swelling. Snows retreating on southern slopes. Distant hills deepening their purples. Sunsets in apple green and gold. Jupiter and Saturn, evening stars. Venus welcoming the dawn.

A flock of arriving fox sparrows busily scratching under the barberry bushes. Chickadees calling, "Phoe-be." Purple finches, royal harbingers of spring, now peering in the windows, as their stubby beaks make the husks of the sunflower seeds fly. Then taking time off in the shrubbery, there to puff out their gay feathers and tune their tone poems soon to be heard from tops of tallest trees.

In the garden, a pheasant trailing glory as he struts. In the old apple tree where winter-withered apples still cling, a purple grackle reconnoitering for his clan. Down the slope a cottontail flipping softening snow.

February's sights and sounds humming a harmonious prelude. Sweet prelude to year at the spring.

The running practice both the Italian and British armies are getting there suggests Africa as the locale for the next Olympic Games. Native Olympians seem to be in trim, too.

Our Readers Say—

War "Not Won by Yielding"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many Christians are greatly disturbed by the present demand for the use of force in repelling aggression. Some of them, the conscientious objectors, accept jail terms rather than comply with the conscription law.

In considering this question, it is helpful to remember that, in a democracy, the majority must rule. If Christians generally had been more faithful in prayer, no doubt the war would have been averted. As long as there was a time for individual preventive work, the rights of minorities were respected. Now, however, nothing but a united front can assure the success of our national defense effort. Naturally, this must be along lines that all people approve and comprehend.

Christians will continue to realize, while complying with the laws of their country, that the real victory in the present struggle will not be won with the sword. With equal certainty, however, they will recognize that it can never be won by yielding the sword. The so-called conscientious objector is an involuntary suicide, who yields himself to slavery or death, and, by impeding the actions of his fellow-citizens, far in the majority, threatens them with the same fate.

There is ample authority in the New Testament for individual dependence upon spiritual means for human protection, but none for forcing others to accept them who are ignorant of the nature and methods of spiritual defense. When Christians become more proficient in wielding the weapons of spiritual warfare, the human implements will be rendered unnecessary. Meanwhile, we must repent of our past policy of isolation and stand shoulder to shoulder with those who are fighting for a righteous peace.

Philadelphia — MICHAEL CARGAN

Britain's World-War Payments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent copy of The Christian Science Monitor contains a statement by United States Senator Gerald P. Nye, member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, that every penny loaned Britain "will be a gift, just as it was twenty-five years ago; we'll never get a penny back."

Such comment is in direct antithesis to the facts, relative to British World War purchases in this country.

Independent of $6,241,000,000 which she paid outright for supplies from 1914 to 1918, additional war supplies costing $4,074,818,358 were sent to Great Britain and debited her by the United States Treasury after America's entry in April, 1917. In each case the sums went to American manufacturers, cotton planters, shippers, etc., and included profits so ample as to enrich the United States Treasury considerably with excess war-profit taxes.

Of the above four billions debit, one-half, or $2,042,348,000, has been repaid since 1923. But the interest thereon figures in the Funding Agreement of 1925 as seven billions—$7,031,000,000! The composite annuities due for principal and interest go on piling up on the books of our Treasury, a fantastic would-be mortgage on the remaining gold supply of the world; inasmuch as this country which declines through its high tariff the necessary "unfavorable balance of trade," permits of none but virtual gold payments—in the last analysis.

In all, Britain's World War payments to the United States total $8,286,000,000. In addition to this, she loaned her Allies $7,750,000,000 which though largely spent in the United States for war supplies, represents mostly today unpaid war debts to Great Britain, disregarding all interest.

Boston — ERNEST F. BARRY

"Advertising's Scented Path"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "Advertising's Scented Path," opens up a vista of thought that is stimulating, not to say alarming.

Suppose that all advertisers should become imbued with the savory notion of selling their goods by scent. What a garden of glamour the hitherto prosaic newspaper would then become! The pungence of fruit from one page, a whiff out of a florist's window from another. Here hot griddle cakes and maple syrup, there the seductive fragrance of recommended shaving cream.

A person with a particularly sensitive olfactory equipment might do his prospective shopping without even thumbing through the pages. A good brand of gasoline? Ha! Located by the smell, on page 9.

But suppose this thing got competitive. The green grocer might be tempted to do something rather special by way of calling attention to his scallions, and a laundry soap manufacturer might retaliate by ordering a double portion of naphtha on his ad. The bake shop might put up such serious competition for first place that the clothier would feel obliged, in self-defense, to introduce something starkly realistic in the way of rubber raincoats. And there is no limit to what an up and coming restaurant might do, if it cast all scruples to the winds.

Then fancy passing by a newsstand! Would the public buy, or would it run?

Ah yes, like all great inventions, this scheme has, one must admit, its solemn aspects—and its limitations. C. B.

Brookline, Mass.

"Before It Is Too Late"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it necessary for the United States to settle each and all of the many questions being discussed in Congress before extending immediate aid to Britain in her hour of greatest need? Since nearly all factions want to help Britain, let America do so before it is too late, by voting at once the billions of dollars required in her extremity. After that is done questions as to bases and powers to be conferred upon the President of the United States can be, and should be, frankly stated, clarified, and discussed.

Let us not "fiddle while Rome burns."

Washington — M. S. H.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Invasion for Them to Think About

North . . South . . East . . West

A Neglected Defense Unit

By Frank L. Perrin

Official figures show the present prison population in the United States to be approximately 160,000, including men and women. This figure does not account for those serving sentences for minor offenses in jails. Under prevailing systems, quite generally approved, inmates of prisons, no matter how well trained and equipped in useful trades or occupations, are not, except in rare instances, permitted to produce articles or materials in competition with labor regularly employed. It has been deemed wise, especially in view of long-continued problems of unemployment, to protect free labor from what has been termed enforced or compulsory competition.

Now we are informed that at the present rate of recovery, the emergency of the productive industries, entirely apart from the absorption of many thousands of men in the Army and Navy, will solve the unemployment problem within the next six months, unless the wars now being waged are ended. Thus it would appear that the time is here when no sentimentality, no matter how sincere or how false, should impose enforced idleness upon those thousands of men and women who are able to perform a needed and unquestionably a patriotic service for society.

* * *

Those who have incurred the penalty which society imposes upon the transgressor probably would prefer to be employed usefully, especially at a time when there is need of such service as they can economically render. Behind the walls and in the shops supervised by wardens and keepers there are many who are reasonably well skilled in the mechanical arts. In the industries manned by civilian and free labor there is, in the present sudden emergency, a serious shortage of properly trained mechanics. State and Federal laws should be enacted or amended at once, if necessary, to authorize the utilization of this energy and skill now unemployed.

A proper and practical method of unification is necessary. No political thumber will be quite good enough for the job to be done. What Mr. Knudsen is to organized productive industry at present, such a man as Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, probably could be to organizations within State and Federal penitentiaries. He knows the strength and weaknesses, the good and the bad, in the make-up of the individuals with whom one thus working would be obliged to deal.

It should not be at all difficult to arouse a reasonable degree of patriotic zeal in the consciousness of even the most hardened and resentful offender who is grudgingly paying a debt to society. If he is informed as to conditions in subjugated and enemy-occupied countries overseas, he probably will agree that his present situation, where he is provided with sufficient food and clothing and all possible liberties, is preferable to the misery to which the conquered peoples of Europe, who have committed no crime, are subjected. It would be strange indeed if he did not choose to work willingly to preserve even the scanty and regimented privileges he now shares with his unfortunate fellows.

* * *

Despite the persuasive eloquence of those who are arraying a wordy barrage along the course of the so-called lend-lease bill in Congress, it is doubtful that many within the walls of American prisons are as vocally neutral as these free brethren on the outside. These men and women trained to march in lock-step formation, who wear numbers designating their seniority in the correctional schools to which they are assigned, have had time and opportunity to think the thing through. They have learned what it means to be deprived of liberty of action, though not of thought. They have discovered there are degrees of freedom, just as there are reasonable limits set upon license or privilege. In this hard and enforced experience, it may be, they have discovered that even a benign and moderate dictator, busy in the front office within the prison walls, does not exactly meet their ideal. They do not approve dictatorship of any kind.

Probably it would not be practical, even if it were possible, to allot to any prison the task of producing, by modern mass methods, the machines now required. But it would be entirely feasible, it would seem, to organize within these institutions those capable of undertaking the making of parts and the fabrication of needed materials in cloth, rubber, and leather. Such production would aid in the national defense. It would at the same time offer the opportunity for service to those who can serve in no other way.

Mirror of World Opinion

"The Supreme Challenge"

Only two nations with any real power, stand in the way of Nazi world conquest. Of those two, only one seems to have supreme confidence in itself and in the superior ability of democracy, of free men, to meet and to conquer the forces which challenge its existence. We, in America, are bewildered and hesitant; astonished, almost enamoured of the precision of autocratic governments; we are in danger of losing confidence in the more prosaic ways of democracy. The external enemy is real, he is ruthless, cunning, and unquestionably powerful. We should make no mistake; we cannot escape him if he triumphs. Democracy and autocracy cannot live side by side in peace. But the supreme challenge lies within us. We either deal with our problems by democratic means, or we perish. If we sacrifice our democratic way of life to fight the enemy, we shall lose democracy. This is the lesson of both war and peace.—DUDLEY F. PEGRUM, Associate Professor of Economics, University of California, in a public address.

An Ignoble Experiment

When President Roosevelt brought liquor back to the U. S. A. he promised that the old saloon with its attendant evils would not return. Today there are 437,000 liquor shops in America, when we had only 177,790 in the old days.

The President gave us to understand that repeal would stop bootlegging, but when Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was asked by reporters the other day if repeal had solved the bootleg problem, his reply was: "Repeal hasn't even made a dent in illegal sales."—*The Outlook*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Wide Horizon

Know Thy Neighbor

By George F. Zook

President of the American Council on Education

As delivered over the Columbia Network

It has always been said that international trade is the key that opens up barriers between nations. Certainly we understand something more of the Indies because from them we secure spices and rubber; we feel that we know something of the Chinese because of their tea and rugs; and something more, too, of Latin America because of coffee, bananas, oil, nitrates and cattle.

But trade and commerce, valuable as they are as media of international understanding, reach only a small proportion of the people of a nation and that, too, in an atmosphere of competition which frequently breeds difficulties as well as sympathy.

We must come to realize that only by understanding the history, culture and customs of those who live in distant lands can we really begin to know them. Nor will it suffice for a few professors in our colleges and universities to study abroad, nor for a few fortunate travelers to flit gaily about from one capitol to another gathering superficial impressions, most of which are erroneous. No, if we are to understand and hence sympathize with the national ideals and culture of others, we must all know something about them.

A widespread international understanding appears at once to be a staggering proposal. How can it really be accomplished, when, especially in the case of Latin America, there have been so many barriers; differences in language, long distances, and inadequate means of communication?

* * *

We may well pause at the difficulties, but fortunately modern science, as in every other realm of social life, has come to our rescue. An ocean voyage of two to three weeks has been reduced by the airplane to about as many days; every day motion pictures portray us through the eyes of Hollywood to millions of our neighbors South of the Rio Grande; the telegraph, telephone and radio carry messages instantaneously back and forth across our borders. Truly, it would seem that with all these miracles of modern science at our disposal the day of perfect international understanding should be at hand.

But all these purveyors of information and impressions may frequently, as in Europe today, be used to create misunderstanding and strife as well as international sympathy and goodwill. There is something still more basic; namely, the nationwide, year-by-year, objective study of the life, customs and aspirations of other peoples in our schools and colleges. If we are to avoid being swept off our feet by momentary emotional propaganda, the people of this nation—as large a proportion of them as possible—must be well grounded in the knowledge of our Latin American neighbors.

* * *

Upon us as educators rests, therefore, a great responsibility. It is said that there is not a good one-volume history of the United States in Spanish for use in Latin American schools. If that is true let us get out one at the earliest opportunity. It is known that schools established in South America by organizations from the United States are distinctly inferior to those which are conducted by the Germans. Let us repair that situation at once. There has been nothing like exchange of teachers and students between Latin American countries and the United States as has gone on for years with European countries. We should do something about that situation now—and I understand we are. We have hundreds of motion pictures portraying life and customs in the United States which are suitable for use in Latin American schools and vice versa. Let us see that there is an exchange of these facilities. Finally we need all manner of teaching materials about Latin America for use in our schools. Let us produce them. We can do it if we will.

All of these things indicate what a tremendously important part the schools and colleges can play in the role of bringing about a solid and permanent understanding between the United States and Latin American countries. I am confident that the educators of this country will rise to their responsibility. They will find in Latin American countries everywhere an eager willingness for international co-operation.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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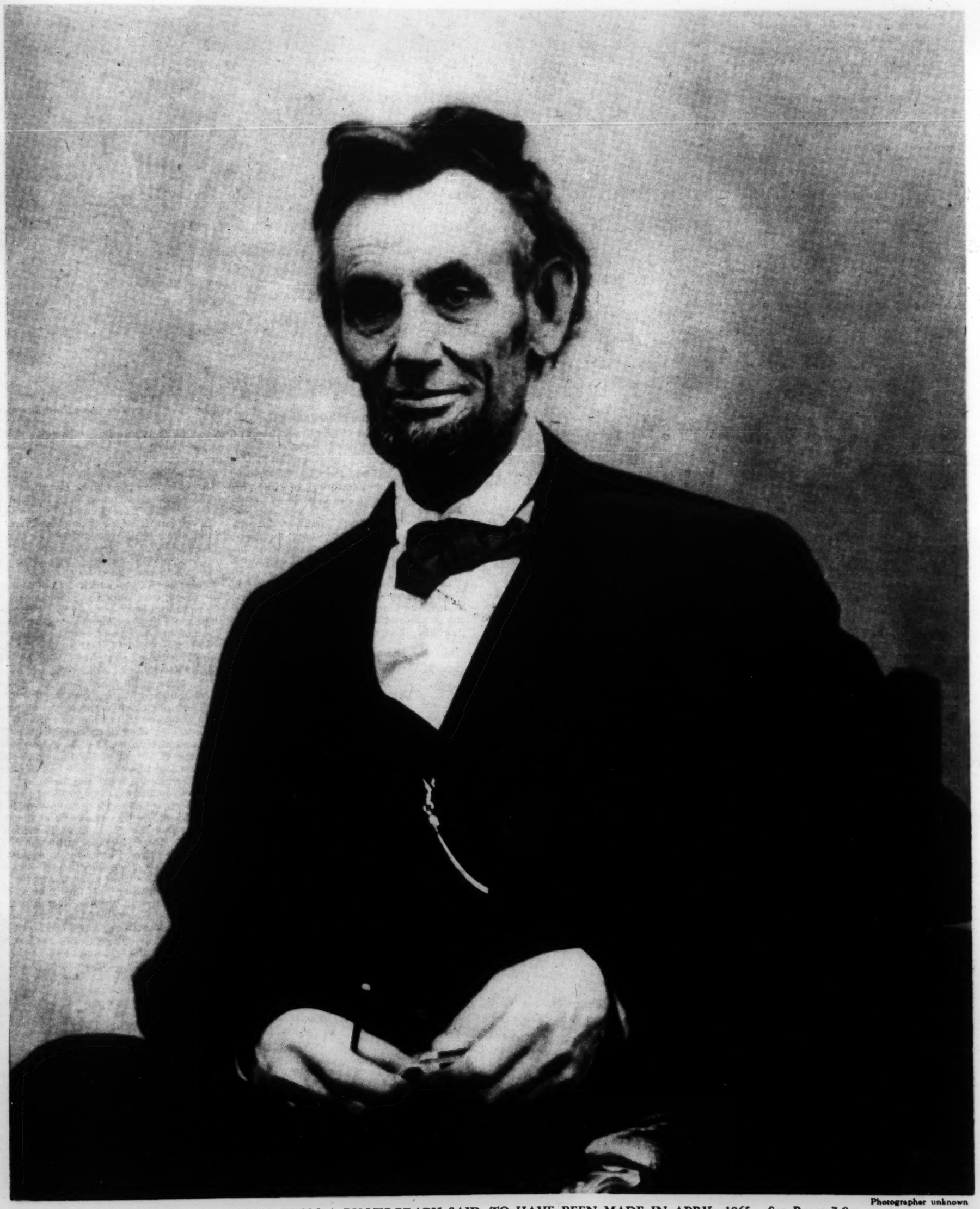
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1941



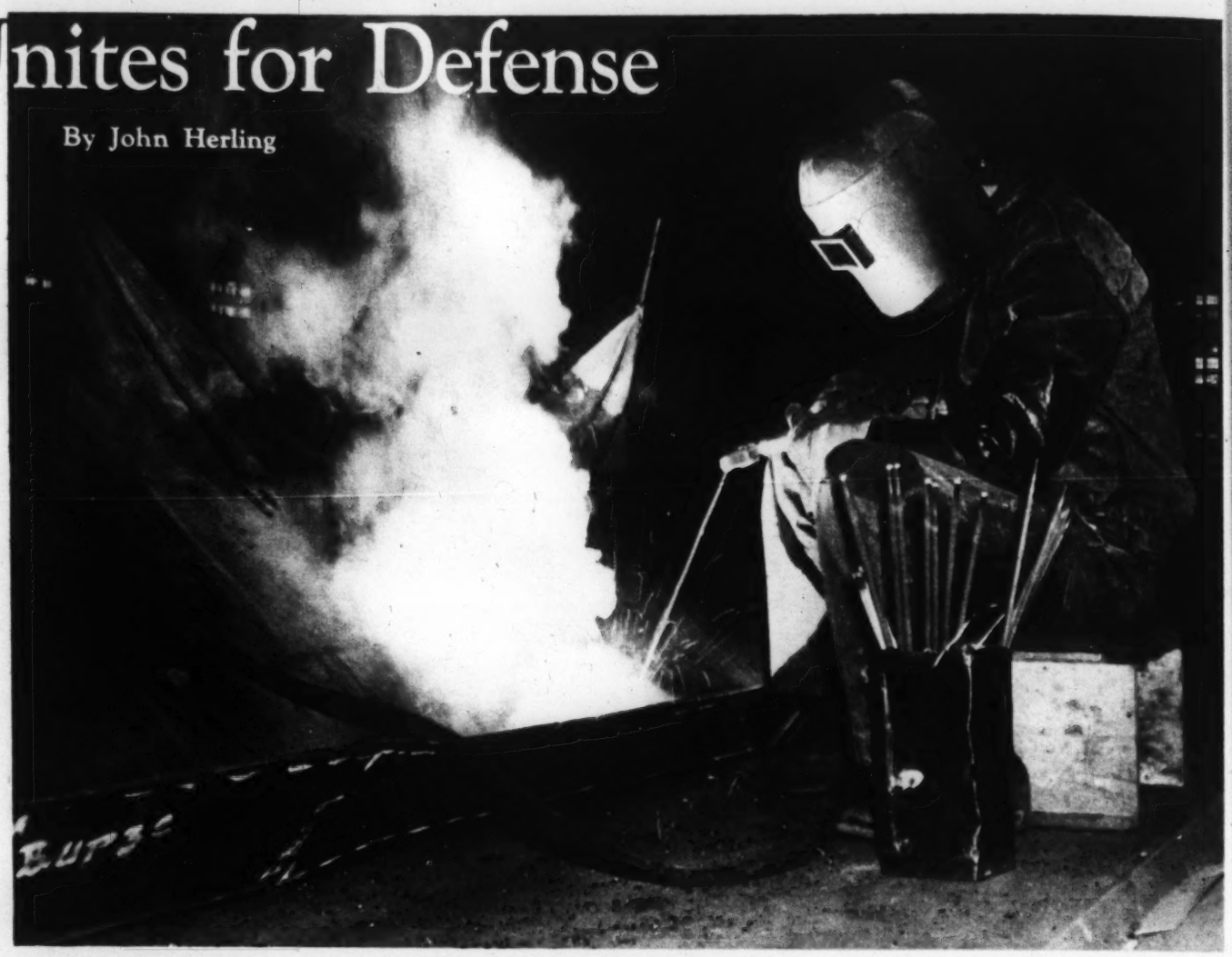
Photographer unknown

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN APRIL, 1865. *See Pages 7-9.*

LABOR UNITED FOR DEFENSE • *By John Herling* • Page Two

Labor Unites for Defense

By John Herling



Wide World, Harris & Ewing

LABOR ON THE FIRING LI.

A Welder Working in the Boiler Shop of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N. J., Where Battleships Are Being Built for the United States Navy

TEN MILLION MEMBERS of the American labor movement are hard at work in the national defense program. Shipbuilders, airplane mechanics, carpenters, machinists, steel and auto workers—the skilled and unskilled in a thousand occupations—are energetically on the job, operating in the belief that the Administration in whose re-election to office they played so decisive a part, will not let them down; that, in fact, it will fortify the advances made by organized labor during Franklin D. Roosevelt's first two terms.

Thus far, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations remain apart. But despite the continued disunity, those bodies find themselves hinged together both for reasons of national policy and for the protection of the social and economic gains of the families of the many millions who are their breadwinners. No love is lost between the two labor federations, but convenience and necessity—their own and the larger public's—have required a cessation of the more active phase of labor's intramural hostilities. This status of comparative quiet may gradually develop from a de facto peace to a more formal rearrangement of forces which would then make organized labor the most solid unit in American national life.

It is entirely possible that, within the next year, new personalities and new pressure are to emerge to influence the course of labor action. For, with the elimination of John L. Lewis from the formal leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, not only Philip Murray but scores of younger leaders will help shape labor policy in the Nation. Herein lies the significance of the widely discussed Reuther Plan. When Walter Reuther, vice-president of the United Auto Workers, which exercises jurisdiction in many aircraft plants, proposed a plan to speed the production of planes by employing unused automotive capacity, he articulated more than a personal opinion. He was thereby expressing the intention of labor to plan as well as produce for the national welfare.

The American Federation of Labor has embarked on a vigorous organization campaign. Its convention voted to raise a fund twice as great for an organizational drive as the sum it had expended in direct assault on the C. I. O., thus giving positive evidence that its labor energy was to be employed constructively. The result may be that additional hundreds of thousands of workers will be enlisted in the ranks of organized labor, many of them in the basic defense industries.

Viewing the history of American labor during the past five years, some labor spokesmen declare that division in the labor movement has not been unattended by derivative benefits for the workers' organizations. On the political field, each group was wooed by the major political parties with earnest pledges of greater consideration. Out of the competition of such promises labor came to feel a greater assurance in the permanence of its gains and in its heightened power in the formation of national policies.

On the industrial field, each federation today has a membership greater than the united American Federation of Labor had in 1935, just prior to the split that gave separate entity to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The A. F. of L. reports a membership of more than four million, the C. I. O. somewhat fewer. Moreover, the experience of the recent past has given to the membership of the two groups a practical understanding of craft and industrial unionism. For one thing, the labor movements have learned that both forms of union organization are not mutually exclusive, for the A. F. of L. has industrial type unions within it, and craft groups have been developed under the agitated wing of the C. I. O. Though this practical understanding of craft and industrial unionism has come to the rank and file of the unions, it has not yet brought a sufficient willingness on the part of the leadership to settle their disagreements which presumably sprang from the clash between the two kinds of unionism.

* * *

Division in the labor movement of the United States is a recurring phenomenon, though the lack of novelty has not made the strain and the waste less intense. In more than half a century, there have been at least three important breaks: the sprawling Knights of Labor out of which developed the A. F. of L.; the Industrial Workers of the World, which thrust out in spectacular fashion to pioneer for syndicalism; and the C. I. O., which was created when important unions within the A. F. of L. became impatient with the established leadership, charging a lack of enterprise in organizing the unorganized in the mass industries. It has been noted that when the conflict between the groups has centered around practical issues, good sense and cool consideration of the adjustable differences have resulted in conciliation, followed by merger or unity.

Thus, the distinguished labor economist, David J. Saposs, points out that "the substantial unions which developed under the Knights of Labor [in the 'eighties] joined the A. F. of L. when they realized that the Knights were going off on a tangent in pursuit of impracticable objectives. On the other hand, the differences between the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. were irreconcilable because the latter was primarily concerned in championing extreme objectives which do not make for a stable and effective labor movement. Even in the case of the I. W. W., some of the more practical elements, although few in number, soon severed their connections with the I. W. W. and joined the A. F. of L.; notable among them was the Western Federation of Miners, which became the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Union upon affiliating with the A. F. of L."

Currently each organization objects to the presence in the other of groups that subvert the vigor of the labor movement—Communists in the C. I. O. and racketeers in the A. F. of L. Within each labor federation, however, there has developed a determination to eliminate both the racketeers and the Communists from what positions of influence they have managed to achieve. Both conventions of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. took action to remedy their internal situations. The A. F. of L. passed a resolution against the racketeers—far weaker, indeed, than that demanded by the vigorous David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, but far better than seemed possible a few months ago. And at Atlantic City, the election of Philip Murray, whose leadership has been feared by the Communists, means a diminution of their influence in the general headquarters of the C. I. O.; and, it is believed, will lead to a steady elimination of Communists in those unions where they are charged with exercising undue influence.

In the meantime, throughout the United States, an increasing number of local unions has decided to wait no longer for the formal coming together of the labor leaders to effect a peace. In Kenosha, Wis., A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions have set up a standard for common action. The trade unions there are working together with vigor and in harmony, in both economic and political spheres. Their example has inspired other groups to go and do likewise.

Both before and after his election, President Roosevelt has urged peace for labor. He has declared: "Peace may not be easy to achieve and the intricate problems may not be easy to solve, but when men of honor and good intentions sit down together they can work out a solution which will restore the much-needed har-

(Continued on page 14)

LABOR LEADERS IN THE LIMELIGHT

William Green (Top), Head of the American Federation of Labor, and Daniel Tobin, President of the Teamsters' Union; Philip Murray (Center, Seated), New Head of C. I. O., Maps Plans With His Labor Lieutenants

What the Refugee Workers See

By Roland Sawyer

LET US COME to the point at once. Let the facts be set down as told by refugee workers who have been on the front lines for six months. Let this be their uncensored report of conditions today in unoccupied France. Let it be a plea for more help by Americans for the people of unoccupied France, their children, the 60,000 and more refugees now interned in that country, and their children. Let it be, too, a report with recommendations as to what the United States ought to do to help this winter and in the spring. And above all, in whatever help Americans decide to give, let there be no delay.

Our story begins in an internment camp on the southern coast of France, for it is in these camps that the problem is now acute. The camp is built on an open beach. There are row after row of squalid barracks that remind you of a colony of share-croppers at home, only worse. Some of the barracks are partly covered with tar paper; where there is no paper, there are wide cracks, because the camp was built in a hurry with green lumber. The camp lies between the sea and a range of mountains. There is no vegetation, no trees, hardly a blade of grass. And the winds blow constantly.

In the winter it is bitter cold, for the camp has no heat, no light, no running water, no accommodations beyond those of the most primitive sort. If you should go into the barracks you would find many without floors. Men are forced to sleep on the sand and there is no bedding. In summer it is as hot as it was cold before. These conditions prevail in both the men's and women's camps, though the women do have crude beds.

In this camp, surrounded by the usual rows of barbed wire and sentry boxes, live thousands of political refugees, mostly men but women and children as well. Before the war most of these refugees were relatively well cared for in France. Up to then France had been the great haven for the oppressed of all Europe. But as the course of the war turned progressively worse, the lot of the refugees became proportionately more difficult. In the final outcome all those who escaped from northern France before the armistice and those who were in the south already are today in the internment camps, the more polite French term for concentration camp. They survive under conditions not fit to describe in print.

* * *

In all there are believed to be about 60,000 of these political refugees. They are White Russians, Poles, Czechs, Austrians, German Jews, Alsatians, and republicans who escaped from Spain. Perhaps a third of the total are the Spanish; they have been in the camps since the Fascist victory two years ago. Most of these political prisoners are people from intellectual backgrounds, former leaders in the professions. It is not exaggerating the situation to say that they are now living like cattle and those few American social workers who have been recently in France know that time is of the essence if these people, and their children, are to be saved.

There are now five of these large internment camps in unoccupied France. No one blames the French (Vichy) Government for their present plight. The French were faced with caring for these people as cheaply as possible in the midst of catastrophic problems of their own and the internment camp is the result. One of the five is located near Marseille and it is to this camp that those who have any hope of getting out of France are sent. But no one can leave the camps if he is wanted by the German Government.

Now that Great Britain has agreed to allow a Red Cross ship with medical supplies and foods to pass through the blockade, there will be some temporary alleviation of suffering. But that ship will not begin to meet the needs either of the French children or the thousands in the internment camps. There must be many ships and great quantities of food and supplies.

These are the experiences of such experienced workers as Martha and Waitstill Sharp, and Dr. Charles R. Joy of the Unitarian Service Committee; Donald and Helen Lowrie of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; and Miss Anne Morgan, president of the American Friends of France.

Can something be done? Refugee workers believe so if the U. S. Government can make some arrangement with Britain and Spain to let the ships pass into the Mediterranean to Marseille. In anticipation of this the several American committees with representatives abroad are now working out a distribution and refugee-aid program. A central committee with headquarters at Lisbon and/or Marseille has been established. This will have charge of all the various committees and will co-ordinate their activities.

* * *

Donald H. Lowrie, representative of the Y. M. C. A. in Europe is now chairman of this co-ordinating committee representing the following groups: the American Friends Service Committee; the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Hicem, a Jewish sub-committee in Europe which co-operates with Jewish groups elsewhere; the International Migration Service; and the Unitarian Service Committee.

Under the co-ordinate program each of these groups will be assigned to certain tasks and so avoid repetitious work, overlapping and general confusion. The Friends would do the feeding, Hicem would take care of the emigration of Jews, the International Migration Committee would handle migration of Christians, and the Unitarians would be responsible for child refugees and medical aid.

This central committee is agreed that any distribution of foods and supplies to be sent from the United States must be done by Americans.

In the ground work for an enlarged program of aid, the co-ordinating committee has already arranged to place a French social worker in each of the five internment camps. This representative will keep the committee informed constantly of the needs of each camp. This will make possible much more accurate appraisal of the work to be done than is possible at present.

What, then, are the immediate needs? The two most urgent, of course, are foods and medical supplies. After these there is need of funds. With money, certain improvements can be made over the primitive and unsanitary conditions that now prevail in the camps. Then there are the French children of the unoccupied zone who need milk, and the thousands of French people driven south by the Germans. There are, moreover, many Americans still stranded in France with no means of support and no visas to enable them to leave. All these people—the refugees, the Americans, the French children, the French homeless—all need many things that normally would be taken for granted. Soap, layettes, woollens, blankets cod liver oil, disinfectants, etc.

Wide World, © Keystone

"BUT A CERTAIN SAMARITAN . . . CAME WHERE HE WAS—"
An American Volunteer Administers to a Refugee Couple at Givet, France, in the Hectic Days Following the German Drive Through the Low Countries

AMERICAN AMBULANCES FOR THE FRENCH CAUSE

FRIENDS OF FRANCE ON DUTY

Social workers who know the French mind of today say there is another reason why this assistance should come from America; why American milk should be fed to the French children. Traditionally, the French have a strong sense of family and now, in a crisis, the protection of the child is paramount. Sympathetic aid at this time from the United States, the great democracy, would strengthen the French. Already the people of Vichy-France are resisting the Germans more than would be believed. If the United States should now come to their aid, the French morale would be further strengthened. And this resistance is politically important. Herr Hitler does not yet control the French Navy. Anything that will strengthen the French to resist assumption of this control is a stroke for democracy.

Finally there remains the crucial question: can the refugees in the internment camps be brought out of France? Due to the lack of ships and the complications of war, the hope that this can be done is slim. Yet while there is even a remote chance, the efforts to free the refugees will continue.

The most urgent cases, perhaps, are the Spanish republicans, many of Spain's foremost men who now are wanted by the Franco Government. The cold dispatch with which the German Government is combing the five French camps for those it wants suggests the peril under which these Spaniards continue to survive. Some time ago the Germans carefully went over the list of the French political prisoners and signified those it wishes to take into custody.

And so it is that the little bands of American social workers carry on in France. Let all the aid possible come to the aid of these people is their plea. There is still time.

"The Desert Shall Rejoice---"

By Carlyle Ellis

DESERT PRIMROSE

A JOSHUA TREE ABLOOM IN THE DESERT Howard A. Bell

ON A CORNER fence-post is nailed a crude, home-lettered sign: "WILDFLOWERS THIS WAY." An arrow points to a dirt road leading off the desert highway. The road is flanked by huge wheatfields and looks quite unpromising.

There is a mystery to these signs. They look quite unofficial; no native profits by our visit, and there is, in fact, no habitation in sight. Who has taken the pains to give the city intruder this helpful guidance? We are puzzled and appreciative.

The car flounders along the side-road for a mile or two, nearing a low hill that our map shows to be Antelope Butte. Of a sudden there are the wildflowers. Against the butte spreads a field of about 20 acres and it is almost a solid wash of orange—California Poppies.

The patch is surrounded by the solid green of growing grain. The setting, like the show, is on a grand scale. We may not, by decree of the state, pick the flowers but the farmer may plough under a hundred acres of them—or more, if the land is his. That is what has happened. The western end of the Antelope Valley, which is part of the Mohave Desert, is growing more and more grain by dry-farming and the level flower-fields, which were once so noted, have shrunk to a few bold and glorious patches.

But up along the bordering ridges, a thousand feet above the road, are more and bigger orange masses, solid and clear-cut against the sky. Below them may be acres and acres of yellow coreopsis or purple-blue Lupine. Some of the hills seem swathed in a monstrous and glowing crazy-quilt.

That is what city folk and travelers drive many miles to see. Thousands of cars thread the highways all through April. Flower maps are issued by the Chambers of Commerce; the coast newspapers report on the flower crop from day to day (for it varies greatly from year to year), and the gasoline stations set out signs promising "Wildflower Information." The ranchers, or whoever it is, do their bit with homemade road signs, and the public saturates whatever sensibilities it has in an unexampled bath of mass color.

But there is another sort of flower-lover and for this sort the desert in Spring has far greater riches. Within sight of almost any of the roads are areas finely sprinkled with thousands of dots of colors among the clumps of gray brush. The tourist speeds heedlessly by. The more curious will stop and wander away among Sage and Creosote Bush and Joshuas. Everywhere he finds flowers in unimaginable variety, most of them too small to be seen except at close range. One must virtually kneel on the desert to find its most exquisite beauties.

I once entered upon such a fairy wonderland and, kneeling, staked out one square foot at random. Within its boundaries I counted 22 species, all in bloom. There were plants complete with root systems, stem, leaves and flowers that measured less than one inch from tip of root to topmost blossom.

Many of the most arresting flowers, however, are neither small nor inconspicuous. They just do not grow by the fieldful or flaunt their beauty on the highways. They demand a patient search.

The Desert Mariposa, for example, is beautiful enough to make the finder shout. It is a member of the Lily family and its blossoms, which measure about two inches, are a glowing and velvety vermillion with purplish anthers. It is generally so rare that it is on the state's list of flowers we must not pick and it aids the prohibition by a habit of growing within clumps of brush, among tall grasses, and peeping out so shyly that only the sharp-eyed may find it.

The Desert Primrose, on the other hand, exposes its exquisite whiteness boldly from sandy hillocks or dunes where little else will grow. We seek it on the borders of dry watercourses and sometimes find it in such abundance that it whitens the ground for many acres. Like its relative, the Eastern Primula, its delicate fragrance grows fuller as night falls, but, unlike this relative, it does not close its petals to the rising sun.

Many other eastern flowers have desert relatives, often oddly different, but the explorer is naturally more interested to find the bizarre forms that are unique to this supposed wilderness. It is an old question but always a provocative one: How does this land of excessive heat and dryness produce so many and such strange variations of form and color and odor?

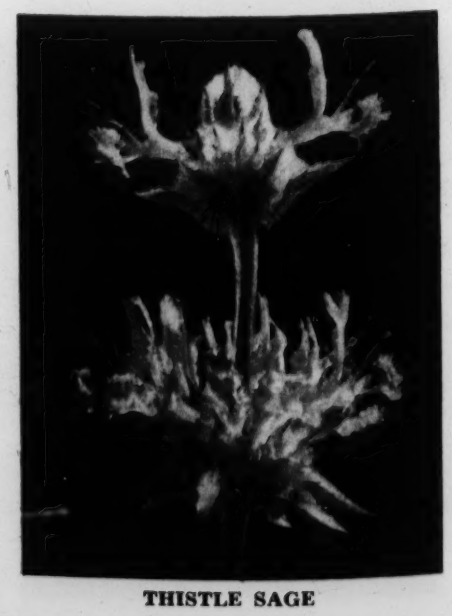
The Tree Yucca, or Joshua Tree, for example, is a colossal lily plant found only on the Mohave Desert. Many have seen it and marvelled, but few travelers have witnessed its full blossoming, which waits upon years of exceptional moisture. Then all the branches are crowned with foot-high spikes of creamy-white flowers that have thick, fleshy petals and an over-sweet odor. These flower masses are especially striking when seen against the desert's strong blue sky.

Even showier is that other Yucca known as Our Lord's Candle, whose huge spikes of white flowers are held aloft on stems eight to ten feet high and spot the hillsides from the desert's border to the Coast, sometimes by the thousand. This vies in spectacular beauty with any other flower display of the Southwest. It is at its best early in May.

When the young Yucca flower stalk first appears it is about two inches in diameter and absurdly like asparagus, of colossal size. Like asparagus, too, it develops at a prodigious rate. By my measurement the stalk rises at least four inches a day.

Of the oddities, I like best the Thistle Sage. Its straight, two-foot stems bear aloft fleshy, circular pads, like country sausages set at intervals on a skewer. There may be three or four "stories" of these flower-bearing pads and every other feature of the plant is arrestingly showy and odd. The gray-green pads are covered with spines and white, cobwebby

(Continued on page 13)



THISTLE SAGE

Why the State of Washington Likes Langlie

By Kate Archibald

WHEN Governor Arthur B. Langlie entered the Governor's office in Olympia, Washington, in January, he proved that young men with ideals can succeed in government.

Governor Langlie is where he is today because of his vision and the vision of other young men. In 1934 a group in Seattle formed the New Order of Cincinnatus, after the Roman hero who left his plow to participate in good government. The Order was premised upon the theory that government should not be a matter of politics but of business—good business.

Their first attempt to send efficient, nonpartisan young men to the City Council resulted in electing three members, one of whom was "Art" Langlie, at the time an unknown attorney. This was in 1935. A year later they ran him for Mayor, at which time he was defeated. Although the Cincinnatus, as an order, gradually faded out after these campaigns, the organization's influence and example remains and Governor Langlie has chosen, as an aide, Frederick G. Hamley, a leader of the group and one of their elected councilmen.

In 1938 Mr. Langlie again was elected Mayor, on campaign promises to rehabilitate the obsolete and bankrupt municipal streetcar system and to restore the city's impaired financial status. He fulfilled both promises.

But he did more. He gained for Seattle what it needed most, the good will and co-operation of the cities and towns throughout the rest of the State. It was a group of citizens from eastern Washington who came over the mountains and "drafted" him as candidate for Governor.

* * *

In appearance and background Governor Langlie is reassuringly American. He is easy to meet, has smiling blue eyes, and a ready laugh. Born of westward-moving Norwegian parents, on the turn of the century, he will soon be 40.

As a boy he helped in his father's grocery store. Through the University of Washington and Law School, he worked in logging camps, sawmills, harvest fields, and gas stations.

But the man's record lacks an accounting for the inspiration which makes for success. Mr. Langlie would not be embarrassed if called a Christian businessman. To Arthur Langlie, Christianity and government and democracy are interrelated. He said recently, "Democracy can succeed in only one way, by a spiritual revival and the carrying on of Christian principles."

Governor Langlie takes his democracy literally. Elected by a majority of the people, he feels responsible to all the people. He is for labor, as he explains it, as part of the democratic program. He is not "for" labor as a group with special privileges. He ran on the Republican ticket but has never shown favoritism toward the party. He is strongly for the merit system in public office.

Proof of the people's faith in his nonpartisanship is shown in the fact that it was Democrats who gave him his majority in the recent election, where everything but the Governorship went Democratic.

This caused a long-drawn-out controversy over Mr. Langlie's total vote and that of his opponent, Ex-Senator Clarence C. Dill. The Langlie official margin was only 5,816 votes.

* * *

In his recent inauguration speech, Governor Langlie said: "Let us now lay aside partisanship and every other consideration which may be productive of discord and dissension between us and strive together industriously, unselfishly, and patriotically in the service of the State of Washington. Ours is a heavy responsibility, but if we take strength from the spiritual values which all of us permit to lie dormant so much of the time, we will be equal to the task. Le us work together, let us be real Americans in these challenging times and prove the effectiveness of our form of government in meeting the problems of the day."

This appeal of a Republican Governor was addressed to a predominantly Democratic Legislature, which has already risen above partisanship by voting 97 to 45 against a Legislative investigation of the recent gubernatorial vote, demanded by Langlie's Democratic opponent. Following the vote, seven Democratic Senators who had voted for such an investigation, accompanied by Lieut.-Governor Victor A. Meyers, who had opposed Mr. Langlie, went to the Governor to express their good will.

Jeffers

THE LANGLIES "AT HOME"
Their Own Home in Seattle and Their Official One at Olympia, Washington; the Governor and Mrs. Langlie and Carrie Ellen, and Arthur

Immediately the controversy, which had occupied the first two days of the session, was ended, the young Governor made a getting-down-to-business address. This speech was based entirely upon what has come to be recognized Langlie policy—essential service to the people supplied by funds increased, not by undue taxation, but by savings made through efficient, business methods applied to the conduct of government.

Governor Langlie expressed approval of the $40-a-month pension provision for the aged which was enacted into law by initiative in the recent election. He also promised support of a school equalization measure which provides 25 cents per day per pupil from the State. Increased aid for dependent and crippled children was also advocated, and reorganization of the State Workmen's Industrial Insurance law to increase its efficiency in aiding injured workmen.

Establishment of an independent audit of all State departments and offices was proposed, and the enactment of a sound and comprehensive merit system to govern selection, promotion, and retention of State employees, were two proposals urged by the Governor.

Consolidation of governmental functions and elimination of useless and overlapping services, two of Mr. Langlie's most effective measures in reducing governmental expenses as carried out in balancing the budget as Mayor of Seattle, were a part of the proposals submitted.

* * *

In regard to such economics, the Governor addressed the Legislature as follows: "I urge that my recommendation for the establishment of a new division of budget, accounts of control, and the suggested consolidations which I have mentioned, receive your Legislative approval. With this assistance on your part and without touching the current school fund or old-age assistance appropriations or lessening the quality or quantity of any function, I am confident that $3,500,000 can be saved during the coming biennium and that this saving can now be taken into account in planning to meet the general fund deficit."

Although additional expenses are added to the budget because of additional services such as old-age pension, which means an increase of over $13,000,000, and child aid an increase of $1,500,000, the Governor's budget-balancing proposals still foreshadow a deficit for the coming biennium lower than the current deficit. Proposals for increased revenues include a diversion of the $2 driver's license to the general fund, producing in new revenue $2,200,000, the licensing and control of gambling devices with a tax on pinball games to add approximately $3,000,000, the revision of gift and inheritance taxes, and the enactment of a constitutional petroleum products tax.

Mr. Langlie is a person of whom it has seldom been said: "The Mayor was invited but was unable to be present." It is apparently no sense of duty that bids him attend meetings of Girl Scouts, a fishermen's festival, a church anniversary, or the crowning of a community queen. He has a capacity for enjoying such "doings."

Museum Adventure for Children

By Helen Johnson Keyes

THE ATTENDANCE IS LARGE
Carving and Modeling in Soap (Top Left) Appeals to Children; Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, III, Curator-in-Chief; Examining Some Minerals (Above) Which They May Take Home for a Week; Recording Their Experiences (Right) in Paint

Harmon Foundations, Cornelius Denslow, Courtesy Brooklyn Children's Museum

HOW WELL modern art museum methods adapt themselves to the needs and abilities of children is manifested in the work of the Brooklyn Children's Museum, which has flourished ever since it was started in 1892. An education which stimulates curosity regarding the planet on which we live and the society in which we act is the best of all possible educations.

The Museum's collections not only record the life of nature and mankind but are so arranged and so employed as to interpret it, with such amplifications as lectures, motion pictures, and field trips. As all parents and educators know, the young mentality may be symbolized by an interrogation point. Museums avail themselves of this potent fact and respond to valuable curiosity by displaying in dramatic ways material that answers questions and stimulates new ones. Thus young people learn that facts are fascinating and knowledge an adventure.

Evidence that boys and girls enjoy what is put at their disposal is written in the attendance statistics in Brooklyn. During the 40 years already passed, 9,000,000 children have gone voluntarily into its halls and club rooms and are now doing so at the rate of half a million a year.

The idea of establishing a museum specifically for children originated with William Henry Goodyear, then curator of fine arts at the Brooklyn Museum. In 1899 he won the support of the late Dr. Franklin W. Hooper, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The concept became an actuality whose activities were domiciled in a large Victorian residence, still the scene of many of its projects, though no longer adequate. The first curator was Dr. Ellsworth Call, who retired in 1903, and was succeeded by his assistant, Miss Anna Billings Gallup, who during her long, brilliant incumbency, lasting till 1937, built up for her institution an international reputation. Miss Gallup's able successor is Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison III, who was trained under Miss Gallup.

Despite the versatile activities which museums recently have featured, they are still associated in our thoughts preeminently with exhibits, and the Brooklyn Children's Museum has numerous exhibits of value and interest, effectively installed. For instance, the American History Room presents, by means of miniature dioramas, events and ways of living that shape the development of the United States but may not have come to the attention of untraveled youngsters, as when the model of a rice plantation in South Carolina discloses to New York boys and girls customs they have never encountered.

In Animal Hall, the age, vastness, and continuity of animal life are demonstrated by the arrangement of specimens and by charts which range from simply organized creatures of the sea to complex mammals. Romantic in its appeal is the gallery where are installed exhibits showing the eight major cultural groups of North American Indians. A collection of valuable minerals is source material for one of the most earnest of the clubs.

Young people delight in action and through action they become capable and wise. It is, therefore, the study clubs, vitalized by laboratory work and exploratory expeditions, that truly absorb them. All the clubs are conducted by the children.

The group which accepts the youngest candidates is the Bee Club. Membership may begin at the age of 6 and continues till the fourteenth year. Placed low for observation by first-graders are hives whose activities and social organization are explained by drawings, lectures with lantern slides and motion pictures, adapted to the various ages of the members.

To be eligible for the Microscope Club one must know how to manage a compound microscope and submit acceptable work based on its use. The Photography Club is technical in its approaches, studying lighting, composition, copying, and enlargement, as well as the employment of filters and other accessory paraphernalia. The children are encouraged, when feasible, to make their own gadgets.

The Stamp Club requires as a condition of membership an interest in philately so far-reaching that it will take geography and history in its stride. A wider range of work than is usually connoted by the term characterizes the Craft Club, for its achievements include, beside weaving, basketry and puppet-making, the construction of boats and physical science apparatus. The rudiments of printing and model-making are learned and practiced.

A Junior Science Club and a Senior Science Club each provides as the condition of membership a thorough interest in some aspect of natural science, and every member is expected to be active on a program at least once a month, when talks and demonstrations take place. Field trips are numerous on Saturdays during the open season and throughout the summer vacation, when children are eager in the pursuit of museum projects.

While the trend of activities is overwhelmingly toward the natural sciences and technical achievements, yet a magazine called the Guild Voice vocalizes the interests and ambitions of a literary, dramatic, and history group, whose horizon includes sociology and ethnology, as these influence the major topics.

The spirit of all the clubs is spontaneous and eager. The children approach their subjects with entire seriousness, probably because they have assumed their duties voluntarily. They are even encouraged to "run things," such as a cotton gin, which is among exhibits. Under certain conditions, small, boxed specimens may be taken home and retained a week.

The most advanced of all the study groups is the Pick and Hammer Club. Its examination of minerals and knowledge of such aspects of geology as are involved goes far beyond what one expects of High School students. Membership, beginning at 12 years, is open only to those who pass an examination establishing their ability to identify minerals in the field.

A young boy, whose life found its direc-

(Continued on page 12)

On Lincoln's Trail

By Albert Field Gilmore

A LONG-SUSTAINED desire to visit the scene of Lincoln's birth, to breathe the atmosphere of the rugged country upon which his eyes first opened, to examine the relics of the pioneer settlement of that historic state, found recent culmination. No better season could have been selected for the adventure. The golden days of October were at their best as we crossed the lordly Ohio from Cincinnati and turned southward, thrilled with the spirit of discovery.

However sophisticated and refined a community may have become, does not the spirit of discovery, even of adventure, possess one who, with enthusiasm and keen expectancy, enters a region prominent historically, and famed for the noted personages who have sprung from its soil? Moreover, no enthusiastic American moving across Kentucky would fail in passing through the fertile bluegrass region to halt at some one of the extensive farms, with their partition fences of white, to call upon some famous horse which had won the applause of the multitude to the extent that its name had become a household word. So we called at one of the best-known farms and feasted our eyes upon the great Man o' War, now resting from honors so gallantly won and so bravely sustained. With a large number of Americans, Kentucky has become the synonym for the fleetest, because the best bred, horses. But interesting as is this region, crossing it was but an incident in the main purpose of our journey. We were on the trail of the Great Emancipator.

* * *

Most commendable in many American communities in recent decades has been the memorializing of historical events, the restoration of famous homes, and the duplication of the early forts and dwellings erected by the first settlers. This trend has sprung from a recognition of the dauntless courage, of the enterprise and fortitude which carried the early settlers of the Atlantic Coast across the mountains to the land of promise.

The restlessness of the pioneer settlers very early sent them across the mountains in the expectancy of improving their conditions in regions less occupied, whose wide expanse and material advantages promised a larger and more abundant life. Kipling well knew this tendency, this resistless urge, and voiced it in "The Explorer." "'Something lost behind the ranges. Lost and waiting for you. Go!'" well depicts this tendency to seek something beyond the horizon, even though that seeking be accompanied by hardship and constant dangers.

It was this urge that sent the Virginia-born Thomas Lincoln, toward the end of 1781, over the Wilderness Road which wound through Cumberland Gap into the fair hinterland. Stories brought back by Daniel Boone of the attractiveness of this region beyond the mountains, of the great forests, of the vast stretches of waving bluegrass, of sparkling streams, of abundance of wild game, stirred the desire of many a young pioneer to win his way amid these favorable surroundings, even though such adventure were heavily beset with lurking dangers. So Thomas Lincoln, a sturdy young man of adventurous spirit, made his way through the mountains to Kentucky.

Three years later, over this same Wilderness Road, through the same Cumberland Gap, journeyed a young woman, Lucy Hanks, carrying in her arms a baby girl, Nancy. Years later, Tom Lincoln, then a respected and progressive young pioneer, found and wooed this child grown to hardy womanhood, and the young couple entered upon the career of the pioneer settlers who laid the foundation of a great commonwealth, Kentucky, the Bluegrass State.

* * *

Toward the end of the first day of our journey, we arrived at the quaint town of Harrodsburg, scene of the first settlement in Kentucky. Here has been restored the fort built by the early settlers for protection against the Indians. Within its walls of hickory palisades stand the rude cabins of these rugged pioneers, roughly built of logs with chimneys of clay and sticks, within which are now gathered the utensils and tools used laboriously in the daily round of their primitive existence.

Of special interest is the schoolhouse. These embattled settlers, struggling with the wilderness for their very existence, and beset by hostile Indians, did not fail to appreciate the need of at least a fundamental education. The children must be taught the three elementary subjects. And in this determination they erected this rude structure of rough logs, with floor of compacted earth, a chimney of clay and sticks to accommodate a fire laid on the ground and fed through an aperture in the logs of the cabin. The benches of halved logs stand upon four sturdy legs, and a bench without back was the master's throne. On the wall a board, painted black, was the background for working out of problems in arithmetic.

It is well for the present and for following generations of Americans seriously to contemplate the primitive beginnings of the heroic race which, not only in Kentucky but in every part of the country, from the Plymouth wilderness to the great mountain sections of the Far West, has been willing, even eager, to face untold hardship, to shut themselves apart from the comforts and advantages of civilized communities, in order to have part in the development of a mighty nation. That these early explorers built upon solid foundations is seen in the marvelous development manifested not alone in unprecedented material prosperity but in the evolution of ideals of service and sacrifice which have made it truly great. It is a dull and ungrateful heart that can view these silent witnesses of the pioneer days without a stir of patriotic sentiment, a clearer understanding of the price paid for our modern comforts and privileges, and a firmer resolution to be ready and instant in the performance of one's personal obligation to guard the priceless treasures of individual liberty and precious privilege which every American now enjoys.

We turn from the inspection of these silent witnesses of pioneer life to visit the log cabin where in June, 1806, by the Rev. Jessed Head, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were joined together in "the Holy Estate of Matrimony agreeable to the rule of the Methodist Episcopal Church." To preserve it from the ravages of time and weather, the cabin has now been enshrined in a noble structure of brick.

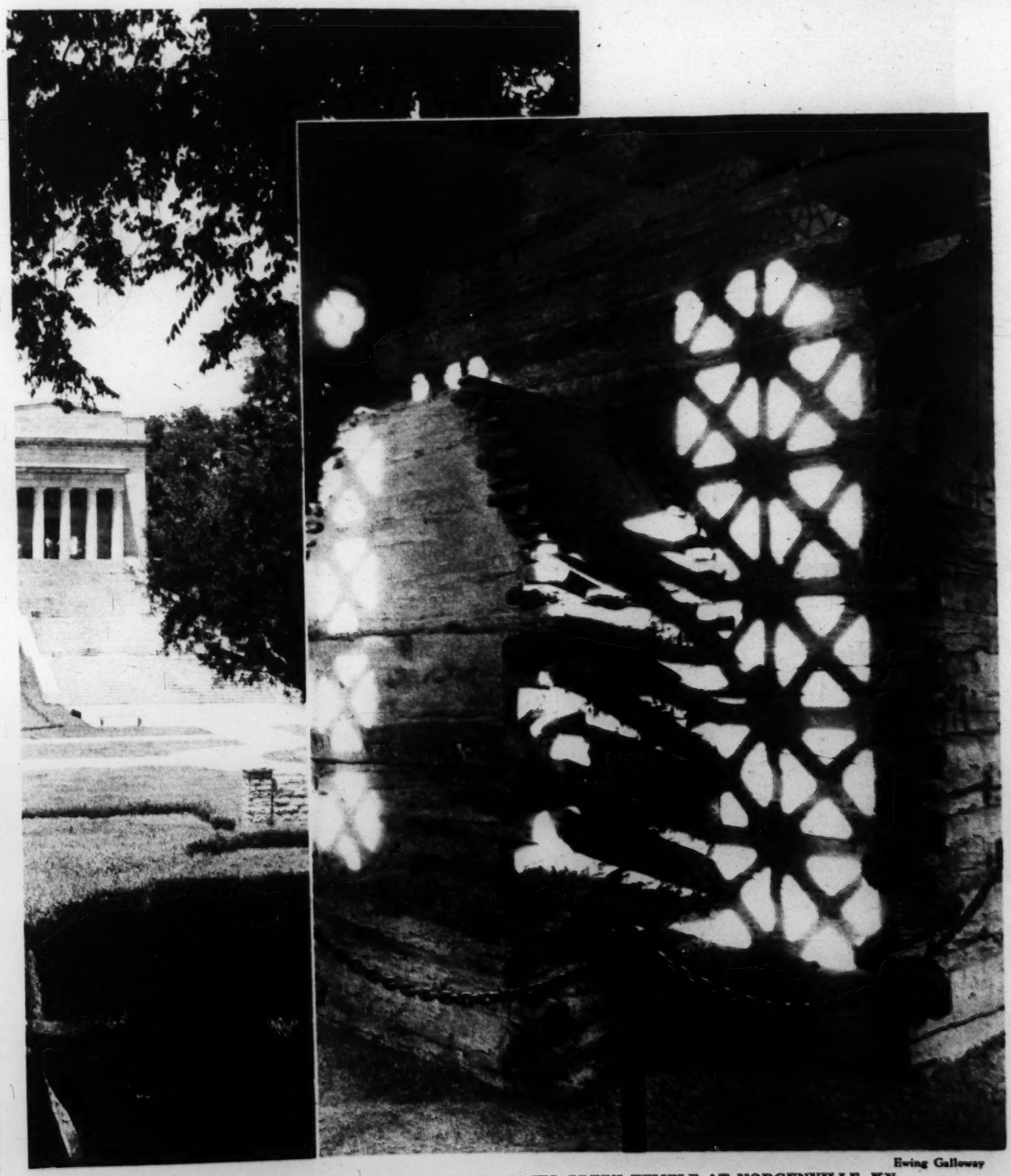
After a comfortable night at the Beaumont Inn in Harrodsburg, we set out at an early hour on a still more alluring quest, the site of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace. Through a rolling country, generously studded with woodlands bright in the glory of autumn foliage, we journey, now by winding river, now between perpendicular cliffs of limestone, veritable palisades, now across great stretches of fertile farmland, to the town of Hodgenville, forever to be associated with one of the earth's greatest personages. Through the little town, past the proudly adorned little square with its impressive Lincoln statue, out into the open country, again we travel some four miles to the tree-studded park and memorial within whose granite walls stands the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

The memorial is an adequate testimony of the character and service of him whom it commemorates. It is grandly simple, unmistakably substantial, impressive in its location and surroundings. Reverently we enter to gaze upon and into a rude structure of logs and clay, with its squat chimney of sticks and mortar, a floor of bare earth, and a wide door hung upon leathern hinges. Deeply are we impressed with its crudeness, its utter lack of adornment.

The granite walls of the memorial bear words of immortal worth, words from Lincoln's own utterances: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty." And again, "Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong." How the truth of these words rings out in this age when the right of might has become the slogan of the would-be rulers of the world! Also engraved upon the walls are the inspiring words of Maurice Thompson and Edwin Markham, words which will live as long as men love nobility of character and the valor which knows no defeat; upon the walls also are cut in the stone a short autobiography of Lincoln, a brief biography of his father, Thomas Lincoln, and a glowing tribute to his mother, ending with a quotation from Lincoln's own words, voicing the depth of affection and reverence he had for her, "All that I am or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

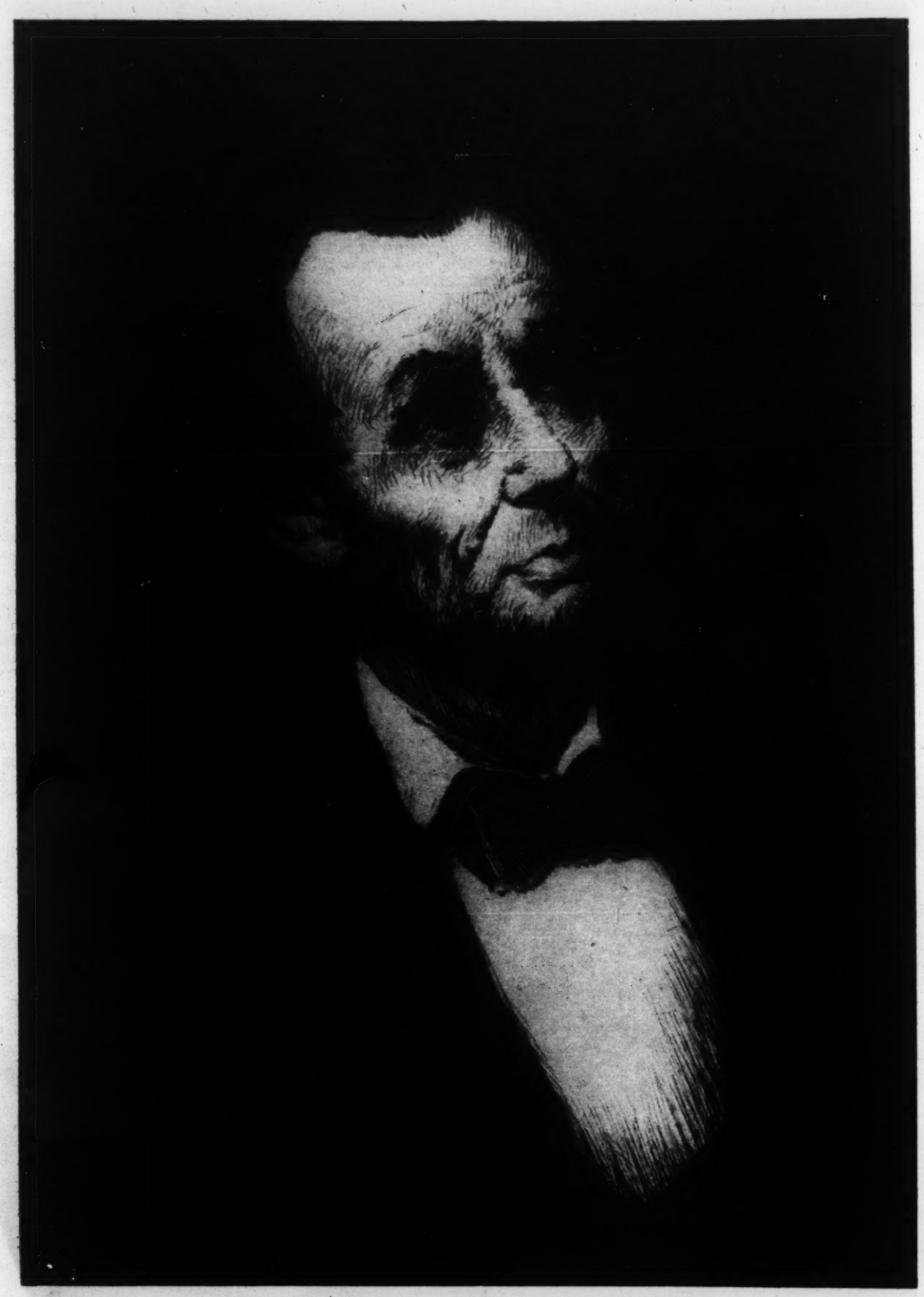
Long do we linger as in a holy place, and finally move slowly down the broad granite steps with the timeless words ringing in our ears, "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

The visitor to this Temple of Freedom, who goes with mind open to the qualities of true greatness which Lincoln so notably possessed, can scarcely fail to receive a new inspiration, to strengthen his faith in the good expressed by this great man, humble in his greatness, and with a deeper determination to stand more firmly for the heritage of freedom which he so grandly exemplified, and so successfully protected.



Ewing Galloway

GRILL SHADOWS ON THE LINCOLN CABIN IN ITS GREEK TEMPLE AT HODGENVILLE, KY.
A Low-Hanging Sun Is Shining Through the Marble Grill Work of the Sheltering Building



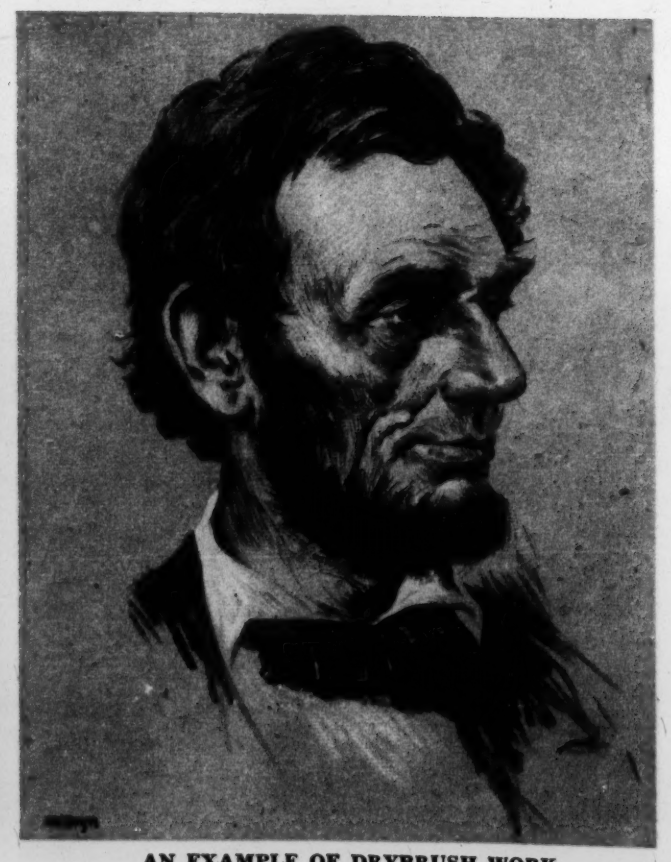
THE LINCOLN ETCHING CALLED "GUIDANCE"
Here Mr. Sturges Chose the Theme of Trust in a Supreme Power

DEVELOPED FROM AN OUT
Returning to Boston, Mr. Sturges Wo

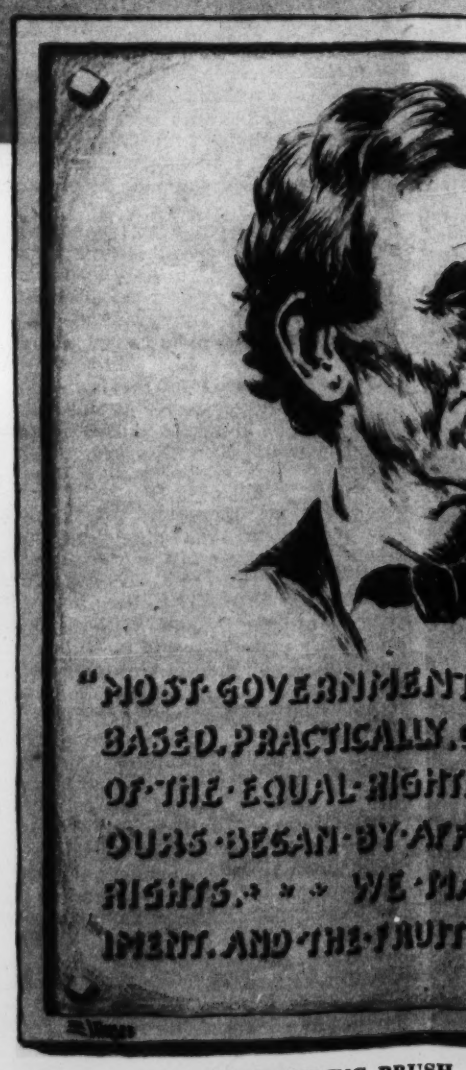
LINCOLN

DURING his many years of service as tures, using a variety of mediums ch of the particular theme in hand. Hi effects that held well together while he w talking Lincoln in the upper right hand li vision—in a general sort of fashion—and to its sharpest focus in the figure of the Pr often yields stiff results to those without of pictures one may note the variety of strok supplemental use of the brush. This collecti —always used with personal style—at the work of leading American printmakers.

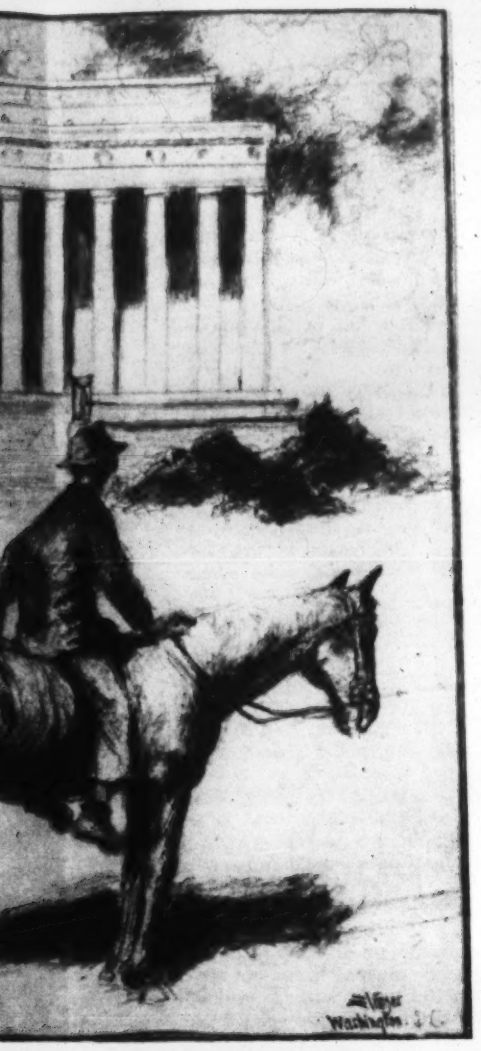
BLOCK PRINT CUT IN LINOLEUM
The Medium Helps Achieve the Rugged Effect



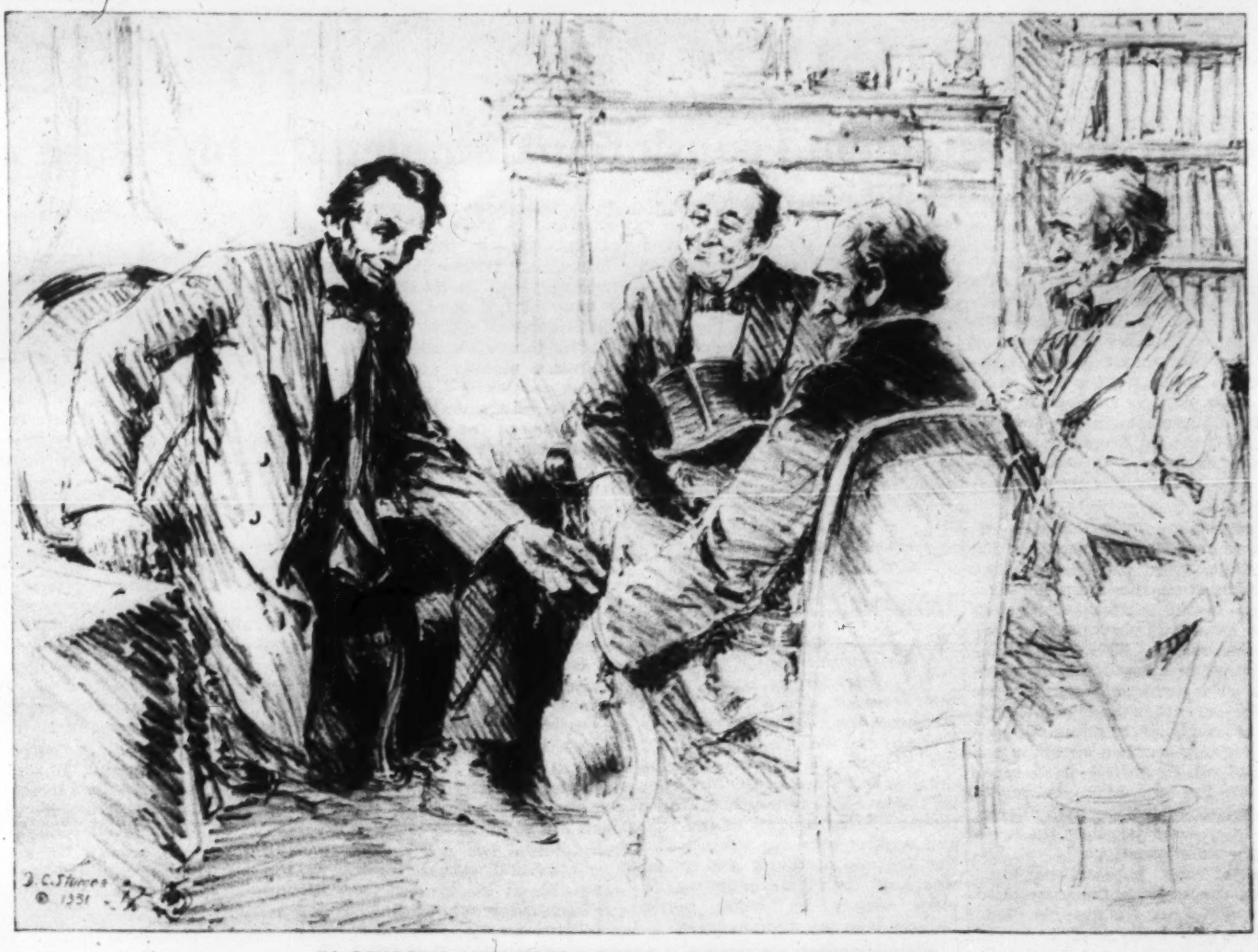
AN EXAMPLE OF DRYBRUSH WORK
The Amount of Ink Carried by the Brush Determined the Values



COMBINING BRUSH
Resourcefulness of Method Is



OM AN OUTDOOR IMPRESSION
r. Sturges Worked Out This Pencil Sketch



"A LINCOLN ANECDOTE." WIDELY POPULAR LITHOGRAPH
Here the Artist Solved an Intricate Problem of Grouping and Balanced Values

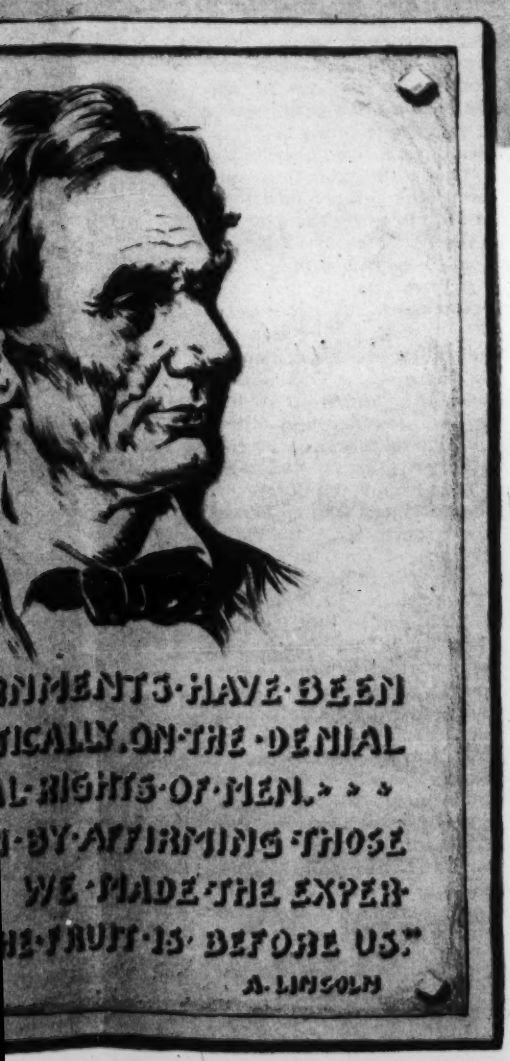
LNIANA *by* STURGES

of service as staff artist of The Christian Science Monitor, Dwight C. Sturges made numerous Lincoln pic- mediums chosen according to their suitability—etching, pen-and-ink, lithograph, pencil—for the nature in hand. His technical command of the pencil was remarkable in the freedom with which he achieved mass while he was putting in shadowed areas, and highlights within those shadows. As he worked upon the right hand lithograph, for instance, Mr. Sturges told me he could keep the whole composition within his fashion—and thus was able to maintain the right relation of values in the whole picture, bringing attention are of the President. Mr. Sturges's handling did not lose freedom even when he was using the pen, which ee without the practice that comes only with years of drawing all day, nearly every day. In the lower row ariety of stroke that he was able to achieve in the use of the pen in modelling the facial planes, and clever This collection of Sturges illustrations takes on a special interest in its indication of the variety of methods tyle—at the command of an artist whose work was equally at home in a newspaper and in exhibitions of the tmakers.

E. C. S.

Lithograph Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston; Etching Courtesy of Mrs. Harris Hanson; Drawings From Files of The Christian Science Monitor, in Whose Daily Pages They Have Been Previously Reproduced

WASH AND INK
Lincoln Pauses in His Plowing to Read



NG BRUSH AND PEN TECHNIQUES
of Method Is Evident in Portrait and Lettering

CHARCOAL SKETCH OF THE YOUTHFUL LINCOLN
The Rail Splitter Who Had to Educate Himself May Be Reading Blackstone

Among the New Books

Lamsa New Testament Translation Completed

The New Testament According to the Eastern Text, translated from Original Aramaic Sources by George M. Lamsa. Philadelphia: A. J. Holman Co. $3.

WITH THE translation of Acts, the Epistles, and Revelation, Dr. Lamsa completes in this volume his translation of the New Testament. As the translation is made from a very early Aramaic text, a rare Bible, and early manuscripts in Dr. Lamsa's hands, it should present a version of the Scriptures through which breathes the spirit of early Christianity.

The reader of this book is impressed with the simplicity of the language, its directness and strength. It clarifies many passages which in the Authorized Version seem somewhat obscure, if not incomprehensible. This is particularly true of many of Paul's statements. For example, the fifth verse in the seventh chapter of Corinthians reads, "Therefore do not deprive one another except when both of you consent to do so, especially at the time when you devote yourselves to fasting and prayer; and then come together again, so that Satan may not tempt you because of your physical passion." Again, the somewhat obscure third verse of Hebrew 7 is thus clarified: "Neither his father nor his mother is recorded in the genealogies; and neither the beginning of his days nor the end of his life; but, like the Son of God, his priesthood abides for ever."

Dr. Lamsa is convinced that the earliest manuscripts of the New Testament were written in Aramaic, which was undoubtedly the language of the common people in Palestine during the first century. Most scholars agree that the first record of the life of the Master, generally denominated as "Q" (German Quelle) was in Aramaic, and some hold that from this the Gospel of Matthew was developed, probably in Aramaic. There is less ground for believing that the Gospels of Mark and Luke were not originally written in Greek.

Be that as it may, Dr. Lamsa has rendered a valuable service in his simple, direct translation, which clarifies many difficult passages of the King James Version. He parallels the opinion long and valiantly held by Professor Torrey of Yale, who was so firmly convinced of the Aramaic background of the Gospels that he translated them from the Greek into English and then into Aramaic, the better to bring out certain idioms which the Aramaic alone presents.

It is worthy of note that Dr. Lamsa, himself a Syrian, was reared in a village where the Aramaic Version of the Scriptures is still used in the church. The style of the translation is lucid and, especially in Acts, often dramatic in its setting forth the adventures of the redoubtable Paul. It is a version that one reads with ease, and upon many passages a new light is shed, the light of clarification. It seems assured that this notable work will add to the eminence already gained by the author as skilled both in the Semitic languages and with rare knowledge of the customs, habits, and speech of these Eastern races. The book is well printed and in a handy form. ALBERT F. GILMORE

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First Mountain Man

King of the Fur Traders, by Stanley Vestal. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

WHEN STANLEY VESTAL, biographer of Kit Carson and Sitting Bull, turned his attention to Pierre Esprit Radisson, the choice was as happy a one as can well be imagined; for the French adventurer was the great-grandfather of all Mr. Vestal's beloved Mountain Men, those far-wandering knights of the rifle and trap, at once the Vikings and the Trojans of forest and plain, who kept their hair in its proper place simply by being better Indians than the Indians were.

* * *

Mr. Vestal's principal source for "King of the Fur Traders" (although he seems to have consulted everything available) was Radisson's own "Voyages," which he first read at the Bodleian Library while a Rhodes scholar. His principal asset has to do with the fact that he is an adopted member of two Indian tribes, a distinction achieved years ago, before the astute though untutored children of nature discovered that certain advantages might accrue from being brothers to visiting Congressmen. Moreover, these two tribes, the Cheyenne and the Sioux, are the very ones which most truly rival the Iroquois, Radisson's own adopted tribe. Hence the chief charm and much of the value of the book. For the existing accounts have distressing lacunae, not likely to be filled unless new sources should be discovered, and this is doubtful. By his understanding of Indian nature, Mr. Vestal has supplied considerable information which must be very near the facts; and he has interpreted many facts which have hitherto been very puzzling.

* * *

Radisson, born at St. Malo in 1636, came out to Three Rivers, Canada, in 1651; when barely 16 he was captured by the Mohawks, the Iroquois being always bitter enemies of the French. Surviving incredible tortures, he was adopted into the tribe, went on the war-path with them, and finally escaped to the Dutch settlements. Via France he returned to Canada, and with his brother-in-law, the Sieur de Groseillers, he carried on a number of successful trading voyages. It is probable that they visited the Cree and the Sioux, and they may have seen Lake Winnipeg. There is good reason to believe that they saw the Mississippi in 1659, 14 years before Marquette and Joliet "discovered" it. Certainly they discovered an overland route to Hudson's Bay, and after being robbed of a fortune in furs by the French governor of Canada, they went to England and entered the service of a group which afterward was chartered as the Hudson's Bay Company. Radisson is thus the father of the Honorable Company. He led the first expedition to the Bay and returned with a rich cargo.

Dissastified with his treatment, he entered the French navy and, in command of a French fur trading expedition to Hudson's Bay, he played fox and drakes with Governor Bridgar and Ben Gillam in one of the cleverest and most amusing bits of frontier Machiavellianism on record. But the French also were ungrateful, and Radisson was soon back in London trying to wrest from the Company the sums justly due him. His remaining years were spent in London.

Mr. Vestal has not written the biography of Radisson, for that is impossible at the present state of our knowledge; what he has done is to give us his story, and that story is told with authority, verve, and charm. K. C. K.

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In Praise of the Schooner

Fore-and-Afters, by B. B. Crowninshield. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.

FOR ALL that has been said and written about the American sailing marine, little notice has ever been paid to the remarkable development of the schooner. No other nation has approached the achievements of American designers in perfecting the for-and-aft schooner rig. This is because the schooner was peculiarly practical for the large coastwise trade in the United States.

Sailing constantly close to the land required a type that would work to windward better than the conventional deepwater square-rigger. Consequently a vast fleet of schooners, first two-masters, then threes, fours, fives, sixes and even a seven, came into being. And there is no better proof of their general handiness and economy than the fact these schooners withstood steam competition much longer than the square-riggers.

Mr. Crowninshield's history of "Fore-and-Afters" is significant not only because it is one of the very few authoritative books about schooners, but because the author has contributed as much as any individual to their scientific development.

Many of the larger vessels necessarily represented in this work came from his drafting board. And some of the smaller ones, too, notably the schooner Rush, the last full-sailed vessel built for the Gloucester fisheries. From the standpoint of sheer beauty of design, the Rush ends the glorious era of the Grand Banks schooner on a note that must move the most unimaginative shellback to outright ecstasy.

* * *

Seafarers who judge Mr. Crowninshield's work in terms of his huge cargo-carrying creations should scan the exquisite lines of the Rush. Her wraithsome symmetry showed what a man with an eye for a ship could do in turning out a little vessel able to go down to the Banks in the wildest weather and make a good showing in the race home to market.

With coal rates sagging to 60 cents a ton before the World War (the author tells us of a Yankee brig that could barely make expenses on a five-dollar coal rate right after the Civil War) a designer had to sacrifice appearances for cargo capacity. Mr. Crowninshield did a masterly job in meeting this prosaic challenge. And yet some of his big wooden five- and six-masters were not too hard on the eye either, when trimmed deep ready for sea.

The book gives us a fascinating account of Mr. Crowninshield's most publicized design—the vessel they still talk about along the Atlantic coast from the Virginia coal ports to Calais, the Thomas W. Lawson.

Many tales have been told along the waterfronts and in forecastles about this fabulous seven-masted schooner, the largest sailing vessel ever built; tales of what whopping tugboat bills she used to run up, so cautious were her captains in closing with the land; of how many auxiliary engines she carried to help in hoisting sail, of how in the end she "capsized" from topheaviness.

* * *

At last we have her designer's answer to some of those sailor stories. The author makes no apology for the Lawson's unhandiness sailing in ballast. He tells, for example, how on her maiden voyage from Boston bound south for coal she dropped her tug outside Boston Light and with the wind coming lightly out of the southeast took a hitch to the eastward to get a safe offing.

The first tack carried her almost down to Gloucester. Mr. Crowninshield asked the skipper how long it would take to bring the Lawson over on the port tack.

"You can have your dinner," the captain replied, "and by the time you're through she may be around."

The next tack carried her on to the back side of Cape Cod, where she refused to come about in the light air, and after she had fallen nearly a mile to leeward in the first futile try the anchor had to be let go to keep her off the beach.

Deep laden, it was another story, the author assures us. With close to 10,000 tons of coal under the hatches she was relatively quite handy. But drawing some 40 feet of water fully loaded had its disadvantages, since the coastwise sailing colliers had to cross Nantucket Shoals. All in all, it is easy to see why there was only one seven-masted schooner.

But with rates on coal dipping to 60 cents, one wonders how the American schooner held on so long. Much of the credit for the long twilight of sail must be reserved for Mr. Crowninshield. His book is a notable contribution to the hitherto untapped history of the schooner rig in America.

H. T.

The Port of Gloucester

The Port of Gloucester, by James B. Connolly. New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.

IT WAS JOHN SMITH, cruising on the coast in 1614, who first remarked about the great abundance of cod fishes swimming in the waters of Nova Albion. Eight years in the wake of Champlain, Smith weathered the headland the Frenchman had called Cap aux Trois Isles (now Thatchers, Milk, and Salt) and renamed it Tragabigzanda after a princess once encountered among his Turkish captors. Ten years later Prince Charles of England had the last say by naming the Cape for his mother.

Cape Ann it finally was. But one thing has not changed since John Smith dropped anchor in its friendly lee. That is its undisputed fame—notwithstanding the claims of Boston's after-dinner wit—as the home of the cod. James B. Connolly's history of "The Port of Gloucester" is salted and smoked in offshore fishing lore.

Mr. Connolly writes of the Gloucester fishermen like a man who has wrung a lot of salt water out of his socks, as indeed he has in a driving chance or two southeast to the banks of Georges. His history of Gloucester deals with those hardy folk who have been casting their nets on the adventurous side for 300 years and with those who are still at it. He breathes into this chronicle of ancient Gloucester the virile surge of big-hearted men and stout little ships that storm down to the sea summer and winter to earn their living in great waters.

* * *

The author holds that Gloucester has never grown very rich on the income from its fisheries. There are no very pretentious houses standing in Gloucester, he points out, such as testify to the affluence and culture that sprang up in other New England seaport towns. One reason perhaps is because those who share the dangers of offshore fishing out of Gloucester have also shared pretty equally in its rewards. The men have always fished on shares rather than for fixed wages. Mr. Connolly insists that the fishing business has made few extremely wealthy men. The human toll taken by the sea up to the passing of the full-sailed salt-banker represents a startling proportion of all those who go fishing. The failure of a schooner ever to make port often meant the wiping out of all the men folk in a Cape Ann family.

One of the brighter sides of Gloucester's history is that which deals with the evolution of the crack schooners which up to 1920 had turned up their pretty noses to everything that went by gas engine. From then on things were different and there isn't a full-sparred fishing schooner left in Gloucester. The competition among designers to outdo one another in the beauty of their models, the reckless rivalry of skippers to outrace the other fellows to market—these are part of the sea epic of Gloucester.

* * *

Mr. Connolly writes devoutly of these lovely vessels which made a name for themselves for their fast market voyages. Mayflower, Elsie, Puritan, Elizabeth Howard, Henry Ford, Columbia, Gertrude L. Thebaud—these are some of the champion fishermen which thrilled many an old handliner in their glorious prime. Each had a sentimental following along the piers of Gloucester—Esperanto, which took the measure of the Lunenburg champion Delawanna in the first match against the Canadians; Puritan, which was built to beat the Bluenose, but vanished at sea untested; Columbia, rated by the author as the darling of them all.

This history is a tribute to their skippers, too, men such as genial Ben Pine of the Gertrude L. Thebaud, taciturn Clayt Morrissey of the Henry Ford, and hail-fellow Marty Welch. It is a tribute not only to its great host of captains, but to all hands who have made their living fishing out of Gloucester.

Putnam's Sons has received the complete revised proofs of Winston Churchill's new book, "Blood, Sweat, and Tears." The publishers originally announced the Prime Minister's book for the fall, but the proofs did not finally leave London until Jan. 1. Mailed via trans-Atlantic clipper, they arrived in New York in an envelope carrying stamps to the total of 42 shillings and 6 pence. "Blood, Sweat, and Tears" is being rushed through for publication either late in February or early in March.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Munich Is Still "Munich"

Czechoslovakia, edited by Robert J. Kerner. University of California Press. $5.

WE FORGET EASILY, in these days of swift change. The kaleidoscope turns overnight, and we have a new picture to look at, new conditions to consider, new values to estimate. Yesterday seems ancient history as today's story unfolds.

Yet we must and do understand the importance of the past, especially of the recent past. There are so many lessons to be learned from the earlier chapters, and mankind's experiences do furnish guideposts and red lights if we can but take time to read them.

That is why the excellent compendium on Czechoslovakia, edited by Dr. Kerner of the University of California, is of practical value to us today. Here is a book which sets forth vividly the story of a great little people who came from the East and settled in Central Europe very early in the Christian Era, somehow managed to survive through the ages, and continue to mantain their integrity up to the present time, in spite of catastrophic adversities. Above all, the story of the Czechs is evidence of the persistence of democracy as a right idea, and serves as a sure beacon for all lovers of freedom everywhere.

* * *

Up to 1918 there was no such word as "Czechoslovak." Before the Czechoslovak Republic was established after the World War, the Czechs were called Bohemians, that name coming from the word Boiohaemia, which was given to their part of Europe by the old Romans, to designate that Alpine or Celtic tribe whose domain extended from Bavaria's south. The word Czech comes from the chieftain of the Slav tribe—and the reviewer remembers looking out from a low mountain, the Rip, from which "Father Czech" is said to have surveyed the land and found it a pleasant, wooded, rolling country, of fertile soil, quiet valleys, gentle rivers. Sister clans settled close by. One group came to be known as the Moravians, while other Slavs put down their roots further east, in Ruthenia, and the two groups were called Slovaks. Almost immediately these related peoples had trouble in their peaceful occupation of the land, with invasions by the Avars from the southeast and by the Germans from the north. In fact, they were beset from every side and were forced to struggle incessantly against invaders and aggressors. Their story has been one long battle against terrific odds.

The first part of the Kerner book tells of the background, but the main content is given over to an account of the 20 years of independence which the Czechs and Slovaks won through the World War, when these stalwart people were able to attain such prosperity that their traditional enemy to the north would no longer permit their continuance as a state. The progress of democracy in Czechoslovakia was too challenging to dictatorship. And "Munich" followed, as a step for the spread of totalitarianism throughout Europe.

* * *

Dr. Kerner has marshalled a notable list of collaborators to set forth the story of Czechoslovakia: James T. Shotwell of Columbia, Bernadotte Schmitt of the University of Chicago, Herbert A. Miller of Bryn Mawr, Wickham Steed of London, and others who are especially qualified to tell the story. Edna St. Vincent Millay's beautiful poem, which begins, "If there were balm in Gilead," is repeated, as well as "A Prayer for Tonight," by Karel Capek, the great Czechoslovak writer.

Of particular interest to students of modern history are those chapters which tell of the political and constitutional development of Czechoslovakia, the handling of minorities, economic achievement, the religious situation, and humanitarian progress. Finally, the deductions in Part V, "The Passing of Czechoslovakia," are revealing. For instance, it is there explained that when France and Britain turned away from Czechoslovakia when threatened by German aggression, Soviet Russia still stood ready to aid if called upon. Dr. Schmitt suggests that the trouble at Munich was the "amateurishness" of Chamberlain, and he thinks that "Lloyd George would have bluffed Hitler into accepting less." It is stated that if Hitler had gone after Poland first it is doubtful if Britain and France would have opposed him with arms.

But Hitler broke his promise and took over Czechoslovakia first, and, as Mr. Steed brings out, thereby revealed his inner purpose to dominate Europe, then and there aligning the United States against him. However, it is declared that Hitler's aggression against Czechoslovakia will never fully succeed, because "through many centuries both Czechs and Slovaks have resisted domination and assimilation by other races," and their "indigestibility" will continue.

As Dr. Schmitt puts it: "No more difficult problem will confront the makers of peace after the present war than to devise an arrangement by means of which these heroic and gifted peoples can obtain political independence and economic security, play their part in the cultural life of Europe, and at the same time achieve satisfactory and friendly relations with their German, Magyar, and Polish neighbors. E. B. H.

Home From the Sea

Home Is the Sailor, by William Blain. New York: Sheridan House. $2.75.

WILLIAM BLAIN'S homing sailor is William Brown, onetime dean of the Penang pilots, now dwelling in his native Broughty Ferry. This robust old Scot shapes up like a character out of Conrad—a vigorous, cheerful man whom any skipper would be glad to meet at the Jacob's ladder on the day of landfall. For such a pilot never fails to bring with him a sizable bundle of local newspapers for the purser to pass among passengers in the saloon.

And he is ready to supplement this breezy shore contact (for the captain's exclusive hearing) with the latest shop talk of the port. Not that sociability will intrude upon duty. He will proceed directly to the bridge, give the quartermaster the course from the approach buoy to the South Channel, fold his arms comfortably over the weather dodger and calmly crochet a path through a harbor full of sampans, lighters, tramps,, and hooting liners.

There must be something very reassuring about having a good pilot aboard. Listening to these yarns woven out of straight sailor talk, one somehow feels a shipmaster could not do better than to engage this particular pilot. It is satisfying to have our preference confirmed later on when we learn that due to a certain unwritten priority in the matter, three crack companies—P & O, British India and Blue Funnel—staked special claims to Captain Brown's services.

Piloting the P & O mail is a lordly business, and plainly a profitable one, too. Pilotage fees are usually reckoned by the depth of water a ship draws. The owner pays a fixed amount per foot. Originally piloting was a highly competitive business. Nowadays pilot associations exist in all the principal ports. All pilot fees are pooled and disbursed equally among members, and the cost of maintaining the pilot boat is borne by the group. In brisk times before the World War the monthly income among the Penang pilots ranged as high as $2,500.

Captain Brown touches on the transition which took place in Penang within his long span of service. His recollections are rich in piloting lore. Mr. Blain has inserted a number of Captain Brown's darts to keep readers from fetching up high and dry anywhere along the tortuous turns of Penang's North and South Channels. Twenty years of mooring or turning unfamiliar ships in a crowded roadstead, or docking great liners without help of tugs against a strong tideway, provide the makings of some thrilling yarns.

Captain Brown began his career as an apprentice in a bark wrecked near Cape Horn; for seven months the crew was cast away in the rocky wilds of Patagonia. Later he became an officer in tramps, then master of Chinese-owned steamers trading among the islands of the East Indies. His account of a battle with a typhoon in the South China Sea while transporting 2,000 coolies is especially vivid. For good salty sailorizing, readers will do well to hoist the Blue Peter for William Brown, just home from the sea.

Picture of America

Home Town, by Sherwood Anderson. New York: Alliance Book Corporation. $2.50.

SOME SUBJECTS, happily, find their right authors. If a group of publishers were asked who would be a good man to do a text on the United States to go with pictures by photographers of the Farm Security Administration, it is probable that the chorus of choice would be unanimous: Sherwood Anderson.

Here is a man who long ago proved that he could see America as it is, through no haze of good wishes, and through no fog of pessimism either. Mr. Anderson is able to look at a whole town, at all its people, and write about them without condoning anything that is not of positive value to the community, but not failing to indicate what, in his opinion, should be done for the general benefit.

So we see in this book pictures of an America that is trying to make the best of things, and steadily discovering ways to help the children find a closer approach to the good life than many of the parents have known.

A Novel of the Fall of France

Sons of the Others, by Philip Gibbs. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS has turned the brilliant, moving, facile style which made him an outstanding correspondent in the first World War to the service of topical fiction, and this latest novel is set against a tragic background: the fall of France in May and June of last year. The story is simple and not especially original or striking as regards plot; what holds the reader's attention is the vivid description of the French and British fronts, of the last days of Paris, of the varied reactions of the young Frenchmen and Englishmen who were thrown into battle against overwhelming odds.

The author knows the French almost as well as he knows his own people, and the villages of northeastern France from which the hosts of pitiful refugees began to flee when the débâcle occurred are familiar to him from his long experience as a correspondent in the years between 1914 and 1918. He handles the plight of his French characters with sympathy and tact and without any suggestion of bitterness or reproach; to him France is an ally who has been temporarily struck down, not a traitor who abandoned the struggle without regard for its obligations.

The French characters in the novel, young officers from various social classes, talk about philosophy and religion and the fate of civilization in the intervals of the grim, hopeless struggle in which they are engaged. Their British colleagues, tank drivers and machine-gunners in the all too few mechanized units of the B. E. F., are less articulate, but display more bulldog tenacity in holding on at any cost, joking and belittling their danger in the moments of most acute peril.

The threads of love stories, old and new, run through this war novel; and the experiences of the refugees, such a pathetic sight on the French roads during the last weeks of the war, are described with vivid sympathy. Sir Philip is very successful in conveying the atmosphere of Paris in the last days before the German occupation, with the people sitting on the terraces of the cafés, sunning themselves, strolling in the Bois de Boulogne, going about their normal business or pleasure, with what seemed amazing courage or amazing ignorance, or a combination of the two, when even the guarded French communiqués indicated a steady and ominously rapid German progression toward the French capital.

That mood, as this writer knows from personal experience, changed abruptly one day—on the Sunday before the Friday when the Germans marched in. Then, as the news got about that the Government itself had fled to Tours, a tremendous exodus started with such momentum that by Monday there was not a free automobile to be had for any price.

There is one little anachronism; the author represents one of the French women characters in the story as perishing in the course of a night raid on Paris. Actually, there was only one destructive air raid over Paris, and this occurred in broad daylight. But in general the external scenes and the inner moods of those days are reproduced very faithfully.

Sir Philip Gibbs has written a sad story; no novel dealing with France in perhaps the most disastrous of its many wars could very well be otherwise. But it is not on the note of sadness that the novel ends, but on the note of heroic resolution. "Our men are all right," says one of the British officers; "the sons of the others haven't let us down." And, as the author concludes in words that may be topically prophetic:

"Awaiting Hitler's invasion, England stood steady and very confident that if the enemy came by air or sea he would be destroyed. . . . The common folk of England rose in these days to the height of their old quality, simple, but noble in courage and shrewdly humorous even when beset by all the devils of darkness."

W. H. C.

The Book Window

Living Biographies of Great Painters, by Henry and Dana Lee Thomas (Garden City Publishing Co., $1.98). An informing and readable account of the achievements of 20 masters of art from Giotto to Homer, with a portrait of each painter by Gordon Ross.

How to Draw Trees, by Gregory Brown (The Studio, $1). A detailed manual for those who wish to enter upon an organized and progressive use of the pencil in picturing tree forms.

How to Draw Birds, by Raymond Sheppard (The Studio, $1). An artist who has made a special study of birds, for the purpose of pictorial expression, describes means of rendering them in line, texture, and movement.

Pacific House Mural Maps, by Miguel Covarrubias (Pacific House, $6.85). Exceptional reproductions in full color of the six wall paintings done by an original and popular artist for the walls of Pacific House at the San Francisco Exposition. Here in four plates, 38x25 inches, and two plates, 25x19 inches, are represented pictorially the peoples, fauna, art forms, economy, native dwellings, and native means of transportation in the Pacific area.

The Community of the Future, by Emanuel Lasker (Bernin, $2). The man who was chess master of the world for 34 years, who is a doctor of philosophy and mathematician, and a refugee in America from Naziism, outlines his program for human planning. Dr. Lasker proposes that persons without employment be resettled in noncompetitive communities as a means of avoiding clash with established economies.

Where They Have Trod, by R. Ernest Dupuy (Stokes, $3), appears as a patriotic response to the call of the day for national defense, discussing, from the viewpoint of a war writer and Army officer, the character and policies of the men who have administered education at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., from the founding of the school in 1802 to the present. Somewhat is noted, too, of the exploits of West Point graduates on the field and of their accomplishments in engineering.

Without Drums, by P. A. B. Widener (Putnam, $3), gives an intimate account of how the author has struggled to break through barriers of wealth and privilege to achieve the common American way of living. More broadly, it portrays three generations of business folk and money-makers, narrating their exploits in finance, in art appreciation, and in carrying on town and country houses. Of national interest is record of the Widener picture collections, and especially of the Harry Elkins Widener books at Harvard University, not to mention the Memorial Library building there.

Daily Life in Ancient Rome, by Jérôme Carcopino, translated by E. O. Lorimer, with notes by Henry T. Rowell (Yale University Press), pictures the luxurious, though crude, civilization of the Rome of the Emperors, quoting and interpreting the authors of the period for authority. A reader sees where the foundations of modern civics were laid, learns how certain observances of the present time originated, and becomes aware of the beginnings of today's amenities and manners. More interesting as to Rome itself, a reader gets an idea of the constructive influence exerted on public affairs by educated slaves and freedmen.

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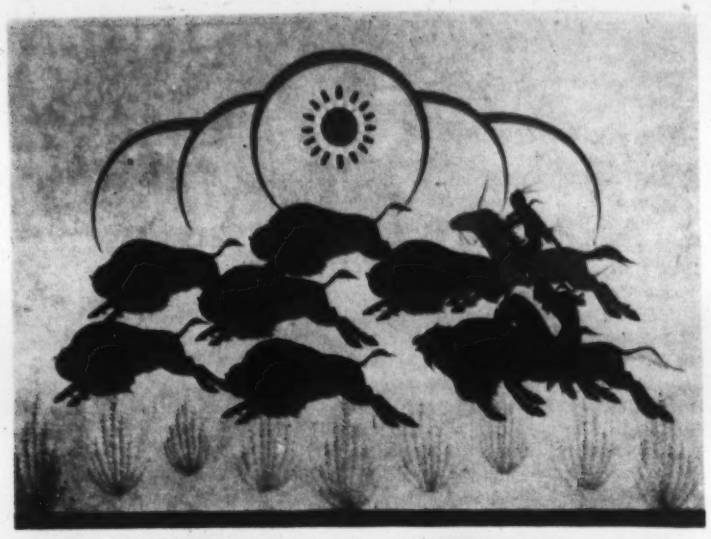

PORTRAYING INDIAN ART

Acee Blue Eagle, Indian Painter and Muralist, Portrays the Symbolism, Emotions, and Customs of the Indian in Their Native Dances and Hunts for Food. Top Right: His Mural, "The Buffalo Hunt," Is to Be Found in the Library of the U. S. S. Oklahoma

Ace Among Indian Painters

WITH REGIONAL ART gaining the attention of critics and art patrons throughout America, Oklahoma's Indian has produced an exponent of paint and brush who stands out among current native talent, Acee Blue Eagle. He is of Pawnee and Creek tribal extraction. His studio is in Muskogee, Okla. It is Blue Eagle's aim to fill in the missing links of America's first families in water color, in tempera, and oil.

This artist has become one of the foremost muralists of the southern region and has claimed a deserved recognition as a leading American-Indian artist. Thomas Benton, Missouri pictorialist, has praised the arresting compositions of the noted Sooner tribal artist.

Blue Eagle, who took the name of his paternal grandfather because he liked it better than the McIntosh given to his father, was born in a hogan on the Yichita Indian reservation among the five civilized tribes near Anadarko, Okla., in 1910. His education—once he left the bailiwick of tribal superstition and nostrums imparted in the tall tales of medicine men and buffalo hunters—took him to Government Indian schools. They included Nuyaka, now nonexistent; Chilocco, Haskell, and Bacone.

* * *

This education was a matter of Americanization versus Indian superstition, and in his school days he was noted as an athlete. Later, American and European audiences thrilled to the folk songs, Indian ritualistic dances and chants of the magnificently caparisoned Blue Eagle and his company.

"I accepted stage contracts only because I wanted to see the world," he declares. Yet through all the vocational training heaped upon him, his foremost desire was to be an artist, to paint his people as he had heard the tribal storytellers describe them as he listened in a dark corner when a boy.

Even as a lad, his ability to draw pictures in the sand was pronounced. Now these pictures have advanced to murals on walls in college buildings, libraries, public edifices of his own State, and in the art galleries of London, Paris, Edinburgh, Stockholm, New York, San Francisco, and elsewhere. He is one of the few American-Indian artists to compete in the recent Golden Gate Exposition art contest in San Francisco. He was honored by the Art Clubs of America in their 1937 session in Washington, D. C.

Blue Eagle became nationally known after an exhibition of his work on native costumes, customs, games and ceremonial dances was shown at the Chicago Fair and in the sports art division of the Olympics in Los Angeles in 1932. He has had one-man shows in New York, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, New England, throughout the Middle West, and on the Pacific coast.

The ability of this Oklahoma artist so interested Oxford University authorities in 1935 they invited him to appear as guest lecturer on the strength of his illustrations in an American book on Indian ballads and folk tales.

* * *

Blue Eagle toured Europe, searching museums, galleries, and research centers for data on the Indian primitive. He lectured and exhibited in Scotland and France. His mural, "The Buffalo Hunt," is in the library of the U. S. S. Oklahoma.

He has been elected to the Indian Hall of Fame and the Who's Who of outstanding Indians in the United States. He is also in the Who's Who of American artists and the Who's Who of Oklahoma.

Blue Eagle says modestly of himself in retrospect, "My life seems a play of many people in which I am all the actors."

During vacation time he moves to the encampments of his fellow craftsmen and follows the Indian ceremonial caravans. He praises the works of his fellow artists, Mopope, Asah, Hokeah, and Dick of Oklahoma. Of the New Mexico school of Indian artists he names as making lasting contributions in the realm of art: Wopeen, Arashni, and Mapawi of the San Il Defonso, and Albert Lujan of Taos.

In Blue Eagle's high color, motivation, individualism, and definite story reside the charm of his fluid picturizations. He has gone to the stomp dances of his own tribes for realism, to the canyon country festivals, and to the historic archives of the world for authority. These include the Museum of Natural and Indian History in New York; the Smithsonian, Washington, D. C.; Field Museum in Chicago, and the Museums of Natural History in London and Paris.

"Indian art has three distinct characteristics," says Blue Eagle. "They are: absence of background, a two-dimensional flat effect, and conventionalized form. To accurately portray the Indian's art it is imperative first to know the symbolism, emotions, and customs that have made him what he is," he adds.

Each design, each idea, is his own, substantiated by years of research, added to his knowledge of the aboriginal Indian gained in deep Oklahoma from his forebears in the maize-fringed and red clay hills that margined the hogan of his boyhood.

He was the first Indian to establish and head a school of Indian art for his people at Bacone College, Muskogee, Okla. He was the film's first choice to interpret Oliver La Farge's "Laughing Boy" on the screen.

The Aztecs, who decorated ceremonial chambers; the cliff dwellers, who did hieroglyphics on their canyon rooms; the aboriginal warriors, who smeared their bodies in rhythmic color studies, all these helped to produce Blue Eagle.

RICHARD M. CALDWELL

. . Museum Adventure

(Continued from Page 6)

tion at 12 during a visit to the Mineral Hall, has related in a High School publication the story of his first tour of the Museum. He had recently become a resident of the neighborhood and was without friends and as yet unconscious of intellectual enthusiasms. Unmoved, he passed through various rooms till he encountered the alcove containing the minerals. These immediately excited him. Here were inert substances which owed nothing to man, substances of which this planet was formed, created by natural forces over periods of time whose extent the thought could not grasp. They suggested vaster powers than any he had ever contemplated. He writes:

"My curiosity was aroused and I asked questions. I was given a test and told to find the answers in the cases. Finally, after long drilling under the teacher in charge, I got everything straightened out and by and by knew the elementary rudiments of mineralogy. I was then informed I could solve the jigsaw puzzles related to these problems, and after that I could work in the mineral laboratory. That was hallowed ground. Very few visitors ever wandered into it. As I entered, a new world opened up before me. I beheld crystals whose beauty and delicacy could not be surpassed by man's genius. I learned to understand the formation of rock. I could distinguish one mineral from another. At last I finished my regular course at the Museum and took the field determination test. Having passed this examination I received a large, hand-painted diploma which made me eligible for membership in the Pick and Hammer Club."

This group takes field trips to famous mineral localities within a radius of 75 miles of New York.

The Museum correlates many of its own activities and programs with school curriculums and also lends materials to classrooms. One may hazard the belief that the profoundest inspiration derived by educators and parents stems from observation of the children themselves, spontaneously busy in many ways, as when taking apart botany exhibits so as to discover how the flowers are put together by nature; or preparing for display the material they have collected; or solving problems in the natural or social sciences by working out specially devised puzzles or playing educational games that are fun. Parental and pedagogical worries dissolve in this unequivocal atmosphere. Here the youngsters are earnestly at work, their faces animated by enthusiasm. One perceives, therefore, that discouragement and despair are without justification, because, although life is at times a stern quiz master, it has also at hand the solutions.

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..."The Desert Shall Rejoice"

(Continued from Page 4)

wool, and from them projects a whorl of lavender blossoms with lacquer-red anthers. The color combination would make the reputation of a dress designer.

Far less attractive but a rare find for the botanist is the sinister Orobanche, which presents just enough of its brownish head above the sand to bear a few inconspicuous blossoms. Its fleshy stem runs several inches below the surfaces and from that it sends a root horizontally several feet if need be, till it finds roots of another plant to which it may cling and from which it may draw pilfered nourishment. This unfriendly habit is well indicated by the English names of the two desert species: Piñon Strangleroot and Burrobush Strangler.

* * *

This matter of names of our plants is an amusing field of exploration. Nature has used what seems a great deal of imagination to invent odd forms, and the human desert-dwellers have evidently tried to match her in wry ingenuity. Obvious but singularly apt are such familiar names as Tumbleweed, Paintbrush, Smoke Tree, Locoweed and Fiddleneck. But what of Rubberbrush, Firecracker, Bottle Washer, Windmills and Chinese Houses?

Names, however, are for hours when we cannot be out with collecting case, reading glass and camera—the evening hours. The desert growing-seasons fill almost the whole year, and spring, if one knows where to seek it, is really four months long.

* * *

This is chiefly a matter of altitude rather than latitude. When most of the country is still deep in winter, one goes to the region around the Salton Sea, which is below sea-level and so is warm enough for many flowers in February. This is the lower end of the Colorado Desert. We are on this desert all the way up to Palm Springs, which, with its altitude of 450 feet, does not break out its full display of Sand Verbenas until March.

Over the coastal range to the north the Mohave Desert has an altitude of 2,000 feet or more and the flowers thus begin to show two or three weeks later, the season stretching into May as one follows the increasing elevation northward.

In the Antelope Valley, which is my happy hunting ground, the altitude is about 2,600 feet and by mid-May the warm winds are drying up all but the sturdiest plants. In May, then, one begins to drive up into the mountains, the flora changing in every few hundred feet of added elevation.

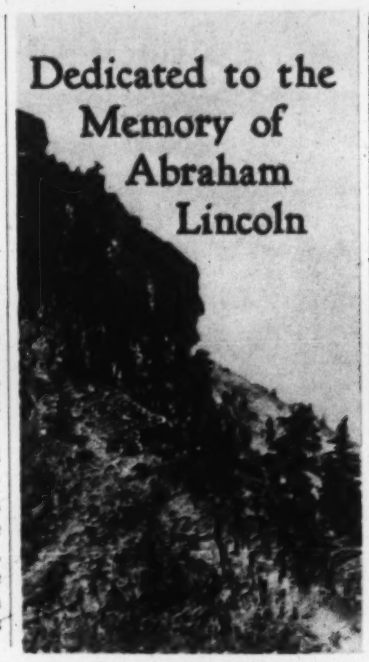
At 4,000 feet we find the bush known as Fremontia in blazing bloom against the sky. This familiar bush has been introduced into cultivation throughout the country but it was first discovered almost a century ago by Col. John C. Frémont, explorer and botanist, on these very slopes and it is the most spectacular of the several California plants bearing his nam

* * *

There is a special thrill for the easterner in this Maytime climb up these western mountains. One leaves the desert floor in its summer warmth and dryness and in 20 minutes is back in a familiar and quite different season. Here at 6,000 feet the alder catkins are swaying in the cool breeze and scrub oak and maple are leafing out in preliminary reds, as they would be in the east a month or more earlier. One cannot find a single example of the plants left behind on the lower levels only a few minutes before.

But we desert dwellers return to our own with ever-renewed liking. Call it absurd, sentimental, illogical. We do not attempt to explain it, but we who watch the unfolding vegetation draw a lesson from it: The barrenness that assails the eye is not real but an illusion. Those who seek earnestly and intelligently find hidden riches and potentialities. There is promise here in the wilderness of beauty and blessing and deep within the least thoughtful of us is some measure of wonder and gratitude. More than most others we have kinship with the exultant prophet Isaiah when he wrote:

"The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly and rejoice even with joy and singing . . . for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert. And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water."



Directly across the Columbia River from a huge basaltic likeness of Abraham Lincoln, eroded in profile on the face of a precipice overlooking the Columbia, north of Wenatchee, Wash., local public-spirited citizens have erected a replica of the cabin in which the Great Emancipator was born. Volunteer labor and trucking facilities provided by local firms brought the rough-hewn logs for the cabin from the mountains and after several weeks the volunteers had constructed the cabin to specifications and actual dimensions of the original Lincoln cabin—even to the detail of the latch-string which "hangs out," so that visitors may enter at any and all times.

The cabin was dedicated recently and the State Highway Department has accepted the structure with five acres of ground, and plans call for eventual inclusion of the site in the State Parks system.

The Education of a Tenderfoot

1. Take it generally speaking, I got no use for city dudes, but this girl is different. She's pretty as a primrose, and she allows as how she sure cottons to my style of grub.

2. But she shies away from coffee same as a bronc side-stepping a snake. Now I'm right proud of the coffee I make, and when she refuses same I'm plumb put out. "But I never touch it," she explains. "It's a stimulant!"

3. "Not this coffee!" I tell her. "It's Sanka Coffee, 97% caffein-free, so it *ain't* a stimulant!" She perks up at that, and calculates she'll try a cup. She drinks a second.

4. "Well," she decides, "I'm glad they've taken the caffein out, so I can drink it!" "Yes, ma'am!" I agree. "An' the caffein is *all* they take out. The flavor stays in! Sanka is *real* coffee . . . and it's *all* coffee!"

5. All this comes off two months ago. Yesterday I get a big package and a note from her. The package is a brand-new saddle, and the note says: "This won't half even up for your telling me about Sanka Coffee!"

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Ship in State

FOR THE THIRD TIME since the turn of the century a grateful posterity is restoring the fighting brig, *Niagara*, from whose deck Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, in the War of 1812, won the battle of Lake Erie and witnessed the only surrender of an entire British fleet the world has ever known.

On two previous occasions, once in 1913 for the Perry Victory centennial celebration, and again by the Pennsylvania Niagara Commission in 1933, the famous old brig has been turned out of her grave in the bottom of Misery Bay in Lake Erie where she was interred 20 years after her guns and those of her sister ships had pounded Commander Barclay's squadron into submission.

On the first occasion she was rebuilt and re-rigged, and, with her decks bristling with replicas of her original 20 guns, she was towed around the Great Lakes ports only to return again to Misery Bay and oblivion when the hot enthusiasm of the celebration cooled.

Another surge of American patriotism in 1933 resulted in the creation of a Commission by Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania to restore the *Niagara*, but the Commission exhausted the funds that were made available for it before the task was completed and the brig again returned to Misery Bay—this time with her graceful lines only partially restored.

While the regrettable lack of funds stalemated the venture, it by no means cooled the enthusiasm of the agencies and individuals behind it. The Pennsylvania Historical Commission proposed the restoration of the brig as a project of the Work Projects Administration, and after the Federal government was assured that the *Niagara* would be maintained as a permanent historical exhibit, the project was approved and begun in the Spring of this year.

A considerable amount of research work went into the planning of the restoration, a WPA undertaking. The nation's foremost authorities on wooden fighting ships contributed to the planning, and a meeting in Erie in February 1939 was attended by Howard I. Chaple, marine architect and author of "History of American Sailing Ships"; Captain Marian Brewington of Philadelphia, noted for his marine research; Captain William R. Morrison, who directed the restoration of the *Niagara* in 1913; Captain Steven Rowan, U. S. N. (retired) and the Reverend Harold Kellar of Harrisburg, an enthusiast who has been leading a movement to secure funds for the restoration from the Pennsylvania legislature for the past fifteen years.

The planners, however, were at a loss for a set of plans upon which to base an authentic restoration. When the hulk was beached it was learned that only her tough old keel and stem remained of the original *Niagara*, and there was a suspicion prevalent that accuracy had bowed to haste in the rejuvenation of the brig in 1913.

The search of Government archives for plans of the *Niagara* baffled the researchers. The brig had been built by Noah Brown, master shipwright of his time. In his papers, Shipwright Brown passed lightly over the building of the *Niagara*, writing only that "in the Spring of 1813 he was called upon by the government to go to Erie to build Perry's fleet," a task he completed in less than four months with a shortage of men, food and materials, and within range of the English gunboats. But he left neither posterity nor the Navy Department a paper record of the *Niagara*.

What wasn't available from the United States Navy archives was forthcoming from the British Admiralty. Brown, about the time he built Perry's fleet, built the *Saratoga*, which was unfortunate enough to fall into British hands. With the thoroughness for which it is noted, the Admiralty recorded the lines of the *Saratoga*—a record which it readily made available for the rebuilding of the *Niagara*.

To direct the rebuilding, the WPA engaged Captain Eric J. Steinlein, of Maryland, who conducted the national survey of watercraft made by the Work Projects Administration for the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Under his supervision about 30 carpenters from the Pennsylvania relief rolls are working as ship's carpenters for the first time in their lives. With the completion of the *Niagara*, any of these men will be qualified for employment in that field of private industry.

In the new restoration the profile of the ship will be altered; her gun ports are being relocated with an additional one added; the new rigging plan will differ from the one adapted in the previous restoration, and her deck fittings will be altered. For her rigging white pine spar timber will be cut from Pennsylvania forests—the donation of R. D. Tonkin, of Tyrone.

When it is completed, it is expected to appear much the same as it did on that memorable September 10, 1813, when Admiral Perry, his flagship *Lawrence* shot from under him, climbed aboard and sailed her through the British lines. For the restoration the Federal government, through the WPA, has authorized an expenditure of $14,000 and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission has pledged $6,000.

Through this project the WPA and the Historical Commission will have made available to the public the restoration of what the United States Naval Academy teaches its cadets was the greatest ship in the most important battle in the annals of American naval history.

As the work progresses, the Pennsylvania Historical Commission is shifting various plans to determine the most effective exhibition of the *Niagara*. The Erie Chamber of Commerce is making an effort to have her anchored at the docks at the foot of State Street in Erie. The Commission, however, is entertaining a plan to cradle the brig in concrete at the site of the monument to Commodore Perry on the Presque Isle Peninsula.

Wherever she is to be exhibited, the *Niagara* will be a monument to American courage and defense of another era—a constant reminder that it was on the inland water ways—not the seaboards—that the American Navy won its independence on the seas.

Pua-wananga, "Born of the Stars"

Courtesy New Zealand Government Office

ADORNED FOR THE FEAST

Maori Girl Wearing Sprays of the Starry White Clematis of New Zealand

INSPIRED by its fragile loveliness, idealistic names such as Guiding Star, Enchantress, Snowdrift, Fairy Queen, and Virgin's Bower have been given to the Clematis in various lands, but none more apt or poetical than Pua-wananga, Born of the Stars, or Sanctified Flower, bestowed by the Maoris on the glistening white stars that festoon New Zealand's bushlands in spring.

Many of the 200 or more species of Clematis which ornament the world's temperate regions are richly colored—royal velvety purples, marine blues, crimson, rose, and lavender, but the delicate white sepals of the Pua-wananga are designed to show up plainly against the somber greenery of its forest home, and so attract the insect pollinators.

The pollen-bearer and seed-bearing flowers grow on separate plants. The seeds which when ripe break away from their clustered mass are assured a wide distribution by means of the long feathery plume attached to each one.

The Clematis climbs by means of its sensitive leaf-stalks, which twine around adjacent tree branches. In the forest this liane climbs to dizzy heights in order to top the tallest trees and reach the life-giving air and sunlight. Darwin had a lot of fun experimenting with these leaf-stalks to study their sensitivity to handy supports, and their persistence in maneuvering the plant toward light and air.

Besides the C. indivisa with large white blossoms, and the C. hexasepala with smaller ones, New Zealand has a glorious yellow species named in honor of Colenso, the devoted clergyman-scientist who collected and studied New Zealand flora for 65 years. When he and other famous naturalists, Banks, Solander, Menzies, Hooker, Lyall, and Bidwill collected in that botanical paradise, what a special exultation must have swept them at sight of the showy sprays of Pua-wananga, the Sanctified Flower! E. M. L.

. . . Labor's Share in Defense

(Continued from Page 2)

mony either by unity or by a sensible working arrangement."

Such a "sensible working arrangement" has in fact been created by the requirements of national defense. Under Sidney Hillman, associate director of the Office of Production Management, a labor division of the National Defense Advisory Commission has been set up. A committee of 16 representatives has been formed, selected from the powerful unions of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the railroad brotherhoods. This committee of 16 constitutes a clear channel of communication between the contending groups of organized labor.

* * *

These men, sensitive to labor's interests as well as to the needs of national defense, have declared in behalf of the organizations they represent that "American labor is awake to the crucial need for a strong national defense program," and "that if the democratic way of life is to be preserved and enlarged our country must prepare itself for total defense—morally and materially." Furthermore, the statement stresses the experience of the past few years: "Labor knows that it is the first to be trampled under the march of dictatorship. Labor knows that if workers are to remain free men and keep their free choices, democracy—as a living faith, as a living reality—must be equipped to meet the threat of totalitarianism within and without. Labor has been—and is—cooperating wholeheartedly throughout the entire defense effort."

In expressing their determination to participate in the defense program, leaders of labor are at the same time declaring that an essential part of national defense is the maintenance of labor's hard-won rights.

With the new Congress under way, labor is preparing to ward off attacks which it fears will come from certain manufacturers' groups which have asserted that the national defense requires a moratorium or repeal of social gains. Labor leaders are more than a little concerned with the growing evidence of legislative big guns being aimed at the Wagner Act, which established labor's right to collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Board, the Wage and Hour Law which established minimum wages and maximum hours; and the Walsh-Healey Act which calls for the observance of union conditions on government contracts in excess of $10,000.

* * *

The significance of labor's part in national defense has been made dramatically clear to American workers by the gallant leadership in Great Britain of such labor men as Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison. As labor's responsibilities in a national crisis increase, they sharpen its awareness of how best to preserve its rights and enhance its influence. Thus, the danger from without, in the shape of totalitarian advance, and the threatened assault on labor legislation and prestige, which may develop from within the Nation, are likely to bring together more frequently the various sections of the labor movement into community of action, even if the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have not yet formally resolved to do so.

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JUST LISTEN TO THIS RECORD

DITCHES FOR SAPLINGS N. Y. Herald Tribune Photo

Riker's Island Inmates Work Among Oriental Plane Trees in New Park Department Nursery

From Dump Heap to Forest

OUT ON RIKER'S ISLAND, in the middle of the East River, adjacent to New York's North Beach airport, they're turning under winter rye. Every day between 75 and 200 prisoners—short-term inmates in the city's penitentiary—work on a 23-acre dump heap, well on its way to becoming New York's most important tree nursery. The number of workers varies; prison routine must not be interrupted, and the man who is "in" today may be "out" tomorrow. But there are something like 3,000 prisoners to choose from, and the work of turning a rubbish pile into fertile ground will continue through the year.

For the past 40 years this great metropolis has dumped its garbage on Riker's Island. Since Oct. 15 the scows, which for years carried refuse for a man-made hill 200 feet high, call there no more. The plan, conceived four years ago by New York's energetic Park Commissioner, Robert Moses, to turn a refuse heap into a nursery capable of producing 25,000 trees a year, is under way.

Convict labor turning out work for the State is an old, sometimes not too savory story. But prisoners from city pavements, cheerfully learning within sight of skyscrapers the care and culture of trees in a program of wide benefit to themselves and 8,000,000 other New Yorkers, are new. Since early December they have been working in a plot already green with young blades of rye, turning it under by hand, removing pieces of glass, tin, barrel staves, giving a chance for gas and heat to escape, making the ground friable for next year's planting.

This spring, after the rye has rotted and in its turn fertilized the ground, they'll be plowing the same area under, planting alfalfa. In its turn it will give way to soy beans, and again, clover, as a final green "manure" crop.

* * *

For it takes time, money—and plenty of free labor—to make tree-nursery land where there was once only ashes and cinders. Two years, perhaps three, will elapse before this particular area can be planted with the young trees, which are already beginning to dot a more favored spot on the island, previously prepared for the Park Department's use.

Up to Dec. 1, 13,477 saplings, two to three feet high, were planted on ground leveled by WPA labor. The 200-foot-high refuse dump, the debris of New York, since the World War, had been carted across the bridge to fill the great hole that was the beginning of La Guardia airfield. The Riker's Island site was a prospective garden. Oriental planes, the tree most favored for street planting in New York, to the number of nearly 9,000, were planted this fall by short-term prisoners. Four trained arboriculturists from the city's Park Department were in charge, giving directions to the guards, who passed them along to the city's "guests." After the planes came 3,000 young Norway maples and 2,000 American elms, all trees which have been tested by the city's park inspectors, known to be able to resist the fumes and gases from New York's traffic.

* * *

But tree planting in trenches 18 inches wide and 2 feet deep is only the first step. At least seven years must go by before the saplings, grown by then, it is hoped, to trees three inches in diameter, will be ready for transplanting into the city's parks and on the highways. Meanwhile bone meal and agricultural lime and water pipes for irrigating are helping them grow out. Next spring rye and vetch will be planted between the rows, and a year from now every other sapling will be transplanted, leaving a five-foot breathing space around each young growth.

The ultimate aim is a self-perpetuating nursery on a 50-acre plot, which will supply at least 12,000 shade trees annually for replacements in city parks at lower than present costs. Formerly small nurseries on plots now turned into small city parks supplied some trees; the majority were purchased from private nurseries. The Riker's Island project, eyed favorably both by the Department of Correction and the many associations intent on reafforestating New York, has the advantages of cheap prison labor on centrally located land of little value for other purposes.

What the Riker's Island nursery will mean in dollars and cents savings is reflected in the cost to the city of just one ice storm, in March, 1940, which uprooted approximately 5 per cent of the trees in Manhattan. It will take from one to three years to remove, repair, and replace the nearly 100,000 trees felled or damaged in the five boroughs, and the hole in the city budget caused by this one upheaval by nature is estimated at $300,000.

On the other hand, gifts by exhibitors of some $250,000 worth of shrubs and trees brought to the site of the New York World's Fair by boxcar, ship, and truck from all parts of the country have been donated to the Park Department. Part of that magnificent landscaping, notably California's privet hedge, willows, and certain other trees have been removed to Riker's Island. They are forming a windbreak on the north shore, to protect the young saplings which otherwise would dry out and die.

Industriously, for some 300 years, New Yorkers have been uprooting their trees, and putting stone, concrete, and brick in their place to make room for restless millions. Now that the apartments have grown skyhigh, owners are going through the more or less humorous performance of replanting nursery stock that cannot reach maturity in the lifetime of many now living. New York's Park Department is encouraging them. Out on Riker's Island, where some 35 prisoners come and go annually, time is no object. This year's crop of short-term convicts will plant what their fellow New Yorkers, seven years hence, will reap.

Over the Editor's Desk

JOHN HERLING, a writer long in close observation of the labor movement in the United States, provides an illuminating analysis of the relation of workers to defense activities for this issue of the Magazine Section.

Carlyle Ellis dwells in a desert area in California, and has made a sympathetic activity of finding the beauty in wastes where some persons might see little but sand and parched vegetation, except at the time of springtime blossoming, which is Mr. Ellis's subject this time.

Governor Langlie of Washington has gone on from success as Mayor of Seattle to the post of chief executive of the State. Kate Archibald describes his rise, and ethical reasons for the uniform satisfaction he is giving to the voters.

The plight of refugees from Spain and elsewhere, now interned in Southern France, is one of the most tragic stories that have grown out of the European war. Roland Sawyer, of the Boston staff of The Christian Science Monitor, explains what needs to be done to relieve the barest needs of these refugees, as a result of a talk with refugee workers recently returned to Boston from France.

One of the most fruitful educational movements afoot in the United States is that developed during the past 40 years by children's museums. Helen Johnson Keyes gives an indication of what they are all doing in her description of the work done at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Children's Museum, where the plan had its start.

Albert Field Gilmore, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, has given much attention to the study of Lincoln. Last fall he fulfilled a long-standing desire to visit the country of Lincoln's boyhood, and he tells us about it in this issue.

This issue also offers a double-page showing of Lincoln pictures by Dwight C. Sturges, who was a Monitor staff artist for many years. The variety of method used in the pictures may come as a surprise even to those who liked his work and yet were unaware of his versatility.

In an article on "What of Germany's Foundation?" printed in the Magazine Section on Dec. 14, 1940, there inadvertently appeared a quotation which was incorrect in its wording of a sentence which appears on page 99 of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. This sentence should have read: "None may pick the lock nor enter by some other door."

Stability

Founded 105 years ago, the Northern Assurance has attained an enviable record for reliable service and prompt and equitable adjustments. Through years of financial depression, through wars—civil, national and world-wide—the Northern has pursued a steady and safe course.

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Mastering English *as a* working tool

DID you ever stop to think that language is the most universal tool known to man—far more useful than the telephone, the automobile, or the airplane, or even than that universal tool, the knife?

Good English is the language of educated people, and if you want a job you need Good English, for it is the educated people who give out the jobs.

If you want to get into a social club or anything of that sort, again you need Good English, for Good English is your ticket of admission to society.

If you can use the English language like a master you can get a lot of business, either by talking as a salesman or writing sales letters or advertising.

If you want your children to be better educated than you are, you've got to learn Good English, for you were their first language teacher, and they will never change their unconscious habits unless you show them the way.

English Not So Difficult

No doubt you think improving your English is simply impossible—when you reflect on the 600,000 words in the latest Webster.

I'll tell you a secret. Half of all the words we use in conversation or ordinary letter writing are but repetitions of fewer than 100 very common words. Any mistake you make on those words will dot your speech or writing all over with errors because of the repetitions.

What are those words? Do you make any mistake on them? I could answer both of those questions for you in five minutes if you took my course. Leonard Ayres demonstrated that 542 words make up seven-eighths of all our speech and writing, and on a large part of those words no one ever makes a mistake.

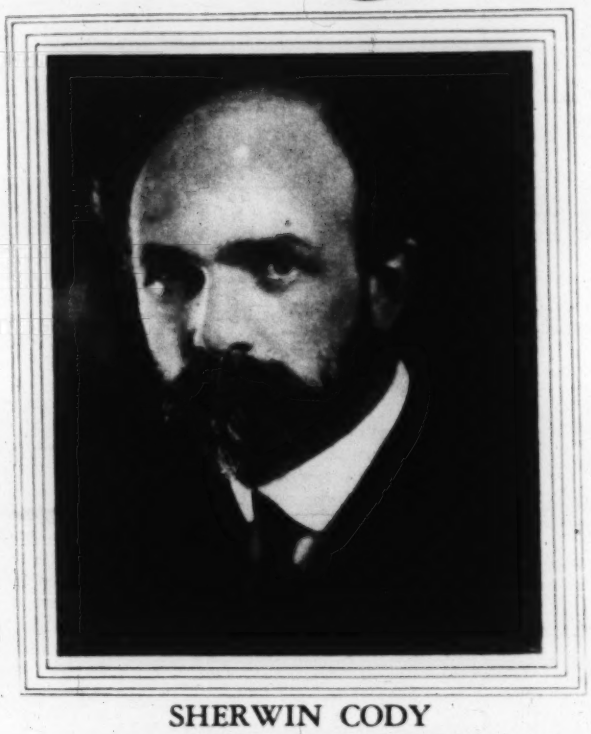
I teach the whole subject of grammar under the head of 25 principles and 100 to 150 common expressions, of which you would probably be all right on 75—if you only knew what your few slips are. In spelling no more than 250 or 300 words are troublesome, and I can teach the whole use of the comma under 3 principles.

No Rules! No Rules!

I already hear you saying, "I can't remember rules." You're right; you can't. But I don't teach any rules. I show you principles illustrated in scores of examples, and you SEE them almost at a glance, and imbibe them unconsciously, as you have to imbibe everything about language. You make mistakes unconsciously, and you've got to learn to correct them unconsciously.

Self Correcting Device

But I give you an INDIVIDUAL course—*just for you, on your* mistakes. My patented self-correcting device, developed out of modern tests for discovering unconscious habits, on which the U. S. Government gave me a patent within six weeks, will discover your own unconscious mistakes of which you never dreamed, and will do it in five minutes. You don't believe it? Just let me demonstrate it without your risking



SHERWIN CODY
The Man Who Simplified English

a penny. I really don't believe any more remarkable educational invention was ever made—and about 100,000 of my students think the same thing.

Self-Confident Ease

The most curious thing about this method, however, is the way it works. Suppose you suspect you might be making some mistakes in English—but you have no idea what they are, and to yourself you pooh-pooh the idea that there are any at all. *But that suspicion is the worm i' the bud—you grope around in the dark—you hesitate.* And he who hesitates is lost! *Your speech becomes ineffective and your ideas are not properly presented. But I can help you out of such difficulties.* You give yourself my preliminary tests and in five minutes you know just what you know and what you don't know. If you should discover you don't make any mistakes you gain new confidence. . . . If you make only a few, you know just what they are and can clear them up in a very short time. It is worth the full price of my course JUST TO KNOW. . . . Read some of the letters I have received from students *whom I have helped.* . . . They are printed in my booklet "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day," sent free to anyone who asks for it.

Writing for the Press

And now, as Mr. Cody's publishers, may we ask you a question: Do you think you might have talent to write for the press? Short stories, novels, or articles? Sherwin Cody was the first to prepare a really practical textbook on the art of short story writing. When it was published in London, Zangwill wrote in the Pall Mall Magazine, "This is the most sensible treatise on the short story that has yet appeared in England." Later Mr. Cody's World's Greatest Short Stories was adopted as a textbook for classes in story writing in half the colleges of the United States. You can't make a better start than by taking the Sherwin Cody course on the fundamentals of English, that gets right down to the practical and successful use of the language, which is the basis of all writing, and fits you for your future ambition.

"Letters That Pull" Cash

When Mr. Cody became connected in Chicago with the System Magazine for business executives he applied the principles of literary art with great success to sales letter writing. He taught business writers to express themselves on paper as if they were talking to a customer face to face across a table, and above all to *analyse the customer's point of view*, so that they were actually able to get 25% to 50% more business from the letters they wrote. *These principles of letter writing* are useless till the fundamentals of English are mastered.

Success in Gary Schools

Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited to Gary by William Wirt, the famous inventor of the Gary System. All the junior high schools were placed under his charge for a period of ten weeks. By means of unique practice exercises, Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under the old methods.

In Only 15 Minutes a Day

Sherwin Cody's 100% Self-Correcting Course in English Language is planned for all classes of grown-up people—not for children.

Did you drop out of school when you were young? Master English and you might pass for college-educated. Are you a college graduate? Most of them need to brush up on their English—or never learned it at all in college. By the Cody method they can rush over the fundamentals from the ground up in only 15 minutes a day.

Do you want to write successful short stories or advertising? First you must master the fundamental values of words—know your tools like a master-craftsman.

FREE—Book on English

If you wish to master all phases of the English language and do it with intense interest in odd moments—however busy you are—you will find a detailed description of the wonderful new Cody method in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." It will be sent free. Unquestionably it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English which has ever been written.

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